"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and slightly warmer; winds becoming southerly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,040. NEW YORK. FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.08¾; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35⅝c; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

FOREIGN.—Public and secret consistories were held in Rome. The report that Lord Salisbury may resign is denied by the Foreign Office. China has agreed to all the Russian demands granting a lease of Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan for twenty-five years, with railroad rights conceded. Signor Guardi, in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, said the United States has taken the most energetic measures against the new parasite which is ruining the Italian fruit culture.—Page 7.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Thurston of Nebraska delivered his promised speech on Cuba, in which he depicted the horrors he witnessed on his recent visit to the island. He urged that it was the duty of this country at once to intervene and take measures necessary to secure Cuba's independence. At the conclusion of Mr. Thurston's speech, a resolution was adopted on the death of Senator Harris of Tennessee, and the Senate then adjourned until Monday. The House considered the Naval Appropriation bill, and decided to take a vote on it this afternoon.—Page 3.

Page 1.

The Italian schooner Addolorata was sunk off Monte Cristo by an unknown steamer, which paid no regard to the signals of the crew for help.

According to the reports that came from the White House yesterday, the President does not contemplate immediate intervention in the Cuban matter, and the only thing he has determined on is to ask Congress to appropriate a sum of money—say $500,000—for the relief of suffering Cubans. If this request should be granted it is said the President would expect Spain to offer no opposition to his feeding policy, and while the feeding was going on would endeavor by diplomatic means to secure a settlement with Spain. The report of the Maine Court of Inquiry reached Washington last night. It will be handed to Secretary Long to-day, and will be read at the Cabinet meeting this morning. The Spanish flotilla has left the Canary Islands for Puerto Rico. The Washington view of this movement is that it is warlike, the theory being that the Spanish vessels that are coming across the Atlantic would be useful here only in the event of a conflict with this country.

Page 2.

The dispatch boat Dolphin was put into commission at the navy yard yesterday. Changes to increase her speed have been made in her.

It was announced by S. E. Barton, nephew of Clara Barton and Chairman of the Central Cuban Relief Committee, that a statement about Miss Barton's departure from Cuba would soon be made. The work will go on more vigorously than ever.

The Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers displayed unusual energy in examining vessels of different classes at this port yesterday. Tugs, yachts, and large steamships were inspected, among the yachts being John Jacob Astor's Nourmahal and M. C. D. Borden's Sovereign.

Page 3.

The battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky were launched at Newport News, and christened, one with wine and the other with water.

Page 4.

Society people and many well-known lovers of the horse were present at the show at Durland's Riding Academy.

Eugene Leigh is reported to have bought Plaudit, the favorite in the Kentucky Derby, for $20,000, acting for Phil Dwyer.

At the Garden horse sale a proposition was made which may result in a match between John R. Gentry and Guinette and between Gentry and Star Pointer.

Beatrice Frost, daughter of Bryon W. Frost of Hoboken, shot herself through the heart. Her act is supposed to have been caused through grief for the death of her mother a year ago.

William H. Sayward, Secretary of the Boston Board of Trade, will report favorably on a plan he has been investigating by which it is proposed to form an alliance of business men of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

The Italians who deposited money with Antonio Monaco, the dead "King of Little Italy," without receipts are clamoring for its return. Monaco's widow says they must wait for the appointment of an administrator. The claims so far amount to $4,600.

Nine trap shooters, who did not miss a single bird in the Grand American Handicap at Elkwood Park, divided first money at the end of the competition yesterday. They will decide who shall take the silver trophy by miss and out contest to-day. Twenty-two men, who missed only one bird each, divided second money.

Page 5.

President Ledyard of the Michigan Central Railroad Company says the acquisition of that road by the New York Central is waiting for Cornelius Vanderbilt's return from Europe next Summer, and that eventually it will take place.

A bill to permit the Municipal Assembly to remit the franchise taxes on surface railroads in this city was advanced yesterday by the Senate, and the proposition to sell the State canals to the Federal Government was discussed by that body.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday tabled a resolution committing it to the support of the Pavey concurrent resolution, permitting the State of New York to sell or lease the canals to the General Government. The Chamber adopted a resolution in favor of the Cantor-Hill bill for the submission to the people of the question whether $7,000,000 shall be expended in completing the improvement of State canals.

Page 7.

Both houses of the New Jersey Legislature will adjourn the present session to-day.

Democrats representing all the boroughs of the city will confer with Mr. Croker, in the interest of "harmony," to-morrow and Sunday.

Carmen Briordi confessed at Nyack, N. Y., that Maria Disabia killed Mrs. Mary Kenny at Sloatsburg and gave him $20 as his share of the spoils.

Extensive pension frauds are said to have been discovered at Providence, R. I. Four persons have been arrested, and warrants for many other persons have been issued.

Miss Pamilla Katz of Paterson, N. J., and Abraham King of Washington, D. C., were married at Delmonico's yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Louis Stern of Washington officiated.

Col. John Oakey, United States Commissioner for the Eastern District of New York, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. Death is supposed to have been due to gastric apoplexy.

The litigation of seventeen years' standing over the ownership of the play "Hazel Kirke" written by the late Steele MacKaye, was decided yesterday in favor of the author's estate.

The last regular meeting this season of the Midwinter Club took place last night at Sherry's, where the large ballroom was converted into a theatre. "The Rose," Minnie Maddern-Fiske's drama, and "A Game of Cards" were presented by two casts, headed by Felix Morris.

During consideration of the Burns Insurance bill in the Assembly yesterday Mr. Armstrong alleged that Senator Burns, the author of the bill, had sent an insurance lobbyist to him with a note of introduction. The Assembly adjourned in confusion, and the Senator and Assemblyman concerned had a hot personal encounter in the Chamber, Mr. Armstrong repeating the charge and Mr. Burns indignantly denying it. Mr. Burns repeated his denial later, and Henry M. Russell of this city, the bearer of the note of introduction, declared that he desired to see Mr. Armstrong about an entirely different matter. It is thought that the incident will result in the defeat of the bill, especially as other members say that money has been offered to them to vote for it.

Page 8.

[illegible] A. G. [illegible] was be- [illegible] yesterday, but was postponed for six weeks at the request of the defense.

A will written in a cheap memorandum book by Mary Louise Clawson, and peculiarly witnessed, provides for a bed for teachers of the public schools in Flower Hospital.

Lieut. Commander Kent of the New York Naval Militia was surprised at Assistant Secretary Roosevelt's reported action in asking that his resignation be not accepted pending an investigation.

The Classification Board of the General Appraisers yesterday took up the question of the dispute regarding the duty that should be paid on dyes entered as alizarin or artificial alizarin.

On evidence furnished by Miss Lotta Crabtree, the actress, the members of the firm of Macy & Pendleton, which failed recently, were indicted for grand larceny by the Grand Jury yesterday.

The Directors of the Guarantors' Finance Company decided on Wednesday night in Philadelphia to reduce the capital stock of the company from $725,000 to $500,000 in order to make the concern perfectly solvent.

United States Appraiser Wakeman has sent a circular letter to importers, inviting them to co-operate with him in avoiding delays at the Custom House, by putting an end to fraudulent importations. Commissioner Scott has made a ruling placing the smallest quantity of spirits which may be withdrawn for export at ten gallons.

Page 12.

Three members of the choir of the Marble Collegiate Church have resigned and two new singers have already been selected.

Trustees of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations, were not disturbed yesterday over Mayor Van Wyck's hostility to the institution.

Dr. Charles S. Benedict, Chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases in the Health Board, was removed yesterday. Many other changes in city offices were made.

The Cities Committee of the State Senate yesterday by a tie vote refused to report the Ellsworth bill to legislate out of office the present Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners.

Samuel Miller told Justice Hiscock in the Supreme Court yesterday that he was drunk when he married his wife, Ida Miller, but the Justice refused to free him from his contract.

Stanley Beach, a grandson of Mrs. Beach-Rogers, testified before the commission which is investigating the woman's sanity, and told an interesting tale regarding what he saw at a séance in Europe.

The body of Joseph McFarland, a hotel keeper at South Beach, was found under the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge at Staten Island. He had broken telephone wires by falling, and the body was discovered by linemen. It is not thought that McFarland had been murdered.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and her daughter, Margaret Stanton Lawrence, complained to the Board of Health that three young children of their neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Keller, cry continually and are a nuisance. The Board of Health, after an investigation, refused yesterday to take any action.

Controller Coler failed to attend the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday. He said that the engineer of the Finance Department had not yet reported to him on the proposed Manhattan franchises, so he could not vote on them. Taxpayers of the Bronx laid their grievances against the elevated road before the board.

The report that the resignation of Dr. Tarleton H. Bean as Superintendent of the aquarium has been called for, is confirmed, but Dr. Bean's friends say he is protected by the fact that he is a veteran. President Clausen of the Department of Parks says he called for the resignation in pursuance of a plan to reorganize the aquarium force.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Amusements.—Pages 6 and 7.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 8.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
United Service.—Page 11.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.

LOST $75,000 BY SOUTHALL.

S. F. C. Cobban of Chippewa Falls, Wis., a Victim of Time Check Frauds—A Bank Also Loses.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., March 24.—S. C. F. Cobban, one of the wealthiest men in Northern Wisconsin, is one of the victims of the colossal frauds practiced by Francis Southall and other Government clerks at St. Paul. Reports say the amount of Mr. Cobban's loss will reach $75,000. Mr. Cobban stated to-day that the figures will not run so high as this, though his loss will be considerable. He takes the loss very calmly, and believes that his chances of being reimbursed for the money are very slim.

ST. PAUL, March 24.—The Bank of Merriam Park failed to open to-day, and it was rumored that it had lost heavily by the time-check frauds. It was learned, however, that the bank held but $3,500 of the Southall checks and is not insolvent. The Directors decided to close, fearing a run on the bank. The last statement, issued Feb. 18, showed deposits $70,000; cash reserve, $20,000; capital, $50,000; undivided profits, $4,000; loans, $102,000. Howard Marston of Boston is President and Eastern capitalists are interested in the bank.

SIGNALS FOR HELP PASSED BY.

Unknown Steamer Sinks an Italian Schooner and Disregards the Shipwrecked Crew.

MARSEILLES, March 24.—The Italian schooner Addolorata of Messina, Sicily, has been run down off Monte Cristo while on her way to Genoa by an unknown steamer, which proceeded, disregarding the signals of the crew of the schooner.

The latter, after enduring great privations and passing fourteen hours in the schooner's boats, heavy weather prevailing, landed at Monte Cristo. The underwriters of this city offer £400 for the discovery of the identity of the steamer.

BRITISH CREW LOST IN A GALE.

LONDON, March 24.—Snow and sleet are falling to-day in various parts of the United Kingdom, while heavy gales are sweeping the coasts and causing vessels to seek shelter in the harbors. A blizzard is raging in Derbyshire, imperilling the flocks and pedestrians.

There were many small wrecks, without loss of life, on the east coast, and the steam trawler Nellie, which was wrecked off Rattray Head, lost all her crew by drowning.

UNION PACIFIC STRIKE FEARED.

OMAHA, March 24.—The Union Pacific system is threatened with a strike. The trouble grows out of the apprehensions that the new management under President Burt will carry retrenchment to the point of reducing the salaries of all members of labor organizations on the line. Nearly every member of the force is connected with some labor organization. The Union Pacific has always paid higher salaries than parallel roads.

A meeting of the five railway orders has just been held at North Platte, which was attended by the grand officers of the various orders. It was decided to resist any salary cut in the most determined manner, because the road is doing more business and making more money than ever before.

Every Patron Is an Advertiser.

The patrons of the New York Central's great through trains are never tired of telling their friends about the comfort of a trip via that line; the most popular passenger line in America.—Adv.

SPAIN'S FLOTILLA STARTS

Vessels Which Can Be Used Only for War Against Us Coming to Puerto Rico.

EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON

Naval Men Urge that the Formidable Menace be Attacked During Its Slow Voyage—List and Descriptions of the Spanish Boats.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Spanish flotilla of torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers steamed from the Canary Islands for Puerto Rico to-day. The arrival of this news through a dispatch to the Navy Department caused excitement there and in the State and War Departments. The two latter accepted the westward movement of the flotilla as either an act of hostility or an indication of preparation for immediate war.

An official of the Navy Department said to-day of this movement: "It can mean only one of two things—that Spain is taking the first step in the war which she regards as about to commence, or that she has determined upon this method of showing us that she is ready for war at once. It is not true that this country has notified Spain that we should consider any movement of the torpedo boat flotilla west of the Canaries as an act of war or even as an unfriendly act. We have been sending our war vessels to Cuban waters, and could not with good grace or good faith demand that Spain should not be as active on her part.

Useless but for War on Us.

"But there is a difference in the two cases. We are manoeuvring, for the most part, in waters about Key West and elsewhere where our ships are frequently seen, and we are sending there vessels customarily used in manoeuvres. On the other hand, Spain sends to Cuban waters a fleet she could not use there for any purpose other than war against us. Torpedo boat destroyers are not used in fighting insurgents in the mountains; neither are they used in guarding against filibustering expeditions. It is also unusual for a fleet of these boats to be sent such a distance from home. It is not at all likely that they would be sent to Cuba except in the event of actual war, as the first step toward, or the last step in, warlike preparations.

"To me it seems to mean war and nothing short of it. Spain has apparently seized upon our weakness, and is prepared to make the most of it. She sends to American waters just the kind of fleet that is the greatest menace to us—torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers.

"If she had sent cruisers or battleships it would not have been nearly so significant of her hostile intentions.

A Formidable Menace.

"There is no use in attempting to conceal the formidable character of this fleet. Its five torpedo boats are superior to any similar boats we have. The seven torpedo boat destroyers are weapons of naval warfare with which we cannot compete at all. We have not a single vessel of this class, and those we are building will not be ready for four months. Otherwise there is no cause for complaint. We are better prepared than Spain. Our superiority at sea is quite sufficient to offset the torpedo boats and the torpedo-boat destroyers; but they will be a source of vexation and a continual menace, against which it is now useless to say we should have guarded long ago."

War Department officials were equally of the opinion that the movement of the flotilla is the most serious step yet taken by either Government. If war actually follows, its inception will be dated from the hour this torpedo-boat flotilla sailed from the Canaries.

Immediately on the receipt of the official dispatch which came from one of our naval attachés abroad, briefly announcing the sailing of the fleet, the fact was made known to the President and an earnest conference was held between him and Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt.

Later in the day the Spanish Minister, Señor Polo y Bernabe, called at the State Department and spent some time with Judge Day. It was naturally inferred that the approach of the Spanish flotilla was one of the subjects referred to. Whether, however, there was any suggestion against the move was not disclosed by either Judge Day or the Spanish Minister, both of whom maintained the strictest reticence regarding the conference.

Prompt Interception Urged.

There is a very decided sentiment among naval officers, including some of the highest, in favor of decisive and immediate action. They say that from a naval strategic view it would be most unfortunate at this time to have this great torpedo flotilla brought within easy reach of our squadron at Key West. This, it can be stated, is not mere naval speculation, but has been given official cognizance, and has been urged upon the President. It was due to the big importance of the movement that instructions were issued some days ago to keep the Navy Department immediately advised on the departure of the torpedo flotilla from the Canaries.

The flotilla, according to reports received by the Navy Department, has been formed into two squadrons of seven vessels each. In each squadron there are three large and three smaller vessels, and a convoy with coal and munitions. There are seven torpedo boat destroyers and five torpedo boats.

Slow Voyage of 3,000 Miles.

It is about 3,000 miles from the Canaries to Puerto Rico, and the Navy Department expects the flotilla to make the trip within ten to fourteen days. The boats will not steam at their highest speed, and will be further delayed by having to get coal from the convoys almost every day.

The torpedo boat destroyers are the Furor, Terror, Audaz, Osado, Pluton, Proserpina, and another. They are steel, two screws, three funnels, one mast; length, 220 feet; beam, 22 feet; draught, 5 feet 6 inches; coal capacity, 100 tons; speed, 24 to 30 knots. The torpedo boats are the Ariete, Azor, Barcelo, Habana, Halcon, Or Rayo. They are 127 to 147 feet long, 12 to 14 feet beam, 4 to 6 feet draught; speed, 21 to 26 knots; two torpedo tubes; coal capacity, 16 to 25 tons.

There were rumors in the Navy Department to-day that several torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers can be obtained in Europe, and that negotiations are about concluded for several of each class. The torpedo boat Rowan now building by Moran Brothers will be completed in two or three weeks. In two months the construction department is confident that it can have ready the five other torpedo boats nearing completion. The Princeton gunboat will be ready, it is said, in a few weeks.

LONDON TRYING TO AVERT WAR.

Financiers Supposed to Have the Sympathy of the Rothschilds in Their Efforts for Peace.

LONDON, March 24.—The imminence of the Cuban crisis has aroused financiers to make efforts to avert war. A movement to this end is on foot in Lombard Street, and American bankers, who are leading it, are supposed to have the sympathy and perhaps co-operation of the Rothschilds. The American bankers are endeavoring to secure the influence of financiers and Governments, representing to them the damage to the commerce of all nations which a war would involve. The financiers are willing to invest liberally to prevent war, but apparently they are unable to devise a plan promising success. The American bankers tell the diplomats that if the United States demands an indemnity and Spain is willing to pay the financiers will gladly furnish the funds.

The best-informed diplomats do not believe the Spanish Cabinet or dynasty dare to risk the wrath of the populace which would inevitably follow acquiescence with a demand of the United States for reparation for the loss of the Maine.

Prominent financiers are calling upon the United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay, seeking inside information regarding the political situation, and the Ambassador replies that he has not been informed as to the contents of the report of the United States naval court of inquiry.

Financiers are also seeking to bring pressure upon Washington, through American diplomats, but it is believed they have met with little success.

The Spanish and Cuban firms and financial houses in London generally agree in expressing the opinion that there will be no war.

The Stock Exchange was uneasy to-day. The Cuban crisis arrests business, and the alleged nervousness in the United States is regarded as serious. Foreign securities were at a standstill, easier, and closed better.

SPANISH SOCIALISTS' APPEAL.

They Urge Cuban Workmen to Abandon the Insurrection.

MADRID, March 24.—At a largely attended meeting of Socialists here this evening a resolution was adopted urging Cuban workmen to abandon their insurrection and exhorting American Socialists not to make common cause with "the middle class that is merely seeking personal gain."

200,000,000 PESETAS FOR SPAIN.

Bank of Spain to Make a Loan Guaranteed by New Treasury Bonds.

MADRID, March 24.—It was announced this evening that the Bank of Spain is to lend the Spanish Government 200,000,000 pesetas, guaranteed by the new Treasury bonds.

Spanish Fours Declining.

PARIS, March 24.—Spanish 4s opened weak to-day on the Bourse at 52 13-16, against 53¾, yesterday's closing price. They closed at 53.

LONDON, March 24.—On the Stock Exchange to-day Spanish 4s were quoted at the opening at 53¼, but soon weakened and dropped to 52½. They advanced to 53⅛. The closing price yesterday was 53½.

BARCELONA, March 24.—The quotation of Spanish 4s on the Bourse here to-day was 74. The closing price yesterday was 75.20.

DIVERGENT VIEWS IN LONDON.

One Paper Accuses the President of Indecision; Another Says Mr. Thurston Is Reckless.

LONDON, March 25.—The Daily Graphic says editorially this morning:

"We think it time that Washington ceased wabbling. Weeks ago it was said that the starting of the Spanish torpedo flotilla for the West Indies would compel America to declare war. To-day the flotilla is steaming straight for Puerto Rico. Meanwhile acute Senators in Washington and overclever journalists in New York are planning ingenious campaigns to fix the odium of declaring war on Spain.

"Surely this is unworthy of the American people. Two clear lines of policy are before President McKinley: Either to co-operate with the Sagasta Cabinet in making home rule a reality or to give Spain peremptory notice to quit. To avoid both courses is to turn the terrible Maine disaster into a sort of red herring. If President McKinley does not mean war let him say so and the horrors in Cuba will soon be mitigated.

The Standard, commenting editorially on the cabled abstracts of Senator Thurston's speech in the United States Senate yesterday, severely censures it as a "flagrant example of the recklessness of American politicians in goading the Spanish people to war." The editorial proceeds:

"Such oratory only adds to the insults Spain has borne hitherto with a proud calm which has won European respect, and should have shamed even bellicose Senators. Such folly is unpardonable in a representative of a great nation that is forever declaring its affection for high principles.

"If, however, Mr. Thurston was aware of the intentions of the Washington Government, the speech was significant; for the Government would scarcely employ a speaker so deficient in self-restraint unless it wished the public mind to be fully prepared for war. Fortunately, there is no clear evidence yet that President McKinley is of Mr. Thurston's way of thinking."

The Daily News, in an editorial on the "Conflict Between Congress and President McKinley," says:

"It is no wonder, after the horrors of the Weyler régime in Cuba, that the President finds it hard to hold Congress in hand."

SPANIARDS WANT ARBITRATION.

Desire to Blow Up the Wreck Creates a Bad Impression in Madrid.

LONDON, March 25.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The statement that United States Consul General Lee had asked permission to blow up the wreck of the Maine has created an unfavorable impression, because it is supposed to imply a desire to destroy what would be necessary evidence if the matter were submitted to arbitration.

"Many Spaniards consider arbitration the only way out of the difficulty, and cannot believe that the nation which first laid down the principle of arbitration will not admit that the Maine case might be dealt with in that manner or severed from the other aspects of the Cuban question."

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

An area of high pressure extends from the North Atlantic States to Texas. The pressure has fallen throughout the West. A small storm area is central on the North Carolina coast, causing rainfall near the coast from New Jersey to South Carolina. The temperature has fallen along a belt extending from the Middle Atlantic to the Central Gulf coast. It still remains warm on the South Atlantic coast and over Florida. The weather will probably clear as far south as Virginia during to-day, while rain may continue on the South Atlantic coast. In the South Atlantic States the fall in temperature will extend to the coast and Northern Florida. The temperature will fall in the Northwest. It will continue to rise in other districts. An extensive flood is in progress in the northern half of the Ohio Valley. The Ohio is above the danger line from Pittsburg to its mouth, and its northern tributaries are flooded. The lower river will continue to rise for several days.

The record of temperature for the twenty-fours hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	36	42	43
6 A. M.	38	40	44
9 A. M.	40	40	46
12 M.	39	40	46
4 P. M.	40	40	47
6 P. M.	42	40	45
9 P. M.	41	39	43
12 P. M.	41	38	42

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	44½
Weather Bureau	39¾
Corresponding date 1897	39¾
Corresponding date for last 20 years	38

The maximum temperature yesterday was 42 degrees at 1:45 P. M., the minimum was 39 degrees at 8 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 82 and at 8 P. M. 79.

MAINE REPORT ARRIVES

Secretary Long Will Receive It To-day and It Will Be Read at the Cabinet Meeting.

OFFICERS ESCAPE THE CROWDS

Obliged to Lay Hands on Their Revolvers to Ward Off the Surging Throngs About Their Carriage—They Go to a Hotel to Rest.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The report of the naval board of inquiry into the Maine disaster was received in Washington at 9:35 to-night. The four naval officers who have guarded it since its departure from Key West were hustled at once into a carriage by an attaché of the Navy Department and driven to the Ebbitt House, where they tried to catch a little needed sleep and at the same time withstand the crowd of newspaper men who thronged the lobby in hopes of some stray bit of information which had escaped the scrutiny of numerous correspondents along the route.

The party consisted of Lieut. Commander Marix, Lieut. John Hood, Lieut. Carl Jungen, Passed Assistant Engineer Bowers, A. T. Marix, a nephew of the Judge Advocate, and Ship Carpenter Helms of the Maine's crew. There was an immense crowd waiting at the depot when the train pulled in. The naval contingent was in the last sleeper on the train, and deftly avoided the crush of citizens by alighting at the upper end of the platform and going out across the tracks. All were thoroughly tired, and Lieut. Commander Marix was asleep in the corner of the seat when the train pulled in, and was gently shaken into sensibility by his companions, who were on guard. The party was met at the steps of the car by Cadet Ward of the Navy Department, who was the sole representative of Secretary Long.

He informed Lieut. Commander Marix that the Secretary would not receive the report to-night, and, gathering the tired travelers under his protecting wing, made for the hack stand through the rapidly thickening crowd, which, balked of its prey at the gate, had swarmed out over the pavement to get a glimpse at the outside of the much-heralded report.

Lieut. Hood, as the most muscular member of the party, carried the bulky document in a white canvas bag slung under his arm. It must have weighed 10 or 20 pounds without its case, and portended endless reams of complicated testimony to be digested by the Administration before the next step in the progress of the Maine incident can be taken. That the whole party carrying the report was armed was demonstrated in a rather theatrical way just as they were about to get into the carriage. The crowd closed around the party and jostled them considerably. Some one ran against the end of the mysterious canvas bag in which the report was concealed. Quick as a flash Lieut. Hood's hand went back to his hip, and Lieut. Jungen laid his hand on the butt of a revolver that was sticking from his side pocket. The movements were sufficient to prevent further jostling.

On being driven to the Ebbitt House the whole party retired, first having ordered some light refreshments to their rooms. It was not long before the report of their arrival spread, and the lobby was filled with a curious crowd of idlers, while the negro bellboys worked overtime carrying up cards from the various correspondents in search of an interview. Young Marix was deputed as a sort of a press committee, and met all inquirers with the stereotyped reply of "I don't know" to every question. It may be said, however, that the report, in due process of law, must first be delivered to the Secretary of the Navy, and this, according to all precedents, will be at the Navy Department. It will then be submitted to President McKinley, upon whose decision its future migrations will depend.

It was announced that the report would be read at the Cabinet meeting to-day.

It is reported that the President in conversations with Senators and Representatives to-day frankly acknowledged the expectation that the report of the Board of Inquiry will find that the Maine was blown up from the outside.

SPAIN OPPOSES DYNAMITE.

Maine Contractors Intended to Use Small Charges in Clearing, but Both Governments Forbade.

HAVANA, March 24.—Regarding the use of dynamite by the contracting wreckers, Capt. Sigsbee said to-day:

"More has been made out of the matter than was warranted by the facts, which are simply these: The contractors asked my permission to use dynamite in small quantities and also asked leave to use dynamite tape to blow off protuberances, angles, &c., where the wreckage is so entangled that it is very difficult to hoist. There was never any intention to use the explosive in large enough quantities to destroy the wreck. I submitted the request of the contractors to Consul General Lee for him to ask permission from the Spanish authorities, and I also asked for orders from the United States Navy Department. Both our own and the Spanish authorities refused the necessary permission. That is all there was to the matter."

On the same subject Consul General Lee said: "I transmitted Capt. Sigsbee's request, made on the part of the contractors, to Capt. Gen. Blanco, and I received a reply that the matter was too important to be settled without reference to Madrid. Gen. Blanco also intimated that the United States Court of Inquiry having sat in judgment on the disaster to the Maine, it would be unwise to destroy by the use of dynamite the wreck upon which its judgment was formed. Last evening I had word from Capt. Sigsbee that the United States Navy Department forbade the use of dynamite on or about the wreck. The papers here to-day say Madrid has sustained Gen. Blanco's prohibition against the use of dynamite on the wreck.

"The result will, naturally, be slower work in removing the débris, and also, it is possible, more hoisting apparatus may be needed. It is probable the wreckers wished most to use dynamite or dynamite tapes to get the top off the turret, so that the ten-inch guns could be hoisted out."

The Spanish Story of It.

MADRID, March 24.—A semi-official note, just issued, says: "At the Cabinet meeting yesterday Señor Sagasta (the Premier) read a telegram from Capt. Gen. Blanco saying that the Captain of the Maine had requested permission to blow up the wreck with dynamite, and that permission to do so had been refused him.

"The Cabinet empowered the Minister for Foreign Affairs (Señor Gullon) to watch the situation with the view of seeing justice done and defending the rights of Spain.

"The Minister of Finance (Señor Puigcerver) declared the resources were sufficient for all war expenses until the new chambers meet."

The note is absolutely reserved in regard to the Spanish commission's report on the loss of the Maine.

Why Long Opposed Dynamite.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Secretary Long's attention was called to the Madrid dispatch stating that the use of dynamite in blowing up the wreck of the Maine had been refused. Mr. Long said there had been no proposition to use dynamite on the Maine, as there was still a part of one of the magazines in the wreck of the ship.

LIEUT. JENKINS'S BODY FOUND.

Not So Badly Decomposed as Some Others Taken from the Wreck.

HAVANA, March 24.—The body of Lieut. Friend W. Jenkins of the Maine was found early this morning near the torpedo tube aft, as it has been hoped would be the case. Of course it was badly decomposed, though not so bad as many others found previously since the explosion. It was recognizable, aside from the clothing. On his finger was found a gold clasp, with a bloodstone seal ring with his monogram and inside the inscription, "F. W. Jenkins, Class '86, U. S. N. A." Private papers were also found in his coat pockets.

The body will be prepared for burial as well as possible, and will be inclosed in a metallic casket and sent to Key West on Saturday. Thence it will be disposed of as decided by his relatives in the United States.

Two bodies were found this afternoon. One, a Japanese wardroom boy, had floated into the wardroom; the other, a white man, was found forward, and may be the body of a machinist.

Two of the eight Whitehead torpedoes carried by the Maine have been recovered. These were aft. The other six were probably destroyed.

PITTSBURG, March 24.—The mother of Lieut. Jenkins was shown The Associated Press bulletin announcing the finding of her son's body. She was very much affected, but thankful that the strain of uncertainty has been removed. She will at once notify the authorities at the naval station at Key West to have the body shipped to Allegheny City.

No Truth in the Story of a Mine.

LIMA, Ohio, March 24.—The report sent from here yesterday that the family of Lieut. Jenkins, who lost his life in the Maine disaster, had received a letter from him, written just before his death, in which he announced the discovery of a mine under the Maine, turns out to be a canard. There is no truth whatever in it.

MAINE OFFICERS ORDERED HOME.

All But Lieut. Commander Wainwright to Return.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Orders were issued to-day detaching Capt. Sigsbee and other officers from the battleship Maine at Havana and ordering them to proceed home and await orders. These officers, besides Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, are Chief Engineer C. P. Howell, Surgeon L. G. Heneberger, Paymaster Charles M. Ray, Chaplain J. P. Chidwick, and Naval Cadets J. H. Holden and W. T. Cluverius.

This list includes all the surviving officers of the ill-fated battleship who have remained on duty at Havana since the destruction of the ship on the 15th ultimo, with the single exception of Lieut. Commander Richard Wainwright, executive officer of the vessel.

Lieut. Commander Wainwright is in special charge of the wrecking operations, and will remain at Havana until they are concluded.

HAVANA, March 24.—Capt. Sigsbee and his brother officers expect to leave for the North by the Plant Line steamer Olivette on Saturday.

GERMAN DIVER BLAMES SPAIN.

Baumann Writes to His Parents in Dresden About the Explosion.

LONDON, March 25.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"Baumann, a diver engaged by the United States to examine the wreck of the Maine, has written his parents in Dresden stating that the vessel was undoubtedly exploded by the Spaniards by means of a submarine mine, in proof of which he points out that the gunpowder, dynamite, and other explosives in the magazine were found on the wreck quite intact."

Court of Inquiry Not Dissolved.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 24.—Rear Admiral Sicard said to a correspondent last night that the United States naval court of inquiry into the loss of the battleship Maine was not yet dissolved. He added:

"I expect to dissolve it in a few days. I am almost certain that the Washington authorities will not require any further investigation."

An Unknown Victim Buried.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 24.—An unidentified body from the wreck of the Maine, which was brought here from Havana on the Olivette last night, was interred this morning. The body was followed to the grave by a squad of bluejackets from the Detroit. Chaplain Royce of the flagship New York read the burial service.

Paris Praise for the Naval Court.

PARIS, March 24.—The Temps testifies to "the really judicial calm with which the American naval court of inquiry into the Maine disaster has achieved its task," and expresses the hope that President McKinley's wisdom will obviate a conflict.

MAINE FUND IN BALTIMORE.

Mrs. McKinley the Guest of Honor at a Benefit Which Netted $5,000.

BALTIMORE, March 24.—A matinée benefit in aid of the monument fund for the men who were killed in the Maine disaster was held here this afternoon at Ford's Opera House, all the theatrical companies now playing in Baltimore taking part in the long programme.

Mrs. McKinley was the guest of honor. She came over from Washington on a train arriving here at 1:30 P. M., and occupied a box during the performance. The receipts approximated $5,000.

Bodies of Victims May Come Here.

Health Officer Doty yesterday received a dispatch at Quarantine from Capt. Sigsbee of the Maine, dated Havana. The Captain wishes to know if bodies of the members of the Maine's crew drowned in Havana Harbor might be landed in New York if brought here in air-tight metallic caskets. Dr. Doty consulted with the Board of Health, and cabled a reply to Capt. Sigsbee that permission would be granted.

WAR RISKS SOLD IN LONDON.

LONDON, March 24.—Business was done at Lloyds to-day in war risks, to cover speculative accounts, 10 guineas per centum being paid against war being declared between Spain and the United States during the next six months.

YERKES TELESCOPE'S MANAGER.

CHICAGO, March 24.—According to an unconfirmed report, Prof. Edwin Brant Frost, Professor of Astronomy at Dartmouth, has had an offer of the Chair of Astronomy and Astro-Physics at the Chicago University. This chair carries with it the direction and management of the Yerkes telescope.

NEW YORK HERALD'S EASTER number will be issued next Sunday. It will contain 32 pages of superb color work and half-tone pictures by well-known artists. A brilliant array of literary features will include stories by Ian Maclaren and other eminent writers of fiction. It will be a superb specimen of journalistic art. Order from your newsdealer in advance. Price as usual.—Adv.

PLAN OF THE PRESIDENT

Expected He Will Ask Congress to Appropriate Money for the Relief of the Cubans.

HE MAY ASK FOR $500,000

That Granted, He Would Wait for Developments, Meanwhile Making an Effort to Get a Settlement with Spain by Diplomacy.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—President McKinley has not yet authorized officially the announcement of a policy to be pursued by the Administration to bring the war in Cuba to an end, but Washington has been discussing to-day, with varying comments, the heads of a partial policy outlined at the White House. The attention of the President has been directed to the fact that the starvation of the Cubans has been the chief topic of all the speeches in Congress and of most of the indignant editorials upon the situation. All the recent visitors to Cuba who have called upon the President have dwelt upon the distress of the wretched reconcentrados and also of the loyal Cubans and Spaniards who have been deprived by war of the opportunity to earn their livelihoods. It has seemed to the President that the first thing to be done—the most important thing in the eyes of humanity—is to feed the starving.

This thought has furnished him with the ground for determining upon a course of action. Moved by motives of humanity, resolved to extend to the suffering that help which ought to be supplied to them without objection on the part of Spain, the President has called in members of Congress from all parties, and has asked advice as to the policy of his plan, and as to the best method to be adopted to carry it speedily into effect.

Thinks Spain Will Consent.

Sustained by the replies he has heard, the President, it is understood, unless some unexpected and unfortunate accident shall prevent, will ask Congress to appropriate a sum of money—say, $500,000—to be expended for supplies, and the transportation of them to the people, who now are without food, medicine, and clothing. It is the expectation of the Administration, as reported by those who have heard the policy of humanity outlined, that Spain will not oppose it, although it is intimated that the relief to be offered is to be extended to the insurgents as well as to those who are not in rebellion against the Spanish authority.

If there should be opposition to such a plan, then the President might feel called upon to adopt strenuous measures to provide the Cubans with help. Should Spain resent the plan of assistance to her starving subjects, and consider it justification for war, the President is represented as being quite confident the world would approve any policy, however harsh, that the United States might then pursue to drive Spain from the island.

Together with the plan of which this is the substance, there has been talk about the Maine report, and all the visitors to the White House agree in reporting that the President does not intend to do more than transmit the report to Congress Monday or Tuesday and have it referred. There is to be no request for indemnity, nor any comment whatever.

Spain will hear of the conclusions reached by the board of inquiry through Madrid and Minister Woodford. For a time, at least, it is to be left to the generosity of Spain to decide whether the loss of the Maine shall be repaired by indemnity.

The rest of Administration programme is to depend upon events.

Talk of a Message April 20.

While the starving are being fed the President will prepare a message to Congress, setting forth the disturbed conditions of business in the United States resulting from the failure of Spain to restore peace in Cuba; the expense to which this Government has been put in endeavoring to restrain filibustering; the loss of commerce suffered by the war condition on the island; the menace to the health of the United States reported by those health officers who fear that an epidemic of yellow fever will follow the famine and reduced condition of the inhabitants, and the agitation to which the people here are to be subjected out of sympathy as long as the Cubans are distressed.

This message, the exact form of which is to be determined by developments, is to come somewhere about April 20.

This is the policy of the Administration to-day as it is possible to put it together from reports from such visitors as Senator Jones of Arkansas, Representatives Bailey, Sayers, Bland, and others, Democrats, and Republicans like Senators Lodge, Aldrich, Spooner, Cullom, and Fairbanks, and Representatives Paine and Dalzell, who all found the President strongly disposed to believe that wisdom demanded that further efforts be directed to the settlement of the Cuban difficulty by peaceful measure and diplomacy.

To Senator Elkins and Senator Hanna the feeding policy was thoroughly acceptable—they say it proposes to do all that can be safely done. To most of the members of the Senate and the House it was evident that the disposition to be impatient was hard to restrain. The plan seemed to be one for delay, and it was believed that there need be no fear that Spain would oppose a programme for the relief of the reconcentrados which would enable the Spanish Government to get over the crisis at home and complete preparations for meeting the next proposition that might come from the White House.

Objectors to the Feeding Policy.

The speech of Senator Thurston, following that of Senator Gallinger, has had the effect of strengthening the expectation of intervention. The message purporting to come from Gomez, rejecting the offers of amplified autonomy and the greater participation in the government of Cuba under Spain of Cubans who have been engaged in the rebellion, also has deprived the President of that warm acceptance of the feeding policy that he hoped to receive. It now is believed generally that none of the purchase schemes involving the recognition of the Spanish Government, even in the slightest degree, will be successful.

Even the most enthusiastic advocates of intervention, and they are many, admit their inability to plan the policy of intervention further than to war that may turn out to be victorious so far as it may drive Spain from Cuba. Beyond that the statesmen of Congress who are ready for war do not go. Senator Elkins finds this to be the case generally, and he says that the United States cannot shoulder the responsibility for leaving Cuba in a worse plight for lack of any government than it would be under Spain with a poor government. Yet the extremists of Congress are ready, and even impatient, to act in such a way as to compel the Administration to go ahead with a policy of intervention that contemplates ridding the island of every Spanish soldier. The Cabinet, loyal to the President, has no policy but his.

Army and Navy Impatient.

The army and the navy, feeling a responsibility for the security of the country, and little trust in the pacific intentions of Spain, go on with preparations to meet a fierce and resentful foe at the very earliest moment that foe may strike. While at the Capitol there is some hope that the President's humane policy may be successful, the great majority of the members of the body doubt that it would succeed, and the army and the navy believe that it would be futile, and that the United States is losing ground that may be recovered only after opportunities now presented have been wasted.

Many of the less excited observers of the events of to-day believe that the President, having secured the temporary power and money with which to make preparations for war, will hold that he has done all that he should be expected to do, except to complete preparations begun, and that the responsibility for further action should be placed entirely upon the Congress. While listening to the President's talk about the humane policy of feeding the starving, his

Democratic visitors obtained the impression that the President has determined to be dictated hereafter by the judgment of the Congress.

Some of the members of the House, not of the Military or Naval Committees, have needed to be informed that there were some preparations of a military kind that were still incomplete, and that the departments have reported that it will take until about April 20 to put the army and the navy in possession of some material of which they have not yet the ample supplies needed for rapid and impressive work.

The President said to several of his visitors to-day, in discussing the situation, that he would do everything consistent with the honor and dignity of the country to avert war, and he still believed war could be averted. He also said that he believed the Government of Spain was as anxious for peace as we were, but at the same time he did not hesitate to admit the gravity of the situation.

JUDGE DAY DID NOT SAY IT.

He Denies Language Attributed to Him Defining the Attitude of the Administration.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The attention of Assistant Secretary of State Day was to-night called to a story printed in New York this afternoon which represented him as having attended a conference of Republican Senators last night, and, speaking for the President, declared that the Spanish situation had gone beyond diplomatic adjustment and advocated forcing the freedom of Cuba by armed intervention. Judge Day does not usually take the trouble to deny many of the stories set afloat as to his beliefs and utterances, but this was such a pointed statement purporting to define the position of the Administration that he did make a denial. He said:

"I did not say to any one, and have never for a moment thought that the present relations between Spain and the United States were beyond the hope of diplomatic adjustment. I have not advocated sending Cuban relief supplies in war vessels. These supplies will be sent in merchant vessels, and I do not apprehend the slightest objection from the Spanish Government. I did not say that this Government should intervene at once and force Cuban freedom, and I have never advocated such a course. As to my saying that the Administration had semi-official information from the Naval Court of Inquiry fixing the blame of the Maine explosion on Spain is as untrue as all the rest of the story. I have had no such information to convey to any one."

VETERANS UNFIT FOR WAR.

Army Recruits, When Needed, Must Be Young Men Who Have Had No Experience in Fighting.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—"The next war, whether it be fought this year or ten years from now, will be fought by young men who have had no military experience," said an official of the War Department to-day. "There has been a great deal said and published about the veterans of the late war forming the nucleus of the army that some of us expect to invade Cuba or defend our own coasts; but as a matter of fact most of these veterans are barred from service. In the first place, they are too old; and, in the second place, they are drawing pensions because of disability. Either of these conditions would disqualify them for military service."

This official explained that the records show that very few of the Revolutionary soldiers served in the War of 1812, which was begun twenty-nine years after the peace of Paris, which closed the Revolution. Thirty-three years have elapsed since the close of the civil war, and boys who were eighteen in 1865 are fifty-one years old now. The age of military service is between eighteen and forty-five the world over, and those veterans who were youth at the surrender at Appomattox are far beyond the limit in age. The war, however, was fought, for the most part, by men of middle age, who are now, of course, much too old to endure the fatigue of a campaign.

There is another matter that disqualifies a host of veterans of the late war. This is the pension roll. Veterans who receive pensions are supposed to be suffering some disability. If they are, they are disqualified for active service, and could not pass the physical examination necessary for enlistment. Moreover, in the opinion of this official, the Government would stultify itself by accepting for active duty men whom it has pensioned because of disability. The pension roll, therefore, would become a list of exemptions.

"Many thousands of these old soldiers," said this official, "have practically volunteered their services already. They are anxious to serve their country in the field again, and it will be a matter of grave regret that the country cannot use the splendid valor that won Gettysburg and saved the Union. But that it cannot make use of them is evident; and we are looking to the younger generation, which has, we are confident, the same amenity to discipline and the same natural qualities of the soldier which won our wars in the past and can win them in the future."

Even if the veterans were accepted for military duty, it is thought they would not be able to withstand the rigors of the Cuban Summer climate. A few marches would send most of them into the hospitals or home on sick leave. The War Department expects, therefore, to depend on vigorous young recruits, officered as far as possible by men who have been seasoned by service in the West or veteran officers of the civil war. Among the veteran officers were mentioned Gens. Miles and Merritt, whose robust health fits them for active duty in the field.

But the department realizes that the war must be fought in the main by the new generation, and that it must rely upon undisciplined troops and to a large extent upon officers who have had no experience in actual warfare. This applies also to the veterans of the Confederate service, though to a less extent. They would have no pensioned disability in the way of enlisting, but old age probably would bar them from the army of occupation or active defense.

On the other hand, the Spaniards have seen more military service than the troops the United States could put in the field. They have many veterans of African, Philippine, Cuban, and Carlist wars, and the regular troops are greatly in excess of those of the United States.

These matters, while they are considered seriously by the military department, are not disturbing its confidence in any degree. It is chafing, however, like the Navy Department, under the present policy of the President, and the wish is often heard that an Executive like Lincoln or Jackson occupied the White House in this crisis. To-day an officer, who said that he wished Lincoln was at the helm, so that a definite policy, whether of peace or war, might be adopted, said: "We need a strong guiding will now as we did when Lowell wrote: 'Oh, for one hour of Cromwell and the Lord.'"

The news of the westward movement of the Spanish torpedo boats has stirred the department to even greater activity. Work on maps, commissary and field supplies, and on fortifications, and the completed organization of the army is being pushed with feverish haste, and the department has become as warlike in appearance as an army headquarters.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER'S VIEW.

MEXICO CITY, March 6.—Charles Dudley Warner, the American author, now here, says on the Cuban question that he much doubts the ability of the Cubans to govern themselves, and adds:

"There will be no war. But many things combine to a warlike feeling and the appearances of preparations for war. We have in the West an element of population that is always ready for an adventure. They are constantly agitating for more money. They want free silver. I don't mean the free silver as you have it here, but silver artificially maintained by the Government at an unnatural ratio with gold. They are ready to support any adventure that will force the Government to issue more silver or paper money. It was these same people, who, at the time of the Venezuelan question, almost wanted the Government to declare war at once against Great Britain, and for the same reason.

"Then, too, there is in all of our large cities an unsettled element of population who are ready for any sort of adventure merely for adventure's sake, and the less thinking element, as I have said, has been stirred up by stories published in the sensational journals.

"Another thing combines to the appearance of warlike preparations. Senator Hawley, who is no more of a jingo than I, and other Senators and members of Congress have long been anxious to increase our artillery force and our coast defenses. Advantage was taken of the present circumstances to obtain from Congress the necessary money for this purpose which would not have been voted at any other time. I am quite in favor of such expenditures.

"I am quite of the opinion that every nation should be in a position to protect itself and to resent affronts, but the activity in this respect just at present has given additional color to the reports that war is imminent."

NAVY COMMANDS CHANGED

Capt. Sampson to Relieve Admiral Sicard as Flag Officer of the Key West Squadron.

COMMODORE SCHLEY'S WORK

Slated to Command the "Flying Squadron" Now Assembling at Hampton Roads—"Fighting Bob" Evans Assigned to the Iowa.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Secretary Long made the following announcement to-day:

"Admiral Sicard has been granted leave, very much to the regret of the Navy Department and altogether on account of his health.

"Capt. Sampson has been made commander of the fleet at Key West. Capt. Evans has been ordered to take command of the battleship Iowa.

"The orders to the squadron in Hampton Roads have not yet been issued."

Although the announcement did not so state, it soon became known that Commodore W. S. Schley was slated to command the "flying squadron." This announcement was recognized at once as of unusual importance at this juncture. Admiral Sicard has been in command of the fleet at Key West throughout the critical period of the Maine disaster. Capt. Sampson has been in command of the Iowa, but more recently has been conspicuous before the public as President of the Maine court of inquiry.

Capt. Robley D. Evans, who is better known as "Fighting Bob," arrived in Washington this morning from Key West, and had half an hour's conference with Secretary Long. He has been temporarily on duty in the Lighthouse Service, but he told the Secretary that if there was to be a fight he wanted to be in it. Mr. Long appreciated the suggestion, and immediately issued orders placing Capt. Evans in command of the battleship Iowa, which stands at the very head of the ships of the American Navy, both as to tonnage, guns, armament, and all the qualities that go to make up a first-class modern battleship. The Iowa is now at Key West with Admiral Sicard's fleet.

"Flag Rank" for Capt. Sampson.

Although it was known that Admiral Francis M. Bunce, commandant at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, had asked for a sea command, it had been rumored for some time that Capt. William T. Sampson would be placed in command of the squadron at Key West in the event of Admiral Sicard being retired or given leave on account of his health. Upon the retirement of Admiral Sicard, which will take place in a few months, when he reaches the age limit, Capt. Sampson will be promoted to "flag rank," or the Commodore's grade. His varied experience and long service have made him one of the most available men to command the squadron, and he is looked upon in the Navy Department as one of the most expert officers in the service.

Capt. Sampson was born in New York, and was appointed to the navy Sept. 24, 1857. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1860, and was assigned for duty on the frigate Potomac. He was promoted Master in 1861, and saw much active service in Southern waters, being on duty on many of the vessels attached to the South Atlantic blockading squadron until 1865. He was attached to the ironclad Patapsco when she was destroyed in the harbor of Charleston, S. C., Jan. 15, 1865. He was promoted a Lieutenant in 1862 and reached the grade of Lieutenant Commander in 1866. He has seen duty on all of the stations from the South Atlantic to the Asiatic, and has represented the Navy Department at many of the international congresses. He was commissioned Commander in 1874, and was in charge of the Alert until 1875, when he was ordered to command the Swatara on the Asiatic station. He was Superintendent of the Naval Academy from 1886 to 1890, and was promoted to the rank of Captain in 1889. His first command in that grade was the cruiser San Francisco. He was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance in 1892, and served in that capacity until placed in command of the Iowa, Jan. 15, 1897.

Capt. Sampson for years has been considered the most scientific officer in the service. He designed and inspected the construction of the system of turrets on the battleship Iowa, and many of the mechanical appliances for operating the big guns on the ship. The fact that he has been placed in command of the squadron before attaining the rank of Commodore is conclusive proof of the confidence reposed in him by the Navy Department.

Commodore Schley's Career.

Commodore Winfield Scott Schley, who is expected to command the squadron now assembling in Hampton Roads, is one of the best known officers of the navy, and for conspicuous services rendered he has received two medals, one from Congress and the other from Maryland, his native State. He was also the recipient of a gold watch, given by the people of Maryland, and he received the thanks of Congress for having successfully commanded the expedition sent to the north polar regions to rescue Greely and his party in 1884.

He was born in Maryland in 1839, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1860. He served on several vessels of the Southern blockading squadron, and was mentioned in special orders for gallant services. He was promoted Lieutenant in 1862, and was attached to the gunboat Wateree when it was attacked by Chinese coolies in the Pacific in 1864. He subdued the islands inhabited by the coolies at that time. He was commissioned Lieutenant Commander in 1866 and was sent to the Naval Academy in 1867, remaining until 1869. He received his commission as Commander in 1874, and was assigned to the Essex, and was in charge of the Lighthouse Station from 1877 to 1883. He was promoted Captain in 1888, and commanded the Baltimore when that vessel went to Valparaiso. He was Chairman of the Lighthouse Board until 1893, when he was placed in command of the flagship New York. He was commissioned Commodore Feb. 6, 1898.

"Fighting Bob" Evans.

Capt. Robley D. Evans, who became known as "Fighting Bob" because of his attitude during the trouble of 1891, when he commanded the gunboat Yorktown in Valparaiso, has one of the best records in the Navy Department, and it is said of him that he would "rather fight than eat." He entered the navy in 1860, and was sent to sea from the Naval Academy three years later. He distinguished himself in many engagements, and was wounded severely twice during the attack on Fort Fisher. He was commissioned a Lieutenant in 1866 and a Lieutenant Commander in 1868. He served on the European station, and was in charge of the lighthouse station from that time until he was promoted Commander, in July, 1878.

He was placed in command of the gunboat Yorktown in July, 1891. The vessel entered the Harbor of Valparaiso when the relations between Chile and the United States were considerably strained. The vessel was small and carried few guns, but what she lacked in armament Capt. Evans made up in nerve. The Yorktown was anchored directly in front of one of the water batteries, a shot from any of which would have sunk her.

Shortly after the arrival of the vessel the Chileans had torpedo practice. They had a number of small boats fitted with long arms, on which the torpedoes were placed, and, as the only vessel in the harbor was the Yorktown, they made her the point of attack, much to the displeasure of Capt. Evans. He stood on deck for some time watching the manœuvres of the small vessels, until he could stand it no longer. He then ordered the ship cleared for action, and the guns were loaded. His cutter was ordered away, and he visited the commanding General of the city. He lost no time in saying that he wanted the torpedo boats taken out of the harbor within a half hour, and his request was granted.

Capt. Evans received his commission as Captain in 1893, and was assigned to command the battleship Indiana when that vessel was placed in commission, being transferred from the Lighthouse Board.

Innocent Children Sacrificed.

The "slaughter of the innocents" continues, until it is estimated that fully one-fourth of the human race die before attaining their fifth birthday, owing in great measure to our rigorous and changeable climate. And there are thousands of adults, even in this land of plenty, that stomach, liver, and bowel complaints are reducing to confirmed invalidism, whom Hostetter's Stomach Bitters would promptly relieve and invigorate. Malaria, rheumatism, and kidney trouble yield to the Bitters.

WARSHIPS LEAVE JAMAICA.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 24.—The cruiser Cincinnati and the gunboat Wilmington, with the gunboat Castine, returned to Port Antonio late last night, and sailed an hour later. It is thought the warships have gone to Key West.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Navy Department is informed of the departure of the cruiser Cincinnati and the gunboats Castine and Wilmington from Port Antonio, Jamaica, last evening, but the officials decline to state where they are bound. It has been reported that they have just gone off on a short cruise, and will return to the Jamaica port. What is regarded as a more probable theory as to their movements, however, is that when next heard from they will be at Key West, or some other port in the United States. They are not particularly strong ships, and in their present position they might possibly fall a prey to the more powerful Spanish fleet in Cuban waters in the event of a conflict. Inasmuch as considerations of this character resulted in the recall of the cruiser San Francisco and the gunboats Helena and Bancroft from the European station, it is not unlikely that the same course will be followed in the case of the three vessels last reported at Port Antonio, whose position is regarded by naval strategists as even more exposed and dangerous in the event of hostilities than was the case with the European squadron of about the same size and power. The Cincinnati and Castine were attached to the South Atlantic squadron, and their withdrawal for service on the home station leaves the navy without a single representative in South American waters, just as is the case with the European station. The arrival of the six vessels named will add greatly to the strength of the home squadron.

THE DOLPHIN IN COMMISSION.

Her Speed Has Been Increased—Changes in Armament.

After being at the navy yard for several months undergoing repairs and alterations, the dispatch boat Dolphin was placed in commission yesterday at the yard by Admiral Bunce. Commander F. Gilmore, chief of Admiral Bunce's staff, formally turned the vessel over to Commander Henry M. Lyon in the morning. The usual formalities were omitted. Commander Gilmore read the order from the Navy Department ordering the ship to be placed on the active list. He then turned to Commander Lyon and said: "I turn the ship over to you." Commander Lyon read his order giving him command of the vessel; bugles sounded, the flag was run up, and the boat was in commission.

While the Dolphin has been at the yard her engines have been thoroughly overhauled and changes made to give her more speed. New boilers have been put in, and the living quarters of the officers and men have been altered. The battery of the vessel has been changed; two rapid-fire guns have been mounted on the forward deck, while two four-inch guns have been placed on the main deck forward of the officers' quarters. The Dolphin is the first vessel to be fitted with the new Colt automatic gun, which is capable of firing about 200 shots a minute.

No orders have yet been received for the vessel's departure. It is expected she will remain here for about ten days and then go South and join the squadron at Key West.

BUYING WARSHIPS FOR US.

Commander Niblack Hard at Work in Italy and Germany.

BERLIN, March 24.—Lieutenant Commander Niblack, the United States Naval Attaché here and at Rome, who has returned from Italy, has visited the Schichau Yards, at Elbing, where he is negotiating for a torpedo boat. He goes to Kiel to-night, where he hopes to find several available vessels, and will then return to Italy, where he is negotiating for a number of Italian ships.

Commander Niblack has been seriously hampered in his work by speculators, Americans and foreigners, who have secured options on vessels building. His instructions are to proceed with purchases and negotiations according to his own discretion.

MONITOR TO PORTLAND, ME.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The old single-turreted monitor Montauk has been ordered from League Island Navy Yard to Portland, Me. A suggestion was made to send a monitor to New Haven, Conn., but it remains unacted on.

THE TERROR SAILS FOR KEY WEST.

The monitor Terror sailed yesterday afternoon to join the fleet at Key West. Everything had been got in readiness last week for the sailing, and there was therefore no cause for delay when the order from Washington reached Capt. Ludlow. She was temporarily delayed by the breaking of her anchor chain yesterday morning. She was to have started early in the morning, and on Wednesday night one of her two anchors was weighed and lashed on deck. When the windlass was started yesterday morning to draw up the other, however, the chain broke and fifteen fathoms sank into the mud. Capt. Ludlow had the spot marked with a buoy, and then notified the Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company, which at once sent out the wrecking boat William H. Cooley, with divers.

To lose no time, however, Capt. Ludlow also telephoned the navy yard asking that another anchor and fifteen fathoms of chain be sent, but when the navy yard tug Traffic came alongside at noon the Cooley had rescued the lost anchor and chain.

The Terror left her anchorage at 1:30 P. M., passed Quarantine at 2 P. M., and the Hook at 3:08 P. M.

Taking Coal to the Fleet.

The Government has sent to a number of shipping men of this city requesting space for carrying coal from Norfolk, Newport News, Baltimore, and Philadelphia to the fleets at Key West and Tortugas. Arrangements have also been made by coal companies having Government contracts for shipping coal south. The schooner A. B. Sherman has been chartered to carry the first consignment of the 10,000 tons of coal at Baltimore to Key West. She is a vessel of 800 tons register. The schooner Thomas W. Hyde of 700 tons has also been chartered to carry coal from Philadelphia to Dry Tortugas. These contracts are made through coal merchants, but the Government has requested that the schooners remain at Key West, for use in transporting coal to the various vessels.

Orders for Jersey Guardsmen.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 24.—At the drill of Company E, Third Regiment, N. G. N. J., to-night, orders were given that no man leave the city without special leave obtained from the First Lieutenant. The rifles were inspected and a special field drill had. A special drill of Company C will be held to-morrow night.

To-day's Carnival of Sports.

The programmes of the carnival of sports for the benefit of The Journal's Maine Monument Fund this afternoon and evening at the Madison Square Garden are long and varied. Capt. Zavier Orlofsky of America and Capt. W. F. Rawson Turner of the British Army will have a broadsword contest for the championship of the United States. There will be a championship game of association football in the afternoon between the Arlingtons of Arlington, N. J., and the True Blues of Paterson, N. J. John L. Sullivan will deliver a three-minute talk on Spain. Fitzsimmons, the pugilist; Roeber and Yousouf, and others will also take part in the carnival.

Policeman Gerow Acquitted.

Policeman Heman B. Gerow, who has been on trial before Judge Fitzgerald in the General Sessions Court on a charge of perjury, was acquitted by the jury Wednesday. Gerow said in his defense that the affidavit in the Elizabeth B. Merrill case bearing his name which he had said was forged was not the same affidavit which the prosecution claimed it was, and which experts had pronounced genuine. He said the affidavit he had asserted was forged had not been produced at the trial. It then transpired that there had been another affidavit bearing Gerow's name in the Merrill case, and that it had been lost. The case of the prosecution collapsed in consequence. Police Sergt. Petty was the complainant against Gerow.

MANY VESSELS INSPECTED

Great Activity Displayed by the Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers.

AFTER BIG STEAM YACHTS

J. J. Astor's Nourmahal and M. C. D. Borden's Sovereign Examined—Tugs and Steamers Looked Over—Sweeping Purchases Predicted.

The Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers yesterday thoroughly inspected two big steam yachts, John Jacob Astor's Nourmahal and M. C. D. Borden's Sovereign. It is understood that the owners have offered these vessels to the Government, either for charter or purchase, and that they will be bought within a few days. The yachts, if they are taken, will be transferred at once to the Brooklyn Navy Yard and fitted with armament similar to that being received on the yacht Mayflower.

The Nourmahal is now lying in the bay off Liberty Island and the Sovereign is moored at the foot of Fourteenth Street, Hoboken. The announcement yesterday that the two vessels had been examined and favorably considered by the board created considerable stir in yachting circles. The two vessels are about the largest and finest listed in the yachting register.

The Sovereign a Fine Boat.

The Sovereign is considered the fastest yacht of her size afloat. She was launched in 1896 at the yards of the John N. Robins Company, in Brooklyn. She is a twin-screw steel vessel of 627 tons gross. She is 250 feet long over all and has a beam of 28 feet. She can develop a speed of from seventeen to eighteen knots. The Nourmahal is a still larger vessel, having a gross tonnage of 745. She was launched in 1884 at the Harlan & Hollingsworth yards, at Wilmington, Del. She is 250 feet long, with a thirty-foot beam and 20 feet depth of hold.

Both yachts are well adapted to use in the navy as dispatch boats. It is supposed that John Jacob Astor, in the event of the Government's purchasing the Nourmahal, will have another and even finer vessel constructed.

The naval board inspected more vessels in the Harbor yesterday than on any previous day since its organization, notwithstanding that three of its members are out of the city. Lieut. Commander Kelley, Constructor Tawresey, and Chief Engineer Dixon are in Philadelphia inspecting the vessels of the American Line running out of that port, and several fast tugs besides two vessels nearing completion in the ship yards at Chester. The officers remaining here consumed almost the entire day on board yachts, tugs, and steamers, and it is rumored that a wholesale purchase outright of vessels available for war service will be made within a few days.

Large Vessels Examined.

The larger vessels inspected with a view to converting them into cruisers were the San Marcos and Nueces of the Mallory Line, the Iroquois and Seminole of the Clyde Line, and the Kansas City of the Savannah Line. Every one of these vessels is well built and stanch, and is well adapted to the carrying of armament.

The Nueces is probably the best of the fleet. She is of steel, with a gross tonnage of 3,367, is 328 feet long, 44 feet beam, and 21 feet deep. She was launched in 1887 at Chester, Penn. The Iroquois is also of steel, but smaller. She is of 2,944 tons, is 280 feet long, and has a beam of 46 feet. She was built by the Cramps in 1888. The Kansas City has a tonnage of 3,679, is 327 feet long, and 45 feet beam. She was built at Chester, Penn., in 1889 and is of iron. The Seminole is 269 feet long, 43 feet beam, and has a tonnage of 2,557. She is of iron and was built in 1886. The San Marcos is a comparatively old but stanch vessel. She was built in 1881 and is of 2,839 tonnage. She is 317 feet long and has a beam of 39 feet. These vessels can average from twelve to fifteen knots an hour.

A member of the board yesterday said that he had no information of the purchase by the Government of the Cromwell Line steamer Creole, which, it was rumored, had been sold as a hospital ship. General Manager Allen denied that the vessel had been sold. She has been inspected, however.

The report that Capt. Rodgers, President of the board, had been ordered by telegraph by the Navy Department to secure at once a dozen tugs and yachts to be equipped for active service as torpedo craft at Key West could not be verified yesterday. A list of desirable vessels, however, has been prepared, it was learned, and has already been sent to Washington. The work done yesterday would tend to confirm the report. At least a dozen tugs were examined besides the two yachts already mentioned.

Revenue Cutter as a Picket Boat.

It was learned that the Government has ordered the transfer of the revenue cutter Hudson, now stationed at this port, to the navy yard to be equipped as soon as possible and sent to Key West to be used as a picket boat. She is 100 feet long, 136 tons, 22 feet beam, and can steam 12 knots an hour. The cutter Hamilton will replace her in the Revenue Service.

A thorough inspection was made yesterday of the steel tugs Atlas and Hercules of the Standard Oil Company, plying between here and Philadelphia. The tug Columbia of the Greenpoint Lighterage Company was also examined. Other tugs inspected were the John A. Lawrence, P. H. Wise, and El Taro.

This is the second time within two days that the Wise of the Moran Towing Company has been examined. Michael Moran, President of the company, stated that he he had reason to hope that the sale of the vessel would be effected to-day. The tug R. C. Veit of the same company may also be included in the sale.

It was learned late yesterday that the Government had purchased the tug Edward M. Timmins of the Mutual Lumber and Towing Company. President E. M. Timmins of the company, whose offices are in the Produce Exchange Building, admitted last night that the sale had been made, but refused to make known the price paid. The vessel will be taken to the navy yard to-day and fitted up for duty in Southern waters. The Timmins is a first-class tug of 68 tons. She is 82 feet long, and 18 feet in beam. She was built in 1889, and is known to be exceptionally stanch and strong.

It was learned unofficially yesterday that the board was negotiating for the purchase outright of a hundred-thousand-dollar steamer belonging to one of the steamship companies engaged in the Southern trade, but nothing definite on the subject was ascertainable. Capt. Rodgers paid a hurried visit to the navy yard late yesterday afternoon.

NAVAL MILITIA RUMOR.

Said to Have Been Ordered Out to Man the Monitors in New York and Boston Harbors.

BOSTON, March 24.—A Herald special from Washington says:

"For the first time the militia is called into service and the Governors of Massachusetts and New York are requested to direct their naval militia to assume charge of the monitors assigned yesterday for the protection of the harbors of Boston and New York, in conjunction with the land fortifications.

"The orders sent to Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts and Gov. Black of New York for transmission to the commanding officers of the State Naval Militia, inform them that they will be directed to assume charge of the two monitors assigned to each of those States, to assist in the second line of defense.

"The Boston men will be sent on board when the monitors Catskill and Lehigh arrive, and the New Yorkers may proceed to Philadelphia and take their two ships around. A naval officer will be in command of each monitor, and under him will be naval militia officers and sufficient seamen from each organization to give the ships their complements.

"Instructions have also been sent to the Western organizations to hold themselves in readiness for transportation to the East, where they will be sent aboard auxiliaries, and, with what regular sailors can be procured, are to comprise the crews. Illinois and Ohio have large, well-drilled militia organizations, and these will be first drawn on."

TWELVE AUXILIARY VESSELS.

Eight Yachts and Four Tugs Bought for Torpedo and Dispatch Boats.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Navy Department has succeeded in purchasing eight steam yachts and four steam tugs presumably at and near New York for use in the auxiliary naval fleet. The boats are about 400 tons each, and in an emergency would be suitable as torpedo boats.

The yachts purchased are among the fleetest along the Atlantic Coast, and are said to be somewhat similar to the Mayflower recently purchased of the Ogden Goelet estate.

This acquisition to the navy is regarded as an exceptionally valuable one at the present time, as the greatest need is felt for small craft suitable as torpedo boats and dispatch boats. There was additional satisfaction at the Navy Department at the large number secured in a single purchase. The names and amounts paid for the various yachts and tugs are not disclosed, as it is said this would prove an embarrassment to the Government in promoting speculation on other craft for which negotiations are now proceeding.

CAPTAIN FOR THE MAYFLOWER.

M. R. S. Mackenzie to Command and Lieut. Roper Executive Officer.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Orders were issued to-day to have the Mayflower put into commission as soon as possible. This vessel probably will be used as a dispatch boat or as a torpedo boat destroyer.

Commander M. R. S. Mackenzie will be her first commander. His orders issued to-day direct him to take command "at once." Lieut. J. H. Roper will be her executive officer. The remainder of the Mayflower's officers will be selected to-morrow.

COOKING OUTFITS FOR AN ARMY.

A Chicago Inventor May Furnish Enough for 100,000 Men.

CHICAGO, March 24.—The United States Government has ordered of Frank H. Buzzacott, a Chicago inventor, 100 of his combination cooking outfits, each competent to prepare food for 100 men. It was intimated to him that 1,000 more will be needed, and the factory, at 43 Franklin Street, is busy turning them out.

The outfit, which is of wrought steel, and weighs 160 pounds, looks a good deal like a small steamer trunk when packed for transportation. It contains boilers, baking pans, frying pans, broilers, spoons, knives, forks, plates, pepper and salt dusters, and everything else needed for the preparation of a dinner. The body of the trunk is a stove. Buzzacott was formerly a field cook for Gen. Miles.

A MILLION FOR RAPID-FIRE GUNS.

War Department Decides on the Use to Make of Its Allotment.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The officials of the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department have already determined on the manner in which the additional $1,000,000, which has just been allotted to that branch of the service out of the $50,000,000 emergency fund, shall be expended.

Aside from a few unimportant items all the money will be used in the purchase of rapid-fire guns and ammunition and carriages for the same. The department is making an extraordinary effort to secure all the rapid-fire guns it possibly can for the fortifications on the coast and the additional allotment made available will assist materially in that direction.

The Maxim rapid-fire guns, about twenty or more of which have been purchased abroad, will be shipped to the United States at the earliest practicable moment and will be distributed to the points where the greatest necessity exists for them.

BIDS FOR THE MILITARY CABLE.

It Will Connect the Fortifications About This City.

Capt. James Allen, one of the aides on Major Gen. Merritt's staff, yesterday opened nine bids for the laying of a cable system to connect all the local fortifications with Governors Island. The bids were all from New York men, and although the amounts asked were not made public, the cost of the work will, it is understood, be about $21,000. The bids were at once forwarded to Washington. It was stated by well-informed officers that the work will probably be begun next Monday and finished within thirty days.

The new system will begin at Fort Slocum, Davids Island, and will be laid in Long Island Sound to Fort Schuyler, then across to Willets Point and around Hell Gate to Governors Island. From the army headquarters there it will be continued down the bay to Fort Wadsworth and Fort Hamilton, and thence to Fort Hancock at Sandy Hook.

Cheers for the Flag in the Street.

An impromptu but none the less stirring manifestation of patriotism was witnessed at the southern end of the Post Office Building yesterday when an American flag was flung to the breeze from the staff on top of one of the domes of the new Syndicate Building in Park Row. Several hundred persons watched with eager interest while a professional steeple climber made his perilous ascent to the towering height. He climbed the pole with the flag on his shoulders, and, after making it fast, proceeded to paint the staff. The watching crowd cheered lustily as the National colors unfolded, and continued to gaze at the daring painter as long as he remained in sight.

Rifle Experts Organizing.

DENVER, Col., March 24.—Col. Frank D. Bartlett and Dr. B. F. Wooding of this city are enrolling 500 young men, experts in the use of the rifle, who will offer their services to President McKinley in case of war. The organization will be known as "the Rocky Mountain Sharpshooters." Col. Bartlett was a member of the celebrated Creedmoor Rifle Team.

Capt. Burbank to be a Major.

ALBANY, March 24.—Capt. J. B. Burbank, the army officer stationed at the National Guard Headquarters in this city, will within a few days be commissioned as a Major in the Fifth Regiment, United States Artillery, which is stationed at the fortifications in New York Harbor.

Big Guns at Willets Point.

The ten-inch guns at Willets Point have been placed in position and the artillerymen detailed from Fort Schuyler have returned to their post. Recruits for the new artillery regiment reach Fort Slocum daily.

It has blazed the way for all sorts of washing-powders. But none of them can take the place of Pearline. If you want the best washing and cleaning that can be had, you'll have to get Pearline.

This is just as true now as it was twenty years ago, when Pearline was the only washing-compound. No matter how little a poor washing-powder costs, it's more expensive than Pearline. 560

Millions NOW USE Pearline

THE CUBAN RELIEF WORK

Speculation About the Reasons for Miss Barton's Departure from the Island.

WHAT HER NEPHEW SAYS HERE

He Is Chairman of the Relief Committee—Mr. Klopsch's Course—A Statement Expected To-day—Gifts from All Parts of the Country.

The sudden departure from Cuba of Miss Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Society, gave rise to the belief freely expressed in this city yesterday that she had abandoned her relief work among the starving Cubans because of misunderstandings between the Red Cross officers and Louis Klopsch, a member of the Central Cuban Relief Committee, who has been personally assisting in the work among the reconcentrados.

About three weeks ago Mr. Klopsch, the third member of the Cuban Relief Committee, went to Cuba, and he has asserted that he found the work of relief at a standstill because of the incompetency of some of the assistants employed by Miss Barton. It is known that several stormy interviews took place between Miss Barton and Mr. Klopsch, Miss Barton believing that because of the $10,000 contribution from his committee he was presuming unduly to interfere with the Red Cross work.

Many inquiries bearing upon the question were made yesterday at the offices of the Central Cuban Relief Committee in this city. Stephen E. Barton, Chairman, who is a nephew of Miss Barton and also a member of the Red Cross Society, said that he had been informed of the fact that his aunt had left Cuba and that her departure was not a surprise to him, but he refused to give any further information. He said that after he had consulted with the other member of the committee, Mr. Schieren, who is now in Albany, he would probably issue a signed statement. The statement will probably be issued to-day.

Mr. Barton on Mr. Klopsch.

In answer to further questions, Mr. Barton said decidedly that Mr. Klopsch was in Cuba in his private capacity and not as representing the committee. "This committee," said he, "was appointed by the State Department to send relief supplies directly to Consul General Lee. We have nothing officially to do with the distribution of the supplies, and therefore nothing to do with the Red Cross Society, which was asked to assist Consul General Lee. We will continue our shipments.

"This much you can say regarding Miss Barton's departure from Cuba: It is not on account of any differences with this committee as a body and was not caused by obstructions put in her way by the Spanish officials. I have learned from her by personal letter that she has been in no way interfered with by the Spanish authorities, but, on the contrary, was greatly assisted by them."

The committee will this week send 900 tons of supplies to Cuba. Their mail increases daily, and telegrams announcing the successful work of relief committees in all parts of the country are received. Among the contributions received at the committee rooms yesterday was a letter from Senator Proctor, in which were inclosed two checks from constituents of his, amounting to $115. The letter read as follows:

> United States Senate, March 23, 1898.
>
> Dear Mr. Barton: I inclose herewith two checks for the relief work in Cuba. I do not quite understand the distinction between the Cuban Relief Committee and the Red Cross work. I see some statements that the Red Cross work is to be discontinued. I think it would be a great mistake to have any action taken that would affect your aunt's service there. She represents a great deal of the country, and it would certainly injure the work to have her leave or her authority in connection with it lessened. * * *
>
> REDFIELD PROCTOR.

Spreading Over the Country.

Chairman Barton said yesterday that the movement to aid the starving Cubans was spreading all over the country. A letter was received from the Cuban Relief Committee of Nebraska, at Omaha, saying that a carload of flour and a carload of corn had been shipped to New York. This makes eight carloads that have been sent from that State.

A dispatch was received from The Atlanta Journal announcing that $1,000 had been raised within a week, and that a carload of provisions had been sent to Tampa, Fla., for shipment to Havana, and that others would follow. Chairman Barton telegraphed asking that hereafter all provisions be sent directly to this city. The committee has better facilities here for the shipment of goods than are possessed at any other port.

The Buffalo committee wrote that a carload of flour was ready for shipment from that place.

A letter was received yesterday from J. Louis McClung of Culpeper, Va., which is characteristic of thousands that have been received. Mr. McClung begged to state that he had a coat and vest, "almost new," which he wanted to give "for use in relieving suffering in Cuba." He was told to send the articles along.

Mr. Klopsch has cabled from Havana as follows:

> Havana, March 24.
>
> We are making splendid progress. The whole island is now covered by our arrangements for distributing supplies.

According to the foregoing dispatch, the entire territory from Pinar del Rio to Santiago de Cuba is now reached by the distribution, and 220 towns, in each of which are numbers of famished reconcentrados, are included in the arrangement. This is the first intimation that all the centres of suffering have been reached.

MISS BARTON MAKES A DENIAL.

She Contradicts Rumors About Her Health and Dissensions in the Red Cross Society.

KEY WEST, March 24.—Miss Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Society of the United States, who has just returned from Havana, when seen yesterday evening in her cabin on board the Olivette, said:

"I wish to say to the whole world that the published statements regarding internal dissensions in the Red Cross Society, tardiness in supplying relief after its arrival in Cuba, and the stories of my own feeble health, are utterly without foundation. Provisions are reaching the suffering Cubans with commendable promptness. The statement that my health or mental powers are impaired is cruelly false. The dissension emanates from outside, and not from inside the Red Cross."

Miss Barton was intensely indignant on this subject, and spoke with considerable warmth. It was the first time in her life, she declared, that "derogatory statements" had been published about her work. Continuing, she said:

"During the six weeks I have been in Cuba the condition of starving thousands has much improved, thanks to the generosity of the American people. Still, much more remains to be done, and it seems hard that work of this description is hampered by external criticism and interference. Spaniards, Cubans, and American officials have done all in their power to help, taking much needed relief to the sufferers. The impression that the Spaniards do anything to retard the distribution of provisions is erroneous.

"I am returning to my home in Washington, and expect to return to Cuba shortly."

FIRST CARLOAD FROM CHICAGO.

Food and Clothing to Start To-day for the Cuban Sufferers.

CHICAGO, March 24.—To-morrow the first carload of provisions will be sent to Cuba from Chicago. It will include, among other things, ten cases of condensed milk, an article Secretary Phister of the local relief bureau says is most needed by the starving Cubans.

The list to be sent also includes large quantities of quinine, a case of jelly, big bags of beans, rice, sago, dried fruits, cases of beef extract, malted milk, canned goods, flour, and cornmeal.

Large quantities of Summer clothing will be part of this first shipment. Most of the

ECONOMICAL LUXURIES.

The man who said that if he could have the luxuries of life he would cheerfully dispense with the necessaries had a grain of truth in him, after all. Some luxuries contribute so much to comfort that they are really economical in their saving of wear and tear. And a luxury of one generation is often the necessity of another. Ten years ago the gas stove was [illegible] the inquisitive or the lavish household [illegible]. Now the gas stove is as common as any other article of household furniture. First a luxury, they have now become a necessity, and, moreover, such a source of domestic economy that they can no longer be called a luxury in the extravagant sense. The gas range means a demonstrated saving in the bill of 50 per cent. And with the price of gas steadily falling, as it is, so that in five years more it will be fixed by law at $1 per thousand, the economy is certain to be progressive.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.
8 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

supplies have come from persons in moderate circumstances and not from the people of greatest wealth.

CUBANS TAKE FORT HANABANA.

HAVANA, March 24.—A Spanish report says the insurgents under Valentin Rojas, after an unsuccessful attack upon Fort Hanabana, in the Province of Matanzas, made another attack, and were able to enter the colony on Tuesday night last, plunder the stores, and wound the son of the manager of the place.

The insurgents have destroyed with dynamite a culvert of the railroad near Aguacate, interrupting communication with that place.

Spanish Boats in British Waters.

QUEENSTOWN, March 24.—The Spanish torpedo boat destroyers Osado and Audaz arrived here to-day. They encountered heavy weather in the Irish Sea. They will coal here and then proceed to Ferrol.

DUBLIN, March 24.—Two Spanish torpedo boat destroyers sailed from Kingstown for Falmouth, England, this morning, after coaling.

More Spanish Troops in Havana.

HAVANA, March 24.—The mail steamer from Barcelona arrived to-night with 1,400 Spanish regulars.

EFFECTS OF HELPING THE CUBANS.

Horatio S. Rubens, counsel of the Cuban Junta, expressed himself yesterday in regard to the sending of supplies to Cuba as follows:

"The sending of relief supplies to Cuba is not so much intervention as assistance to the Spanish Government. It enables Spain to spend for munitions of war to fight the Cubans, and possibly the United States, the money which humanity dictates should go to the amelioration of the condition of the reconcentrados.

"That these unfortunates should receive relief is beyond question. Such is the earnest desire of every man with a spark of humanity, but the only true remedy is, as Gen. Proctor says, to allow them to go back to the fields. Even in the present desolated condition of Cuba the insurgents live on the country, and so could the reconcentrados. That would also relieve Spain of the obligation to feed them, you may say, but the present kind of assistance must be continued indefinitely, or so long as Spain holds the reconcentrados. She does it because she knows that the reconcentrados are Cubans, and that their return to the country would give the Cuban soldiers. So long as we feed the reconcentrados they will be held as such by Spain. We must feed them or Spain will starve them, or else we must intervene."

HANOTAUX WANTS PEACE.

PARIS, March 24.—The Figaro publishes an interview with M. Hanotaux, the Foreign Minister, in which he is represented as declaring that the relations of France with all nations are cordial.

"The warm reception given in France to Queen Victoria, the presence of the Prince of Wales, and the coming of Lord Salisbury," said M. Hanotaux, "prove the amity of England. I shall be able to announce in the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow that the Niger Commission is on the eve of an honorable settlement. The difficulties are already half solved, and dangers can only arise from unforeseen events."

Referring to the relations between the United States and Spain, M. Hanotaux said he could see no necessity for a conflict, and that France desired above all the maintenance of peace.

"I foresee," he said, "that the Chinese problem will be protracted, but France does not desire to witness the death of China. Such a catastrophe would shake the whole Old World. The French domains in the extreme East are vast enough. We do not wish to augment them, but only to support and protect."

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

FOR APRIL

With the first of Herter's colored covers which won the SCRIBNER prize

NOW READY

MR. RICHARD HARDING DAVIS'S NEW SERIAL, "The King's Jackal" (illustrated by C. D. Gibson), begins now.—A modern moneyless king, an American heiress, a sentimental prince, and a clever correspondent are some of the characters of this, the most striking plot Mr. Davis has yet conceived.

DR. HENRY VAN DYKE contributes an important narrative poem called "THE TOILING OF FELIX," which he dedicates "in friendship to Walter A. Wyckoff."

"THE WORKERS," by WALTER A. WYCKOFF, continues with his singular experiences while searching for work in Chicago. (Illustrated by Leigh.)

THE STORY OF THE REVOLUTION, by Senator Lodge, throws new light upon the FIGHT FOR THE HUDSON, and the battles of TRENTON AND PRINCETON. Pyle, Yohn, Peixotto, and Ditzler are the leading illustrators.

THOMAS NELSON PAGE'S great serial of the Reconstruction, "RED ROCK" continues. (Illustrated by Clinedinst.)

SHORT STORIES and other contributions by Duncan Campbell Scott, William R. Lighton, a new Western writer, Brander Matthews, Harrison S. Morris, Cecilia Waern and others. Henry W. Carter is prominent as an illustrator in this number.

Price 25 cts. CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

[illegible] CUBAN SPEECH

The Nebraska Senator Describes the Misery of the Cubans and Demands Intervention.

REFERS TO HIS WIFE'S DEATH

His Message to the Country Delivered in Response to the Command of Her Silent Lips—The Senator's Auditors Moved to Tears.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Mr. Thurston of Nebraska made his promised speech on the Cuban situation in the Senate to-day. Not before since the inauguration of President McKinley had so many people been on the Senate side of the Capitol as were there to-day. The galleries were packed with people, many of whom had arrived at the Capitol as early as 9:30 A. M. in order to obtain seats. Even the diplomatic gallery, which rarely is occupied, was filled, among those in it being Señor Mendonça, the Brazilian Minister, and party; ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster and Mrs. Foster, and many ladies and gentlemen from the various foreign legations.

Within a few minutes after the Senate convened every Senator who could be present was in his seat, and by the time Mr. Thurston had begun his speech dozens of members of the House were either standing or occupying chairs in the area without the semi-circle of seats. A jar of roses had been placed on Mr. Thurston's desk, but he spoke from that of Mr. Hawley, in the central part of the Chamber.

Mr. Thurston in his first sentence said he spoke by command of silent lips—a delicate and touching reference to the loss of his wife on his memorable trip to Cuba. Some surprise has been expressed that the Senator should appear in public prominently so soon after the death of Mrs. Thurston, but the first sentence of his speech furnished the key to his action.

Mrs. Thurston's Dying Request.

Mrs. Thurston's dying request to her husband was that he should lose no time on account of her death to do his utmost to save and free Cuba and its people. In accordance with this request, therefore, Senator Thurston sacrificed his personal feelings and delivered his speech—a speech that was his tribute to the memory of his wife.

The speech generally was regarded as a masterly effort, and even those who could not agree with Mr. Thurston's conclusions conceded the power of his oration. As he neared the end of his speech his voice, which had been clear and ringing, noticeably broke. He was almost overcome by emotion, but rallied with an effort and closed in a manner that thrilled his auditors. Senators turned away and wept, and in the galleries tears welled to hundreds of eyes.

As Mr. Thurston sank into his seat and buried his face in his hands the galleries were swept by such a tumult of applause as had not been heard in the Senate Chamber in a long time.

As a brother might have done, Mr. Allen, Mr. Thurston's colleague from Nebraska, walked to him, and, placing his arm over his shoulders, quietly led him from the chamber.

In the course of his address, Mr. Thurston referred to a statement purported to have been made by Mr. Hale of Maine in an interview to the effect that the President in the present emergency had been swept off his feet.

When Mr. Hale later entered the chamber and had his attention called to the statement, he interrupted Mr. Thurston to say:

"The Senator has referred to an alleged interview quoting me as saying that in the present emergency the President has been carried off his feet. I not only did not say anything of the kind, but the statement quoted does not correctly represent my views. I believe the President has been eminently wise and calm in this whole Cuban matter."

A Plea for Freedom for Cuba.

In opening his speech Mr. Thurston said:

"Mr. President: I am here by command of silent lips to speak once and for all upon the Cuban situation. I trust that no one has expected anything sensational from me. God forbid that the bitterness of a personal loss should induce me to color in the slightest degree the statement that I feel it my duty to make. I shall endeavor to be honest, conservative, and just. I have no purpose to stir the public passion to any action not necessary and imperative to meet the duties and necessities of American responsibility, Christian humanity, and National honor. I would shirk this task if I could, but I dare not. I cannot satisfy my conscience except by speaking, and speaking now."

Mr. Thurston said he went to Cuba firmly believing that the condition of affairs on the island had been greatly exaggerated, and that he had directed his efforts in the first instance to the exposure of the supposed exaggerations. He had concluded, however, that an overstatement of the horrors of the situation was impossible. He was prepared, he stated, not only to adopt every word of the careful, concise, and specific statement of the Senator from Vermont, (Mr. Proctor,) but he was even convinced that he had understated the facts.

The Conditions in Cuba.

Mr. Thurston then summarized his observations and conclusions as follows:

"After three years of warfare and the use of 225,000 Spanish troops, Spain has lost control of every foot of Cuba not surrounded by an actual intrenchment and protected by a fortified picket line.

"She holds possession with her army of the fortified seaboard towns because they are under the virtual protection of Spanish warships, with which the revolutionists cannot cope.

"The revolutionists are in absolute and almost peaceful possession of nearly one-half of the island, including the eastern provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe. In those provinces they have an established form of government, levy and collect taxes, maintain armies, and generally levy a tax or tribute upon the principal plantations in other provinces, and, as is commonly believed, upon the entire railway system of the island.

"In the four so-called Spanish provinces there is neither cultivation nor railway operation except under strong Spanish military protection or by consent of the revolutionists in consideration of tribute paid.

"Under the inhuman policy of Weyler not less than 400,000 self-supporting, simple, peaceable, defenseless country people were driven from their homes in the agricultural portions of the Spanish provinces to the cities and imprisoned upon the barren waste outside the residence portions of the cities and within the lines of intrenchment established a little way beyond. Their humble homes were burned, their fields laid waste, their implements of husbandry destroyed, their live stock and food supplies for the most part confiscated. Most of these people were old men, women, and children. Slow starvation was their inevitable fate. A conservative estimate indicates that 210,000 of these people have already perished from starvation.

"The Government of Spain has never contributed one dollar to house, shelter, feed, or provide medical attention for these its own citizens. Such a spectacle exceeds the scenes of the Inferno as painted by Dante.

"There has been no amelioration of the situation except through the efforts of the people of the United States. There has been no diminution in the death rate among these reconcentrados except as the death supply is constantly diminished. There is no relief and no hope except through the continued charity of the American people until peace has been fully restored in the island.

"Spain cannot put an end to the existing condition. She cannot conquer the insurgents. She cannot re-establish her sovereignty over any considerable portion of the interior of the island. The revolutionists, while able to maintain themselves, cannot drive the Spanish army from the fortified sea coast towns.

"The situation, then, is not war as we understand it, but a chaos of devastation and depopulation of undefined duration, whose end no man can see."

Pictures of Cuban Horrors.

In detailing the incidents and reciting the facts that came under his observation Mr. Thurston said he had no desire to deal in horrors. "If I had my way," said he, "I would shield the American public even from the photographic reproductions of the awful scenes that I viewed in all their original ghastliness."

Of the 225,000 soldiers Spain had sent to Cuba, Mr. Thurston said, less than 60,000 were now available for duty. The remainder were dead, sick in hospitals, or returned to Spain incapacitated. It was currently reported that 37,000 were now sick in the hospitals on the island. [illegible] poor condition and [illegible] discipline.

"I do not believe," said Mr. Thurston, "that the entire Spanish army in Cuba could stand an engagement in the open field against 20,000 well disciplined American soldiers."

Of the Spanish soldiers, he said that they, of all people on earth, most gladly would welcome any result which would enable them to return to their homes.

"The pictures in the American newspapers of the starving reconcentrados are true," Mr. Thurston went on. "They can all be duplicated by the thousands. I never saw, and please God I may never again see, so deplorable a sight as the reconcentrados in the suburbs of Matanzas. I can never forget to my dying day the hopeless anguish in their despairing eyes. Huddled about their little bark huts, they raised no voice of appeal to us for alms as we went among them. Men, women, and children stand silent, famishing. Their only appeal comes from their sad eyes, through which one looks as through an open window into their agonizing souls.

Starvation in Matanzas.

"In Matanzas," Mr. Thurston said, "the people had done all they possibly could do for the reconcentrados, but it was too true that many Matanzas people who resided in fine houses scarcely knew where their own next meal was to come from. The Governor was willing that the reconcentrados should repass the trocha to their homes, but the great majority were physically unable to go. Their fate was a slow death by starvation. The Governor of Matanzas could see no end to this condition of affairs and could suggest no relief except through the United States.

"The Government of Spain," said Mr. Thurston, "has not appropriated and will not appropriate one dollar to save these people. They are now being attended and nursed and administered to by the charity of the United States. Think of the spectacle! We are feeding these citizens of Spain; we are nursing their sick; we are saving such as can be saved, and yet there are those who still say it is right for us to send food, but we must keep our hands off. I say that the time has come when muskets ought to go with the food.

"I shall refer to these horrible things no further. They are there. God pity them; I have seen them; they will remain in my mind forever—and this is almost the twentieth century. Christ died 1,900 years ago, and Spain is a Christian nation; she has set up more crosses in more lands, beneath more skies, and under them has butchered more people than all the nations on earth combined.

"Europe may tolerate her existence as long as the people of the Old World wish. God grant that before another Christmas morning the last vestige of Spanish tyranny and oppression will have vanished from the Western Hemisphere."

The Question of Remedy.

Discussing the remedy which should be applied to the evils he found, Mr. Thurston said:

"I counseled silence and moderation from this floor when the passion of the Nation seemed at white heat over the destruction of the Maine; but it seems to me the time for action has now come. Not action in the Maine case! I hope and trust that this Government will take action on the Cuban situation entirely outside of the Maine case. When the Maine report is received, if it be found that our ship and sailors were blown up by some outside explosion, we will have ample reparation without quibble or delay; and if the explosion can be traced to Spanish official sources there will be such swift and terrible punishment adjudged as will remain a warning to the whole world forever.

"What shall the United States do, Mr. President?"

For answer Mr. Thurston, as a Republican, turned to the last National platform of his party, which declared: "The United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island."

In accepting the nomination tendered him by the convention which had adopted the Cuban plank with a "mighty shout," William McKinley had said: "The platform adopted by the Republican Convention has received my careful consideration and has my unqualified approval."

Twice within the past two years, Mr. Thurston said, he had voted for a resolution recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, but he was satisfied it was now too late to accord them belligerent rights, or even merely to recognize the independence of the Cuban Republic.

"Our platform," said he, "demands that the United States shall actively use its influence for the independence of the island.

"I am not here to criticise the present Administration. I yield to no man living in my respect, my admiration for, and my confidence in the judgment, the wisdom, the patriotism, the Americanism of William McKinley. When he entered upon his administration he faced a difficult situation. It was his duty to proceed with care and caution."

Mr. Thurston then recounted the steps which the President has taken upon the Cuban question during the past year, and pronounced his course wise, statesmanlike, and in accordance with the diplomatic usages of the world. Continuing, he said:

"It was the plain duty of the President of the United States to give to the Liberal Ministry of Spain a reasonable time in which to test its proposed autonomy. That time has been given. Autonomy is conceded the wide world over to be a conspicuous failure. The situation in Cuba has only changed for the worse. Sagasta is powerless; Blanco is powerless to put an end to the conflict, to rehabilitate the island, or to relieve the suffering, starvation, and distress.

Time for Action Has Come.

"The time for action has then come. No greater reason for it can exist to-morrow than exists to-day. Every hour's delay only adds another chapter to the awful story of misery and death. Only one power can intervene—the United States of America.

"Ours is the one great nation of the world, the mother of American republics. She holds a position of trust and responsibility toward the people and the affairs of the whole Western Hemisphere. It was her glorious example which inspired the Cubans of Cuba to raise the flag of liberty in her eternal hills. We cannot refuse to accept this responsibility, which the God of the universe has placed upon us as the one great power in the New World. We must act! What shall our action be?"

Mr. Thurston briefly adverted to the propositions of recognizing the belligerency or the independence of the Cubans, only to say that it was too late for either. As to annexation, he said:

"God forbid! I would oppose annexation with my latest breath. The people of Cuba are not our people; they cannot assimilate with us, and beyond all that, I am utterly and unalterably opposed to any departure from the declared policy of the fathers which would start this Republic for the first time upon a career of conquest and dominion utterly at variance with the declared purposes and the manifest destiny of popular government. Let the world understand that the United States does not propose to annex Cuba, that it is not seeking a foot of Cuban soil or a dollar of Spanish treasure."

The Cubans themselves, Mr. Thurston said, would never listen to the proposition to secure peace by a broad autonomy. Any attempt to enforce such a plan "would simply transfer the subjugation of the Cuban patriots to the armies of the United States."

As to the plan of the United States to guarantee Cuban purchase bonds, Mr. Thurston said: "The American people will never consent to the payment of one dollar to the guaranteeing of one bond as the price paid to Spain for her relinquishment of the island she has so wantonly outraged and devastated.

Cuba Must Be Independent.

"Mr. President, there is only one action possible, if any is taken; that is, intervention for the independence of the island; intervention that means the landing of an American army on Cuban soil, the deploying of an American fleet off the harbor of Havana; intervention which says to Spain, leave the island, withdraw your soldiers, leave the Cubans, these brothers of ours in the New World, to form and carry on a government for themselves. Such intervention on our part would not of itself be war. It would undoubtedly lead to war. But if war came it would come by an act of Spain in resistance of the liberty and the independence of the Cuban people."

Of all the people on the island, Mr. Thurston maintained, the native Cubans were the best qualified and fitted for government, and any government would be better than the tyranny of Spain.

"The American people," said Mr. Thurston, "have waited and waited and waited in patience; yea, in patience and confidence—confidence in the belief that decisive action would be taken in due season and in a proper way. To-day all over this land the appeal comes up to us; it reaches us from every section and from every class. That appeal is now for action."

Mr. Thurston paid a high tribute to the Government for the work it had accomplished in preparing for any emergency. He expressed the opinion that Congress, as a co-ordinate branch of the Government, had performed its part of the work patriotically thus far and would remain in session to assume its full share of the duties yet to be performed, of the responsibilities yet to come.

"We are not in session," said he, "to hamper or cripple the President; we are here to advise and assist him. Congress alone can levy taxes; and to this Congress the united people of this broad land from sea to sea, from lake to Gulf, look to voice their wishes and execute their will.

Only the Money Changers Fear War.

"Mr. President, against the intervention of the United States in this holy cause there is but one voice of dissent; that voice is the voice of the money changers. They fear war. Not because of any Christian or ennobling sentiment against war and in favor of peace, but because they fear that a declaration of war or the intervention which migth result in war would have a depressing effect upon the stock market.

"Mr. President, I do not read my duty from the ticker; I do not accept my lessons in patriotism from Wall Street. I deprecate war. I hope and pray for the speedy coming of time when the sword of the soldier will no longer leap from its scabbard to settle disputes between civilized nations. But, Mr. President, it is evident, looking at the cold facts, that war with Spain would not permanently depreciate the value of a single American stock or bond.

"War with Spain would increase the business and the earnings of every American railroad, it would increase the output of every American factory, it would stimulate every branch of industry and domestic commerce, it would greatly increase the demand for American labor, and in the end every certificate that represented a share in an American business enterprise would be worth more money than it is worth to-day.

"But in the meantime the spectre of war would stride through the stock exchanges, and many of the gamblers around the board would find their ill-gotten gains passing to the other side of the table. Let them go. What one man loses at the gambling table his fellow-gamblers win. It is no concern of yours; it is no concern of mine, whether the 'bulls' or the 'bears' have the best of these stock deals. They do not represent American sentiment; they do not represent American patriotism. Let them take their chances as they can. Their weal or woe is of but little importance to the liberty-loving people of the United States. Let the men whose loyalty is to the dollar stand aside while the men whose loyalty is to the flag come to the front.

Duty of the Republican Party.

"There are some who lift their voices in the land and in the open light of day insist that the Republican Party will not act, for they say it sold out to the capitalists and the money changers at the last National election. It is not so! God forbid!

"The 7,000,000 freemen who voted for the Republican Party and for William McKinley did not mortgage the honor of this Nation for a campaign fund, and if the time ever comes when the Republican Party hesitates in its course of duty because of any undue anxiety for the welfare of the accumulated wealth of the Nation, then let the Republican Party be swept from the face of the earth and be succeeded by some other party, by whatever name it may be called, which will represent the patriotism, the honesty, the loyalty, and the devotion that the Republican Party exhibited under Abraham Lincoln in 1861."

"Mr. President, there are those who say that the affairs of Cuba are not the affairs of the United States, who insist that we can stand idly by and see that island devastated and depopulated, its business interests destroyed, its commercial intercourse with us cut off, its people starved, degraded, and enslaved. It may be the naked legal right of the United States to stand thus idly by.

"I have the right to pass along the street and see a helpless dog stamped into the earth under the heels of a ruffian. I can pass by and say that it is not my dog. I can sit in my comfortable parlor, with my loved ones gathered about me, and through my plate glass window see a fiend outraging a helpless woman nearby, and I can legally say, 'This is no affair of mine—it is not happening on my premises'; and I can turn away and take my little ones in my arms, and with the memory of their sainted mother in my heart look up to the motto on the wall and read: 'God Bless Our Home.'

Intervention Means War.

"But if I do I am a coward and a cur unfit to live and, God knows, unfit to die. And yet I cannot protect the dog nor save the woman without the exercise of force. We cannot intervene and save Cuba without the exercise of force, and force means war; war means blood.

"The lowly Nazarene on the shores of Galilee preached the divine doctrine of love, 'Peace on earth, good will toward men.' Not peace on earth at the expense of liberty and humanity. Not good will toward men who despoil, enslave, degrade, and starve to death their fellow-men. I believe in the doctrine of Christ. I believe in the doctrine of peace; but, Mr. President, men must have liberty before there can come abiding peace.

"Intervention means force. Force means war. War means blood. But it will be God's force. When has a battle for humanity and liberty ever been won except by force? What barricade of wrong, injustice, and oppression has ever been carried except by force?

"Force compelled the signature of unwilling royalty to the great Magna Charta; force put life into the Declaration of Independence and made effective the Emancipation Proclamation; force beat with naked hands upon the iron gateway of the Bastille, and made reprisals in one awful hour for centuries of kingly crime; force waved the flag of revolution over Bunker Hill, and marked the snows of Valley Forge with blood-stained feet; force held the broken line at Shiloh, climbed the flame-swept hill at Chattanooga, and stormed the clouds on Lookout Heights; force marched with Sherman to the sea, rode with Sheridan in the Valley of the Shenandoah, and gave Grant victory at Appomattox; force saved the Union; kept the stars in the flag; made 'niggers' men.

Time for God's Force Again.

"The time for God's force has come again. Let the impassioned lips of American patriots once more take up the song:

> In the beauty of the lilies
> Christ was born across the sea,
> With a glory in His bosom
> That transfigured you and me.
> As He died to make men holy,
> Let us die to make men free,
> For God is marching on.

"Mr. President, in the cable that moored me to life and hope the strongest strands are broken. I have but little left to offer at the altar of freedom's sacrifice, but all I have I am glad to give. I am ready to serve my country as best I can in the Senate or in the field. My dearest hope, my most earnest prayer, to God is this, that when death comes to end all I may meet it calmly and fearlessly as did my beloved, in the cause of humanity, under the American flag."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House Begins Its Consideration and Will Take the Final Vote at 1 o'Clock This Afternoon.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up in the House to-day, and an arrangement was made to close general debate at 1 o'clock to-morrow. The debate to-day was not on sensational lines, but every radical expression was cheered to the echo by the crowded galleries.

As soon as the Journal was read, on motion of Mr. Boutelle, (Rep., Me.,) Chairman of the Naval Committee, the House went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Sherman (Rep., N. Y.,) in the chair, for the consideration of the bill. Mr. Boutelle said that it was exceedingly important that the bill should be passed as speedily as possible. It was the most complete measure for strengthening the naval establishment ever reported to the House. The reasons were too obvious to require mentioning. The committee had been impressed with an earnest desire to meet fully and completely the expectations of the House and the country in providing this great arm of the naval defense with all reasonable requirements to meet any exigency that might arise.

Mr. Boutelle then entered upon a detailed explanation of the bill and the increases and extraordinary provisions it carries. In the course of his remarks he replied to what he termed an "extraordinary slander" upon himself, which appeared in a New York paper yesterday, charging him with responsibility for the lack of engineer officers in the service. He explained the urgency with which the Navy Department had pressed a request for additional engineers upon the committee. Chief Melville had asked for 110 additional assistant engineers. At a subsequent hearing it was decided that 100 skilled machinists, enlisted as warrant officers at $1,200 a year, would relieve that number of junior officers. The immediate commissioning of the last two graduating classes of Annapolis cadets and the shortening of the course at the Academy, which was also recommended, would have still further relieved the stress produced by the present deficiency in the number of available officers. Later Assistant Secretary Roosevelt had appeared before the committee and had urged that the whole scheme for the reorganization of the personnel of the navy should be placed in the bill, but when it was explained that this was impossible he had requested that all the proposed provisions be eliminated lest the personnel bill might be weakened when it was brought before the House.

A Naval War Predicted.

After the time for taking a final vote on the bill had been agreed upon, Mr. Meyer, (Dem., La.,) one of the members of the Naval Committee, took the floor. Mr. Meyer said that the theatre of war, if such should come, would not be on land, but on the sea. Our army required no addition to place us in a position of defense. It was large enough for peace purposes and could easily and quickly be expanded in the event of war.

"But," he said, "you cannot improvise a navy, even with fifty or one hundred millions placed at the discretion of the President. You may have an ample supply of officers, yet even these require experience in the handling of ships and in habits of command. Nor can you make a sailor as quickly as you can a soldier. Still less can you improvise a man-of-war's crew, with a thorough knowledge of all they have to do, and possessing the discipline and training needed to make them efficient in sea service and in battle. A battleship or an armored cruiser is not built in a day any more than Rome was; not even in the old days of wooden ships could a war fleet be improvised or built expeditiously. It is obvious that to wait for a war and to await naval preparations until war actually arrives, in the hope that a disparity in naval force can be speedily corrected, is an idea unworthy of rational and patriotic men. It is the very acme of human folly.

"So much has been said in the press and on the stump about the 'new navy' that the public has grossly overestimated its fighting capacity. True, the ships we have are of the best, and our personnel active, keen, and equal to the highest traditions of their predecessors. It is indeed a powerful navy, compared with the best fleet of wooden ships that the United States or any other nation ever possessed, but it is far inferior to the present navies of France, Germany, and Russia. It is a very small navy compared with that of Great Britain. It is inferior to that of Italy, a country nearly bankrupt, with about one-third of our population, and still more inferior in wealth and the interests she may be called on to defend.

"There are only four battleships of the first class and two of the second class. One of these, the Maine, now lies at the bottom of Havana Harbor, the victim, probably, of an assassin's foul act, whose instigators, whoever they may be, evidently took no thought from the words of the English statesman that 'assassination has never changed the history of the world!' So then we have only five battleships left. We have five more of the first class now being built, and these, the Secretary tells us, will not be ready for service before the latter part of 1899, say eighteen to twenty months from now. Even the torpedo boats—an essential part of our system of coast defense—will not be ready for a considerable time to come.

Past Neglect of Congress.

"Holding these views as to our duty and the public necessities, I welcome even the exceedingly modest and reasonable addition of three battleships and six torpedo boats and six torpedo destroyers proposed by the bill. With equal satisfaction do I hail the step which proposes to give our warships adequate docking and repair facilities upon the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Gulf Coasts. The $50,000,000 appropriation unanimously voted by Congress was not only a declaration of our purpose to stand by the country in case of war; it was also a confession by Congress that we are lacking, sadly lacking, in preparation for war, and that whatever money, freely voted, would do to atone for our past neglect and want of foresight would be cheerfully and promptly given."

Mr. Dayton, (Rep., West Va.,) another member of the committee, in discussing the bill, spoke feelingly of the Maine explosion. "But the blowing up of the Maine," said he, "is a mere incident compared with that greater and more horrible tragedy which is transpiring daily before our eyes, and which we, as a great and enlightened nation, insist must stop. [Great applause.] Two hundred and fifty-seven American sailors have gone down in Havana Harbor, 250,000 people are dead in Cuba, and 250,000 more, mostly women and children, are being starved to death. We do not know that Spain blew up the Maine, but we do know that she is responsible for the deadly murder in Cuba. This thing must cease. I hope without war, but if war is necessary, let it come." [Applause.]

Mr. Low, (Rep., N. Y.,) in comparing the navies abroad with that of this country, said that had the steps now being taken to increase the navy been taken years ago the United States to-day might be fitted to cope with the navies abroad on a more equal footing.

Mr. Skinner (Pop., N. C.,) referred to the war preparations, and said almost every country in Europe was voting money to augment its military establishment for possible conflict, and that Spain was "hawking its depreciated credit in every market to secure means for defense."

At 5:50 o'clock the House adjourned.

Senator Isham G. Harris Eulogized.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Bate (Dem., Tenn.,) presented resolutions in memory of the late Senator Isham G. Harris of Tennessee. Eulogies were delivered by Mr. Bate, Mr. Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Mr. Walthall, (Dem., Miss.,) Mr. Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Mr. Stewart, (Silver, Nev.,) Mr. Chilton, (Dem., Texas,) and Mr. Turley, (Dem., Tenn.) As a further mark of respect the Senate adjourned.

Senate Adjourns Until Monday.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Senate, at the conclusion of its session to-day, adjourned until Monday. This action was taken on a motion by Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa.) Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.,) moved that the vote be reconsidered. His motion was defeated—52 to 9. Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Cannon, Chandler, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Harris, Mason, Mills, and Pettigrew.

Bill to Protect Song Birds Passed.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Senate passed a bill for the protection of song birds, providing that the importation into the United States of birds, feathers, or parts of birds for ornamental purposes be prohibited, and prohibiting the transportation or sale of such articles in any territory of the United States or in the District of Columbia.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Surveyor of Customs at the Port of Pittsburg, Penn.—MAHLON M. GARLAND.

Register of the Treasury—JUDSON W. LYONS of Georgia.

Pension Agent at Louisville, Ky.—LESLIE COMBS.

Navy—ARTHUR ELWOOD GREGORY of New York to be a Civil Engineer.

War—First Lieutenants to be Captains—ROBERT C. VAN VLIET, Tenth Infantry; EATON A. EDWARDS, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants—HARRY A. SMITH, First Infantry; HOLLIS C. CLARK, Twenty-third Infantry; GEORGE C. SAFFARRANS, Sixth Infantry.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed as follows:

Connecticut—Shewville, George Fanning.

New York—North Petersburg, Stephen R. Brimmer.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—Gillender & Sons' flint-glass factory, at Howard and Oxford Streets, was damaged by fire last night to the extent of $50,000, partly covered by insurance.

Malt-Nutrine

is a blessing to invalids—strengthens and gives appetite. The pure nutriment of malt and hops. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

KEARSARGE AND KENTUCKY

Two Great Battleships Launched at Newport News and Christened with Wine and Water.

NEW IN NAVAL ARCHITECTURE

Gov. Bradley Says the Kentucky Will Be Sanctified by the Prayers of More Christian Women than Any Other Ship Afloat.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 24.—The first great battleship ever launched from a private yard in the South kissed the waves in the James River at 10:02 o'clock this morning at the immense plant of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, and at 11:35 o'clock, a little more than an hour later, a second ship, the exact counterpart of the first one except in name, followed. They were christened respectively the Kearsarge and the Kentucky, proud and historic names that have just representatives in the splendid fighting machines put afloat to-day.

"The ship of the Nation" was launched first, and long before the hour announced for the ceremony fully 18,000 people were pushing and jostling around the powerful steel hull, or No. 18, as the Kearsarge was known in the shipyard, each person endeavoring to get the best view obtainable of the ceremony about to take place.

Just before the preliminary preparations were finished the christening party arrived and was conducted through the vast throng to the gayly decorated stand at the bow of the Kearsarge. The party was composed of Calvin B. Orcutt, President of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company; Mrs. Herbert Winslow, sponsor for the Kearsarge, and her maid of honor, Miss Margaret Eastman of Washington; Miss Christine Bradley, sponsor for the Kentucky, and her maids of honor, Misses Mary E. Gatewood, Lillian Stege, Sallie Bronston, Abbie Ballard, and Alice Castleman, all of the Blue Grass State; Miss Anna Webb of Paducah, Ky.; Mrs. William O. Bradley, mother of the sponsor; Gov. Bradley of Kentucky and staff, Gov. Tyler of Virginia and staff, and a number of State officials of Kentucky; Lieut. Commander Herbert Winslow, the only surviving son of the Captain who commanded the old Kearsarge in her historic fight with the Alabama; members of the House and Senate Committees on Naval Affairs, and other distinguished visitors from Washington, including Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army; Admiral Matthews, Commodores McNair and Wallace, Representative E. J. Hopkins of Illinois, ex-Senator Black, Miss Belle Tyler, and Miss Miles.

The Kearsage Glides into the River.

All preparations being arranged and the fair sponsor of the Kearsarge in her station, a saw severed the sole pieces that held the Kearsarge in place, and the splendid hull started on her journey to the water. As it started, Mrs. Winslow broke the bottle of champagne over the bow and exclaimed clearly and distinctly, "I christen thee Kearsarge."

As the vessel glided smoothly into the river, cheer after cheer went up from the crowd and the shrill whistles of the steamers in the harbor welcomed the new naval champion to its element. The cruiser Brooklyn and the Monitor Puritan, which were lying out in the stream, were the representatives of the navy present.

The christening party then proceeded to the bow of the Kentucky, which was launched at 11:35 A. M. This ceremony was an exact counterpart of the former, except that when the critical moment arrived Miss Christine Bradley broke a cut-glass bottle of water from the spring on the old Lincoln farm and said, "I christen thee Kentucky." Then, as the vessel started down the ways, several bottles of old Bourbon whisky were hurled against her sides by Kentuckians who were opposed to the water christening. Water from the spring on the Jefferson Davis farm in Kentucky was also thrown on the vessel's sides. Both launchings were successful in every particular.

The invited guests and distinguished visitors then boarded the steamer Newport News and proceeded to Old Point, where the shipyard officials tendered a magnificent banquet. Covers were laid for 600 persons. It was entirely informal. Among the toasts responded to were "Kentucky," by Gov. Bradley, and "Virginia," by Gov. Tyler.

The following was the menu:

MENU.
Mob Jack Bays.
Consummé en Tasse.
Olives. Lettuce. Radishes.
Planked Shad Maitre d'Hotel.
Croquettes of sweetbread with green peas.
Spring lamb, mint sauce.
String beans. Mashed potatoes.
Potato salad. Celery mayonnaise. Cold slaw.
Ham. Tongue. Sardines.
Vanilla ice cream. Assorted cake.
Apples. Bananas. Oranges.
Cheese. Crackers.
Coffee.
Moet and Chandon White Seal.

Gov. Bradley Responds to a Toast.

Gov. Bradley said:

"Which Kentucky? Is it the Kentucky whose people with one acclaim return thanks to the distinguished Secretary of the Navy for the splendid compliment paid them to-day and to the builders of the ship for their kind and generous courtesy and hospitality?

"Is it the Kentucky whose name is written indelibly upon every chapter of the Nation's history, since her admission into the sisterhood of States?

"Is it the Kentucky whose brave, bold pioneers rescued a wilderness from the savage and made it blossom as the rose?

"Is it the Kentucky, the eloquence of whose Clay, Crittenden, Marshall, and Breckinridge shook the halls of Congress and stirred the hearts of the people on the hustings?

"Is it the Kentucky of waving blue grass, of crystal stream, blended mountain top and sky, of chivalrous men and beautiful women?

"Is it the Kentucky whose gallant soldiers have ever been found in the forefront of battle, whose seamen have won fame upon the ocean and christened heathen lands with their precious blood?

"Is it the Kentucky whose generous people sympathizes with the oppressed and downtrodden of every land, and who earnestly desire that the Nation shall intervene to prevent further atrocities upon the suffering people of Cuba, and, if the investigation should justify, to avenge the death of our sailors, not by demanding an indemnity in money, but an indemnity in blood?

"Of this Kentucky I cannot fittingly speak in the short time allotted. But it is the other Kentucky that calls for speech and poetry and song, that Kentucky which to-day gave its first kiss to the sea.

"There is no better ship; there could be no better name.

Quenched Lincoln's Thirst.

"When fully manned and equipped she starts on her mission we will all exclaim: 'God bless Kentucky on the land! God speed and protect Kentucky on the sea!'

"No ship has ever been christened as it has been. Not according to the custom of pirate Vikings clad with the skins of wild beasts, but with sparkling water from the spring which quenched the infant thirst of him who gave freedom to a race and saved our country from destruction.

"And when the great ship majestically moves to the glorious destiny which is in store for it, it will be sanctified by the prayers of more Christian women than all others that have ever moved on the face of the waters.

"Whether under calm and cloudless skies or struggling with tempest and wave, whether in peace or in war, there shall hover over it, not the spirit of alcohol, which has destroyed so many lives, desolated so many homes, and caused the shedding of so much blood and so many tears; but the spirit of Kentucky's noblest son, the grandest man in all the tide of time, symbolized by God's gift to man, that which causes the earth to yield its fruits and harvest, which cleanses and purifies, which quenches the thirst of the living and relieves the parched lips of the wounded and dying.

"Purity and patriotism have to-day been blended in the christening of the ship which I predict will win more fame, gather more laurels, and accomplish more good than any other that has ever swept the seas.

"And in parting with the majestic vessel Kentuckians with one voice exclaim:

> "In spite of rock and tempest's roar,
> In spite of false lights on the shore,
> Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea;
> Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee;
> Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
> Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
> Are all with thee—are all with thee."

EQUAL TO ANY SHIPS AFLOAT.

There are larger battleships afloat than the Kearsarge and the Kentucky, yet it is doubtful whether any prudent naval commander, even leaving out of his calculations that great factor represented by the superb fighting qualities of the American sailor, would care to venture a hostile meeting with one of these steel bulldogs of the sea; for the new American battleships embody in their design and construction the highest development up to this date in offensive and defensive warfare as the great game of naval strife would be played on the coast line of the United States. In their broad hulls are packed all of the engine power, the armor and ordnance that the highest scientific ability is able to concentrate in a floating structure that is able to seek a base of operations, a supply of fuel and ammunition, and an opportunity to heal wounds received in battle. Larger ships, those of deeper draught necessarily, may not enter nor attack our ports at fighting range, and this consideration was always kept in mind by Chief Constructor Hichborn when the Kearsarge and the Kentucky were planned. This is the explanation of the fact—a new one in naval design—that these ships, with a displacement of 11,525 tons, draw only 23 feet 6 inches of water.

Save the Indiana class, they carry the heaviest batteries in accord with modern naval practice, and with primary batteries fully equal to that class they mount secondary guns in such fashion as to make the combination almost unequaled in naval architecture. The big rifles, four in number, are mounted in two turrets, one sweeping the entire sea from directly ahead, fully half way astern, the other, with equal range, placed so as to command the sea from either bow or straight astern.

At this point in the armament of the ships the American designers have embarked in a bold and enterprising experiment, the result of which will be awaited with interest by the whole marine world. They attached the smaller turrets, each containing two 8-inch guns, to the top of the big thirteen-inch turrets. The plan had another advantage than weight-saving. Theoretically, it tended to a terrible concentration of the fire of the ship. Probably the craft does not float that would survive the awful impact from the four guns of one of these combined turrets upon one small section of its hull, because as they are trained in unison their projectiles must strike close together.

With the saving in weight the designers were able to give splendid armor protection to the ships. All of this armor is of Harveyized nickel steel, of American invention, and the best in the world up to this time, as is shown by the many European efforts to equal it by other processes of manufacture.

The big turrets are seventeen inches thick in front, diminishing to fifteen in the rear, where they are less liable to be struck, because in action the guns are supposed to be turned toward the enemy. The smaller turrets above, for a like reason, vary in thickness from eleven to nine inches. To make sure no stray shot strikes the ammunition hoists leading from the magazine to the turrets, the former are incased in tubes of hardened steel fifteen inches in thickness. Mounted in this fashion the guns are almost invulnerable from the eight-inch rifles mounted high in the air, with good range and capable of piercing the walls of most armored ships at fighting quarters, to the big thirteen-inch guns that can project their armor-piercing shot a dozen miles across the sea.

The combination battery is supplemented by a numerous auxiliary battery of smaller guns, perched on every convenient point of the superstructure. All are rapid-fire, or machine, guns. About four motions suffices to load, discharge, and reload one of these guns, and in rapidity of fire they are equal to three of the ordinary navy breech-loading guns. The largest are five-inch calibre, fourteen in all, sheltered behind six-inch steel walls, and separated one from another by two-inch steel walls to minimize the effect of an exploding shell in any compartment. Then there are six-pounders, one-pounders, and Gatlings, mainly for use against torpedo boats, or to clear a deck or an open porthole or earthwork. Some of the machine guns are placed high in the military tops, where they rain bullets down below.

To protect the hull which carries all of this offensive power, 16½ inches of armor is placed along the sides, dipping four feet below the water line, and numerous heavy bulkheads are disposed to prevent any shot that may enter from traversing. The engines, the vitals of the ship, are covered by an arched-steel deck, 2¾ inches thick, placed on an angle calculated to deflect and throw upward any projectile.

Under that deck lies 10,000 horse power of boilers, engines, and other machinery capable of pushing the vast hull through the water at the rate of at least 16 knots, a good speed for a freight train on land, and besides there are no less than 80 smaller engines to hoist anchors, pull up boats, drive dynamos, and otherwise help the crew. The big turrets swing noiselessly and quickly by electricity, the largest application yet made of electric power in this way, and everywhere in the ship, from winches and ventilators to lighting and telephone, the electric fluid plays a useful part.

The Kearsarge and Kentucky are 368 feet in length, 72 feet 5 inches beam, and 23 feet 6 inches draught. They will carry normally 410 tons of coal, but may take aboard 1,210 tons, and 511 officers, sailors, and marines will be required to navigate each of them.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

12:30 A. M.—610 Second Avenue; Atlanta Club; damage, $10.

12:35 A. M.—129 West Tenth Street; Louis Rosso; damage, $5.

8:50 A. M.—370 Columbus Avenue; W. R. Flagg; damage, $200.

10 A. M.—61 Pike Street; Jacob Kottik; damage slight.

12:05 P. M.—118 Orchard Street; P. Arnheus; damage slight.

12:45 P. M.—139 Madison Street; Samuel Schnitzer; damage, $200.

3:20 P. M.—85 Eldridge Street; Annie Heicklen; damage slight.

3:55 P. M.—122 West Seventy-seventh Street; Robert Stern; damage, $26.

4:15 P. M.—113 Elm Street; Munson & Co.; damage, $20.

6:45 P. M.—246 East Ninety-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

7 P. M.—104 East Thirty-first Street; occupant unknown; damage slight.

7:05 P. M.—365 Rivington Street; Martin Eckhart; damage, $1,000.

8:20 P. M.—6 Doyers Street; unoccupied; damage, $25.

9 P. M.—261 Greene Street; J. H. Matfur; damage, $500.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises....5:56	Sun sets....6:17	Moon sets..10:09

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....9:33	Gov. Isl'd..9:52	H. Gate...11:41
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....9:48	Gov. Isl'd..10:14	H. Gate...12:08

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Benedict, Barbados, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, MARCH 26.		
Alene, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Concho, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Edam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Fulda, Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
MONDAY, MARCH 28.		
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25, at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 27 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March †27 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Zelandia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 31 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes 6 P. M. previous day.

Post Office Notice.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Feb. 22; Shanghai, Feb. 26; Yokohama, March 5, and Honolulu, March 15, arrived at San Francisco, per SS Belgic. A portion of the mail is due to arrive in New York on the morning of Sunday, March 27, the balance on the morning of March 28.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MARCH 25.

Alliance, Colon, March 18.
El Rio, New Orleans, March 19.
Germanic, Liverpool, March 16.
Gottfried Schenker, Gibraltar, March 7.
Hekla, Christiansand, March 11.
Kansas City, Swansea, March 11.
Miami, Galveston, March 19.
Southery, Hamburg, March 8.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, March 12.
Remus, London, March 11.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26.

Comanche, Jacksonville, March 23.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

FOR MEDICINAL USE
NO FUSEL OIL.

It is the best known remedy for indigestion, dyspepsia and all similar troubles. It will restore you to health. Do not let your druggist or grocer persuade you to take other than Duffy's.

Send for pamphlet to
DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO.
Rochester, N. Y.

TRIAL OF ZOLA. Full Report, 368 pp. 25c. All Dealers, or B. R. Tucker, 24 Gold St., New York.

Olbers, St. Lucia, March 18.
Peconic, Gibraltar, March 12.
St. Paul, Southampton, March 19.
Umbria, Liverpool, March 19.

SUNDAY, MARCH 27.

Arabia, Hamburg, March 14.
El Mar, New Orleans, March 22.
La Bourgogne, Havre, March 19.
Michigan, London, March 15.

MONDAY, MARCH 28.

California, Gibraltar, March 14.
Scindia, Gibraltar, March 14.
Yucatan, Havana, March 24.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29.

Altai, Port Limon, March 22.
Bratten, Hull, March 15.
Comal, Galveston, March 23.
Glenisle, Gibraltar, March 15.
Jersey City, Swansea, March 15.
Massachusetts, London, March 17.
Noordland, Newport, March 17.
Tauric, Liverpool, March 19.
Werkendam, London, March 17.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.

Caracas, La Guayra, March 24.
Colorado, Hull, March 16.
Ems, Gibraltar, March 21.
Hildebrand, Para, March 18.
Strathlyon, Shields, March 10.
Teutonic, Liverpool, March 23.
Vigilancia, Havana, March 26.

Arrived—Thursday, March 24.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Brunsma, Amsterdam March 10, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived inside the Bar at 1:12 A. M. 25th.

SS Hilary, (Br.,) Evans, Maceio March 7, with sugar to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Seguranca, Hansen, Vera Cruz, &c., March 12, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:20 A. M.

SS Alps, (Br.,) Long, Port au Prince, &c., March 12, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Dincklage, Hamburg March 8, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Avery Hill, (Br.,) Hullah, Port Louis (Mauritius) Feb. 7 and St. Vincent March 8, with sugar to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS F. W. Brune, Gaither, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Boston March 23, to Ocean Steamship Co. Is bound to Savannah.

SS Trave (Ger.,) Thalenhorst, Bremen March 15 and Southampton 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Bremen, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, Bremen March 12 and Southampton 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:54 P. M.

SS San Augustin, (Span.,) Munariz, Havana March 20, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Iberia, (Nor.,) Jacobsen, La Romano March 16, in ballast to J. Sala & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:05 P. M.

SS Aggi, (Nor.,) Hatteberg, Barry March 4 via Hampton Roads 23d, in ballast to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Old Dominion, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Teocle, (Ital.,) Gamboni, Singapore Nov. 18, with mdse. to James W. Phyfe & Co.—vessel to master.

Bark Iolani, (Haw.,) McClure, Baltimore March 20, in ballast to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., March 24, 9:30 P. M., E. N. E., light breeze, light rain.

Sailed.

SS Schleswig, (Ger.,) for Inagua, &c.
SS El Norte, for New Orleans.
SS Pisa, (Ger.,) for Newport News.
SS Hercynia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Normannia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Prins Willem I., (Dutch,) for Haiti, &c.
SS Oldenburg, (Ger.,) for Bremen.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Seminole, for Jacksonville.
SS Buenos Ayrean, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Exeter City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Nordkyn, (Nor.,) for Philadelphia, &c.
SS F. W. Brune, for Baltimore.
SS Andes, (Br.,) for Port au Prince, &c.

Spoken.

Ship Buckingham, (Br.,) from New York Jan. 26 for Shanghai, was spoken Feb. 17 in lat. 4.30, lon. 27.

Notice to Mariners.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., March 24.—The Lighthouse Board gives notice that a bell-buoy, painted black, without number, has been established at Plum Beach Shoal, west side of the channel through the Western Passage of Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island. The buoy is about 600 feet S. S. E. from Plum Beach Light Station.

Miscellaneous.

SS Trave, which arr. here yesterday, reports: March 24, in lat. 40.35, lon. 70.40, passed a wreck bottom up standing about five feet above water and 150 feet in length.

YOKOHAMA, March 24.—Ship William H. Macy, from New York for this port, previously reported as having put into Tjilitiap, on the south side of Java, Feb. 26, in a leaky condition, was compelled to discharge 12,700 packages of her cargo in order to stop the leak.

ROSARIO, Argentina, March 24.—SS Aberfeldy, (Br.,) from Sunderland, previously reported to have arr. here on her way to Buenos Ayres, with her forehold, containing 700 tons of linseed, on fire, has partially discharged her cargo and the flames have been subdued.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 24.—SS Patria, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Stag, (Br.,) Capt. Bruce, sld. from Girgenti for New York March 17.

SS Istria, (Aust.,) Capt. Suttora, sld. from Trieste for New York March 19.

SS Liv, (Nor.,) Capt. Hansen, sld. from Hamburg for New York March 21.

SS Aldworth, (Span.,) Capt. Taylor, sld. from Port Said for New York March 22.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, sld. from Naples for New York March 22.

SS Ettrickdale, (Br.,) Capt. Stewart, sld. from Penarth for New York yesterday.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 12:35 P. M. to-day.

SS Francisco, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New York for Hull, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Picqua, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from Genoa, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Minnewaska, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, from New York, arr. at London to-day.

SS Strathairly, (Br.,) Capt. Henderson, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 11:53 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Charlois, (Dutch,) Capt. Peters, from Amsterdam for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Mirow, from New York, arr. at Naples at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, (from Bremen and Southampton,) sld. from Cherbourg for New York yesterday.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from Liverpool for New York, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Sikh, (Br.,) Capt. Rowley, from New York for Glasgow, passed Malin Head to-day.

SS Indrawelli, (Br.,) Capt. Hunt, from Calcutta for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, from New York for Rotterdam, arr. at Rotterdam at 3 A. M. to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bonjer, from Rotterdam for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

Don't
Travel—
Telephone

For Service apply to
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
[illegible]

The Wanamaker Store

In connection with the showing of Spring Millinery we have made some especial efforts in flowers with particular reference to Violets. The Violet Show is on the first floor, Tenth Street side. We are selling large bunches of them at five cents each. They are artificial violets, of course, but you won't know it until you try to inhale their perfume.

Novelty Weaves in Black

PEOPLE who make a practice and profession of foretelling the vagaries of Fashion say that Black is to be very much in her favor this Spring. This would be an easy guess for any one who had looked over the season's offerings in black, for there's no resisting them. They are handsome enough to create a fashion on their own merits and strength.

If you think that all-black fabrics must necessarily lack in variety, that's because you have never looked over such a collection as this of ours. High class black weaves have as much novelty and originality to them as their more brilliant sisters in colors. And in this store you will get just as much choice, just as much newness and just as much of the exclusive element in black as in our colored fabrics.

There are about five hundred designs in black dress goods here. You will find among them precisely what you wish, and you will not find that particular pattern elsewhere. Among these five hundred are these few, mentioned as suggestions:—

Large plaids of Silk Taffeta and crinkly Grenadine, at $4.50.
Corded Silk Goffered Taffetas arranged in Bayadere stripes, at $4.
Escurial Crepon Grenadine with heavy Bayadere cords, at $4.
Silk-and-wool Crepey Velour Cords, at $4.
Figured Silk-and-wool Crepons, at $3.50 and $4.
Goffered ribbon stripe Crepon Grenadine, at $3.
Silk-and-wool Travers figured Velours, at $2.75.
Silk-and-wool Crepon figured Grenadine Cords, at $2.75.
Bayadere plaited Taffeta, at $2.25 and $2.50.
Silk-and-wool figured Velour Cords, at $2.50.
Grenadine in Bayadere, drawn work, at $6.
Bayadere plaited, figured Grenadine, at $5.
Lace Escurial striped Grenadine, at $4.
Grenadines in drawn design, at $3.50 and $4.
Tricotine and gauze plaid Grenadine, at $3.50.

Women's Bicycle Costumes

THE wheel costume of the woman rider has always been a source of much trial and travail. It is really a difficult problem to adjust all the conflicting features of skirt-length, skirt fullness, comfort, appearance and practicability into such a combination as shall be satisfactory on all points.

If you who read this are yourself a woman and a rider, you will undoubtedly remember the struggles you had with your first wheel-habit. You may also recall the first ready-to-wear wheel-suits which appeared. They were even worse than the kind you made yourself.

Now, to point the moral and adorn the tale, come in and see the natty, stylish, perfect fitting, perfectly tailored wheel suits which you can buy *now*. The past two years have worked wonders. The trained judgment, the long experience and the professional taste and ingenuity of high-class women's tailors have been pitted against the question, and here are the results.

At $10—Of serge; fly-front jacket, lined with striped satin; circular skirt, finished with stitching.
At $18—Very stylish suit in mixed cheviots; fly-front jacket, with striped silk lining; circular skirts.
At $19—Of mixed cheviots; jacket has Eton back, open blouse front; lined with satin rhadame; circular skirt finished with 10 rows of stitching.
At $23.50—Of double-faced cheviot; fly-front jacket has revers of plaid; circular skirt with 4 folds of plaid; very stylish.
At $24—Of tweed or covert; fly-front jackets silk lined; circular skirts beautifully finished.

Bicycle Shoes, Men's and Women's. THE very newest styles are here. We think them attractive in appearance. They certainly are in price. As for quality—compare them, if you please, with those at the same figures elsewhere. In women's bicycle shoes you can pay as high as $5. You will know, however, that you're then getting *the best*. But we want to speak now of another sort that is bound to find much favor in the eyes of critical women.

This is of tan canvas, perfectly shaped and full knee-high; nut-brown kidskin vamps, quarters and trimmings; welted and stitched soles, very flexible; no wax, nails or lumps to vex the soul and blister the feet. And the price is

One Sixty a Pair.

The most remarkable thing about it is, perhaps, that at this price it will compare with any $3 shoe we know about.

Others in all kidskin, black or tan, with welted soles, perfectly made,

Two Twenty-five.

FOR MEN—A black box calf, Oxford L. A. W. special style; the every-day and every-place $2.50 shoe;

Here at $1.90.

Box calf is a dry leather and doesn't hold the dust.

Fourth avenue.

We're Selling Pictures Cheaply. AS an illustration: Seventy-five colored photographs and photo colors (the latter a new process, unfadable), with fine gilt frames 24x20 in., are going at $3 each. They're all good subjects, and are perfect in every way—worth fully $4.25, their former price.

Fifth floor.

Sheet Music Every Day at Half THAT means *new* sheet music at *half* publishers' prices, *always*;—not on special days only. All the late pieces are on our counters as soon as published. Among those recently received are

MARCHES—Proposal, Bridesmaids, Scorcher, Tandem, Jolly Bachelor, Speedway, Cuba Free Forever.

WALTZES AND LANCIERS—Conquerors, Babble, Drew, Wedding Chimes, Artists, Sweet Repose, La Susanna, Birth of the Rose, Highwayman Lanciers, Footlight Favorite Lanciers, Vesta Lanciers.

Break the News to Mother, Just Behind the Lines, I Don't Blame You Tom, How I Love My Lou, You're Growing Cold, Cold, Cold, Tell Me My Lady, I've Just Come Back to Say Good-bye, My African Queen, Organ Grinders' Serenade.

FULL SCORES—$1.60 each.

Highway, Serenade, Bride Elect and Geisha.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Do You Know the Handkerchief Store? EACH new acquaintance means a new friend here. The high standard of the handkerchiefs sold here together with the little prices at which they are sold is argument which strongly appeals to the shopper generally. It is well understood among the store's numerous patrons that admixtures are not tolerated in this stock. Handkerchiefs here are *all* linen or *all* silk.

FOR MEN
At 12 1-2c.—An excellent quality; hemstitched.
At 15c.—Fine hemstitched handkerchiefs, hard to match at the price.
FOR WOMEN
At 15c.—Hemstitched and embroidered; are easily worth 25c., their former price.
At 25c.—With fine Point Gaze edging.
At $1 doz.—Unlaundered; with neat hand-worked initial.

Plant and Jardiniere for $1.25. FINE palms (mostly of the Latania or fan-leaf sort), young and strong, just received from the nurseries, and generally sold at $1.25 each. The Jardinieres are 8 in. in diameter, and in three colors, red, blue or green, gold stippled. These have also always sold for $1.25 each. A large purchase of the palms and jardinieres enables us to sell both for the price of one,

$1.25 for Palm and Jardiniere.

There is a very complete assortment of Jardinieres, and Pedestals with Jardinieres, in this large basement Chinaware and Pottery Store. Any taste or purse can be suited. Fifty cents buys a very pretty little jardiniere. From that up to $100.

Fine Dinner Sets Greatly Reduced. OFFERINGS like the following are rare, indeed. The goods are perfect in every way,—of excellent quality and in beautiful patterns. Fifty sets of American porcelain and French china have these new prices to-day:—

At $5—13 sets American porcelain, 100 pieces, underglaze print, border decoration; were $7.
At $9—10 sets American porcelain, 113 pieces, flower decorations and gilt; were $13.50.
At $22.50—6 sets Limoges china, 3 flower decorations and gilt handles; 113 pieces; were $30.
At $30—21 Haviland dinner sets, 3 flower decorations and gilt handles, 125 pieces; were $40.

There are also just ten nicely decorated Dinner Sets which are slightly imperfect or have a piece or two missing that are to go at exactly half former prices.

FIVE PORCELAIN SETS
Were $13.50, $13, $7;
Now $6.75, $6.50, $3.50.
FIVE FRENCH CHINA SETS
Were $42.50, $30, $25, $22.50, $20;
Now $21.25, $15, $12.50, $11.25, $10.

Basement.

For Dens, Cosey Corners and Lounging Rooms. WE claim to have had some hand in occasioning the remarkable popularity of Oriental furnishings. The showing here in these goods is a superior one, and our Oriental room is fairly crowded with Indian and Turkish fabrics for hangings, coverings, etc. Have you some corner in your house that can be given up to furnishings of this kind—a corner where comfort and rest are suggested in the very atmosphere? Let us attend to it, and you'll be pleased. Mention of a few of the most popular goods:

Farrucabad Prints, rare colorings, $1.30 and $1.80 each.
Merut Prints, $2.25 each.
Hazara Phulkaries, large variety, from $6.50 to $10 each.
Wax and Poona covers for cushions and table scarfs, from 65c. to $1.50.
Genuine Bandana, 75c. yard.
A new lot of Dhurries, fine colorings, $2 to $3.50 each.
A fine assortment of lamps from $2.50 to $50 each.
Cosey corners of strictly Oriental fabrics, from $22 upwards.
Silk Kutch Skirts, $11 to $20.
PILLOWS—Merut, Phulkaries, Dhurries, Bagdads and Gagros, at $1.50 to $6. Also 200 fancy pillows, value $3, are to go at $2.

Third floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

SUICIDE OF A HOBOKEN GIRL.

Beatrice Frost, Through Grief for Her Mother, Shot Herself.

Beatrice Frost, twenty-two years old, committed suicide last night at her home, 106 Eleventh Street, Hoboken. She was a beautiful girl and popular in society. No reason is known for her action except grief for the death of her mother, who died a year ago from apoplexy. Since then she has been at times very despondent.

Her father, Byron W. Frost, whose only child she was, is Superintendent of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company at Weehawken. He reached home at 8 o'clock, and was surprised to learn from the servant that Miss Frost had retired. He knocked at her door, but getting no answer entered the room. She was lying in bed dead. In her right hand she held a small revolver, one chamber of which was empty. She had shot herself through the heart. On her breast, held in place by her left hand, was a picture of her dead mother, and a lock of her mother's hair. Mr. Frost was utterly prostrated by his daughter's death, and could give no further particulars.

AN INTERCITY ALLIANCE.

Co-operation of Business Men of Eastern Cities Is Planned.

William H. Sayward, Secretary of the Boston Associated Board of Trade, has had a conference with the officers of the Merchants' Association of New York in regard to matters of mutual interest to the two organizations.

Mr. Sayward had been instructed to investigate the purposes and methods of operation of the Merchants' Association, and report as to whether he thought an alliance could be made between the New York Merchants' Association and similar representative associations of Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, which would be of mutual advantage to those cities. Mr. Sayward will make a favorable report.

The officers of the Merchants' Association say that an alliance of the kind suggested would benefit the whole country.

ITALIANS ARE ANXIOUS.

Left Money with Monaco Without Receipts and Must Wait.

The Italians of Hoboken, who early in the week were mourning the death of Antonio Monaco, whom they called their King, learned yesterday that they were likely to have more serious cause for regretting his death. In accordance with the custom of many Italians in other cities, they had made their King their banker. Also in accordance with their custom they had taken no receipts for the amounts deposited.

Several of them called on Mrs. Monaco yesterday to ask her for the money they said they had deposited with her husband, but she said she could do nothing and they would have to wait until the Orphans' Court appointed an administrator. Mrs. Monaco said she was willing to pay back all the money her husband had received, but she would not do it at present, nor did she think the court would sanction the payment of any claimant upon a mere statement that he had deposited a certain amount with Mr. Monaco. The claims to date amount to $4,600.

THE GARDEN HORSE SALE

Ed Bowne Wants to Make a Series of Matches Between the Pacing Kings.

MR. MURPHY WILL NOT ACCEPT

Good Prices Were Offered for the Light Harness Stock, but Interest Was Centred in Matchmaking for the Coming Season.

Trotting and pacing stock was again in great demand yesterday at the closing of the combination sale in Madison Square Garden; but there was more at the Garden than the horses to interest the light-harness racing men. A number of owners of crack trotters and pacers were present, and most of them were endeavoring to make matches for their horses.

The match between James A. Murphy's Emily, 2:11, and N. W. Hubinger's Margaret, 2:18½, for $2,500 a side, which was arranged on Wednesday, was the chief topic of conversation among the horsemen, and Mr. Murphy's offer to bet $10,000 that his pacer Guinette can beat any pacer in the world, barring Star Pointer, his own horse, and Joe Patchen, was also discussed. The offer was not accepted by any one, but Ed Bowne, who last season managed John R. Gentry and Robert J. for Lewis G. Tewksbury, met Mr. Murphy half way with a proposition to match Gentry against Star Pointer and Guinette in a series of four races. The proposition was made last night in the presence of a number of horsemen, and although Mr. Murphy declined the proposition, some of the listeners were of the opinion that he was holding off for further concessions from Mr. Bowne. The latter offered to make four matches of $2,500 each, play or pay—one between John R. Gentry and Guinette and three between Gentry and Star Pointer. The owner of Star Pointer and Guinette replied at once that he would match Guinette against Gentry in any series of matches, but that he did not intend to race Star Pointer this year.

It is said, however, that there are a number of reasons for Mr. Murphy's refusal of what looks to be an advantageous offer for him. Star Pointer is said to be now receiving a special preparation for a number of attempts at record breaking. Mr. Murphy believes that he has the fastest harness horse in the world, and it is his intention to give him two trials against his own record of 1:59¼, and also a trial against the two-mile record, another against the wagon record, and still another against the pacing record to the old high-wheel sulky record.

A match race between Star Pointer and John R. Gentry would attract world-wide attention, for until the former took his mark of 1:59¼, and with it the world's championship, that title was held by Gentry.

The sale yesterday continued, as on Tuesday and Wednesday, to bring forth good prices. In the evening there was a sale of Kentucky saddle horses. Of the trotters sold, Major Ross, whose record of 2:16¼ was made on a half-mile track, brought the highest price. He was purchased by C. W. Lascelle for $1,075.

The horses sold for $200 or over, with the names of the purchasers and the prices, are as follows:

Belle West, (pacer, 2:10¼,) b. m., 8 years, by Double Stroke-Belle, by Westwood; J. McGuire	$600
Joy, (trotter,) b. g., 9, by Red Wilkes-Thornleaf, by Young Jim; W. M. V. Hoffman	210
Elata, (trotter, 2:21¼,) blk. m., 8, by Enright-Jessie C., by Smuggler, Jr.; Dr. Albanesius, Jersey City	575
Ally, (pacer, 2:11,) g. g., 6, by Alabaster-Wiley Mare, by son of Tom Rolfe; George L. Buckman	450
Major Ross, (trotter, 2:16¼,) br. g., 8, by Anteros-Blanche H., by Blue Devil; C. H. Lascelle	1,075
Lady Ness, (trotter,) b. m., 5, by Greenback, dam by Sir Charles, and Daisy L., (trotter,) b. m., 4, by Lavalard-Annie Hough, by Kentucky Prince; George Clark	660
Mortimer, (trotter,) b. g., 5, by Vigil Rene-Lady Lumps, by Lumps, and Judge Ricks, (trotter,) b. g., 5, by Vigil Rene-Allie, by Hotspur Chief; Henry Ludbach, Jersey City	760
Irene, (trotter, 2:27¼,) ch. m., 10, by Kenmore-Silvertail, by Aristos; Max Gross, Berlin, Germany	215
Guy White, (pacer,) blk. g., 7, by Keeler, dam by Blackstone; H. A. Crane, Jersey City	230
Quo Vadis, (trotter,) b. c., 4, by Baron Wilkes-Creole, by Strathmore; John Elsey, Jersey City	625
Simmonia, (trotter,) ch. f., 3, by Simmons-Della Payne, by Robert McGregor; Louis Dunn, Brooklyn	210
Philena, (trotter,) ch. m., 7, by Egotist-Dixie Sprague, by Governor Sprague; J. Connors	400
Tom Cole, (pacer, 2:23¼,) b. g., 4, by Delmarch-Mamie D., by Autocrat, Jr.; J. V. Baylis	660
Lona Wilton, (trotter, 2:23,) b. m., 6, by Wilton-Lona Guffin, by Blue Bull; A. K. Ware, Fredericksburg, Va.	430
Colonel Jim, (trotter,) b. g., 6, by Alphonso-Lady Eleanor, by Walkill Chief; Max Gross, Berlin, Germany	230
Calistus, (trotter,) b. g., 4, by Wilkes Boy-Lady Ham, by Mambrino; Frederick Watson, Brooklyn	450
Penedo, (trotter,) b. g., 7, by Jay Bird-Queen Sweepstakes, by Sweepstakes; "Doc" Tanner, Cleveland, Ohio	600
Crucible, (trotter,) b. g., 6, by Alcantara-Czarina, by Jay Gould; Frederick Watson	710
Bay colt, (pacer,) 3, by Red Wilkes-Maggie H., by Homer; Frederick Watson	275
Unnamed mare, (trotter,) ch. m., 5, by Indian Hill-Mite, by William L.; Dr. Albanesius, Jersey City	710
Ben Bramble, (trotter, 2:28¾,) ch. g., 4, by Allerton-Isabel, by Belmont; W. C. Abendroth, Port Jervis, N. Y.	500
Daisy Lewis, (pacer,) b. m., breeding and age unknown; A. Schuyler, Crawford, N. Y.	360
Little Dan, (pacer, 2:16,) ch. g., 7, by Elias G.-Molly, by Red Cloud; J. McGuire	430
Winola, (pacer, 2:22,) b. m., 7, by Favorite Wilkes-Lona, by General Benton; N. E. Parsons, Jr.	310

PLAUDIT SOLD FOR $20,000.

Eugene Leigh Buys the Kentucky Favorite, It Is Said, for Phil Dwyer.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 24.—Eugene Leigh is said to have purchased Plaudit, the favorite in the Kentucky Derby, for $20,000. He is believed to have acted for an Eastern turfman, Phil Dwyer being mentioned as the real purchaser.

Plaudit was the stable companion of the great Hamburg last year, and was one of the really good two-year-olds of the year. He was a starter in the Futurity, and ran fourth. His best performance, which was one of the gamest struggles of the year on the metropolitan tracks, was in an all-aged event at Gravesend on Sept. 29, when he defeated Ben Brush, the Suburban winner. The race was a game one, and one of the few of the year in which a two-year-old defeated an older horse. The colt also won the Nursery Stakes of $3,500 at Morris Park and the Champagne Stakes on the same track. He is a brown colt, by Himyar-Cinderella, and is a candidate for the Brooklyn Handicap. He is the favorite for the Kentucky Derby, which will be run soon.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Purse for maidens, six furlongs. Justine won, Sleepy Jane second, Eakins third. Time—1:16¼.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, six furlongs. Montellade won, Hermoso second, Break o' Day third. Time—1:14¼.

THIRD RACE.—The Androus Stakes, nine-sixteenths of a mile. Sombre won, Olinthus second, Humidity third. Time—0:55½.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse, one mile. Tulare won, Claudius second, Salvation third. Time—1:43¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, mile and a sixteenth. Buckwa won, Flashlight second, Myth third. Time—1:49½.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse, seven furlongs. Woodford filly won, Candle Black second, San Venado third. Time—1:28¾.

Current Sporting Notes.

The basketball game between the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and Huguenots of New Rochelle played at the Knickerbocker Clubhouse last night resulted favorably for the athletic team by a score of 20 to 6.

⁂

Miss M. Ebbets, daughter of the President of the Brooklyn Baseball Club, turned the first spade of earth on the site of the club's new grounds yesterday and christened the grounds Washington Park.

NINE TRAP SHOOTERS TIED

They Divide First Money in the Grand American Handicap at Elkwood.

TO TRY FOR TROPHY TO-DAY

Twenty-two Men, Who Missed Only One Bird Each, Divide the Second Prize—Brewer and Gilbert Arrange a Match.

The third day of the Inter-State Trap Shooting Association's annual tourney ended last night at the Elkwood Park traps. The last two days were devoted to the Grand American Handicap, at the close of which competition there were nine men tied for first place. They divided $3,713.75 equally, but the ownership of the silver trophy will be decided in a miss and out to-day.

The weather conditions embraced almost everything from clear sunshine to a cold, disagreeable rain, and the strain on the leaders toward the close of the match was a noticeable feature. Each of the nine men who grassed his entire allotment received $412.64 as his share of the big sweep, while the twenty-two men who missed only one bird each received $61.85 each.

Shooting began promptly at 10 o'clock in the morning yesterday, the committee, consisting of Manager Elmer Shaner, Edward Banks, and a corps of assistants, conducting the arrangements for the unwieldy shoot in a manner that called forth much favorable comment. The first contestants to face the traps were those who did not have an opportunity to shoot more than nine on Wednesday. Capt. Brewer lost another bird, his seventeenth, a fast left quarterer, which effectually debarred him from any share in the money. "Tom" Marshall, winner of last year's handicap, failed to stop a screaming right quarterer that topped the fence before he came to earth. Frederick Gilbert also lost his eighteenth, a rather easy driver that dropped dead out of bounds.

It was announced during the early hours of the morning that after the end of the eighteenth round contestants who had three or more misses against them must be retired, as it was apparent that they had no chance to win any of the moneys. Mrs. Shattuck was, with the unanimous consent of the contestants, permitted to continue, notwithstanding that she had made three misses on the first day.

At the finish Elliott, Walters, Fulford, Bender, Loomis, "Jones," Wagner, Heikes, and Laflin were the ones that stopped them all on the right side of the fence. During the day a match between Capt. Brewer and Fred Gilbert was arranged. It will be shot in Chicago, and will be for the Dupont Championship Trophy and $100 a side. The Westerners, however, have given assurances that there will be plenty of side bets on the event, so that it will practically be for more than $1,000.

The scores in full follow:

	Yds. H'c'p.	Gr'd Tot'l.
E. E. Baker	28	18
"Swan"	26	23
"Landis"	27	23
Dr. J. L. Williamson	30	23
H. C. White	27	15
G. R. Hunnewell	26	16
C. Geisdorfer	26	15
"Hell Gate"	27	11
J. A. R. Elliott	31	25
E. M. Cooper	28	24
C. A. Young	28	23
E. K. Dickson	27	15
H. A. Chisholm	26	20
H. B. "Richey"	26	23
Aaron Woodruff	28	23
W. S. Edey	27	15
J. J. Hallowell	28	22
H. P. Collins	25	12
G. A. Winn	26	15
J. G. Knowlton	27	15
Dr. S. Shaw	29	11
J. "Old Boy"	26	14
J. H. Swan	27	15
B. C. Kuser	27	23
E. L. Post	27	23
J. P. Edrington	26	22
R. C. Root	26	23
A. Doty	28	24
T. P. Hicks	28	20
F. M. Faurote	30	12
"Sherburne"	26	21
E. A. Leach	28	24
M. F. Lindsley	27	9
B. H. Norton	25	5
F. H. Mason	26	18
A. W. Money	28	23
Charles Zwirlein	28	20
E.B. Wadsworth	25	15
F. V. Van Dyke	29	22
W. M. Hayes	27	15
F. I. Hammond	26	18
"Vermont"	26	15
T. A. Marshall	30	23
D. Valenti	26	1
C. E. Greiff	28	15
O. R. Dickey	29	23
I. W. "Watson"	27	18
E. Bingham	28	23
H. T. Folsom	25	9
"Walters"	27	25
C. Von Lengerke	28	19
John Hoffman	27	15
John Watson	27	14
D. W. Shipman	26	11
H. Wolfe	27	18
U. M. C. Thomas	25	10
E. D. Fulford	29	25
J. "McShane"	26	23
"Summit"	27	14
F. W. Cooper	28	18
"Scott"	28	15
U. F. Bender	27	25
J. A. "Chauncey"	25	8
J. Gaughen	26	18
Emil Work	27	10
F. S. Parmelee	30	23
Fred Gilbert	32	23
George Roll	29	25
C. M. Meyer	28	15
J. L. Smith	27	15
G. W. Loomis	28	25
G. W. Holloway	27	21
John Parker	29	15
A. L. Ivins	28	23
"Sporting Life"	28	23
J. Von Lengerke	28	23
G. H. Piercy	26	18
E. C. Meyer	27	8
J. B. Savage	27	24
"Jim Jones"	27	25
"B. M. C."	27	10
Dr. W. B. Kibbey	27	21
F. W. Ramalay	26	7
S. Palmer	28	15
W. S. Canon	25	23
J. C. Small	26	18
Harry Graham	27	5
F. Schwartz, Jr.	26	24
W. F. Quimby	27	15
W. Wagner	27	25
C. Woolley	27	22
G. S. McAlpin	30	19
Mrs. W. P. Shattuck	25	21
W. E. Steelman	26	14
R. L. Trimble	28	15
"Joe Shinn"	27	22
J. S. Fanning	30	24
A. L. Bacon	28	15
John Glover	27	8
G. Forehand	26	19
Dr. G. V. Hudson	27	10
J. M. Baker	26	14
R. Gravatt	28	14
F. D. Kelsey	29	23
"Bran Dadley"	27	15
A. W. du Bray	27	23
W. L. Cameron	27	14
C. M. Chapin	27	14
J. O'H. Denny	26	5
G. Cubberley	29	22
Dr. C. W. Carson	27	14
A. G. Courtney	27	23
Jay Snell	26	24
S. M. Van Allen	26	20
Fred Coleman	28	15
M. "Meredith"	27	12
A. L. Marshall	26	14
H. Dunnell	28	23
G. Peterson	28	15
W. Dunnell	28	23
S. Glover	30	24
H. E. Colvin	25	10
A. Dunnell	28	22
Henry "See"	27	20
J. J. Reid	26	9
C. Muirheid	26	5
J. T. Anthony	26	18
"Bessemer"	28	23
T. A. Divine	26	12
Ralph Kuss	27	18
T. J. Laughrey	27	24
L. H. Goodrich	27	18
James "Hood"	27	23
W. H. Hassinger	26	23
"Roberts"	30	24
George Deiter	28	23
R. O. Heikes	30	25
G. B. Hutchings	26	18
C. G. Blandford	26	6
Dr. D. B. Mosher	26	24
H. Otten	27	22
Thomas Howe	26	13
W. Terry	27	14
J. E. Applegate	28	22
"H. M."	26	23
L. Harrison	27	23
D. Elliott	26	17
C. W. Budd	30	15
J. L. Brewer	32	23
Wm. "Adolph"	27	24
Frank "Park"	28	14
Alex. King	28	23
C. M. Grimm	30	18
J. H. Covington	27	18
"Donly"	27	24
E. A. Geoffrey	27	15
Thomas Martin	27	25
C. W. "Peale"	26	15
"Capt. Bunk"	26	24
F. Gerbolini	26	5
L. Hildebrandt	25	13
F. D. Alkire	29	23
H. Bucknell	26	21
J. Plankington, Jr.	27	23
"Hamilton"	27	14
A. Loening	26	15
C. B. Dicks	27	23
"Le Roy"	27	23
R. Phister	27	18
Allen Willey	27	24
"Conn"	26	18
C. H. Stockwell	26	15
J. M. Thompson	26	24
W. Levens	27	15
J. R. Blamey	26	15
E. C. Burkhardt	27	24
S. B. Walker	26	14
Mr. Reynolds	28	23
F. S. Sinnock	27	14
J. R. Malone	28	23
E. S. Rice	25	24
T. P. Laflin	28	25
W. P. Shattuck	27	24
"Ben Hur"	28	23
Robert Baar	26	14
H. H. Moore	26	23
Geo. W. Clay	26	23
S. McPherson	27	22
T. W. Morfey	29	23
W. H. Faucette	27	23
Huckins	28	24
Neely	26	14
Hebard	26	20
Stoddard	26	24
Hostetter	28	2
Parker	26	15
Davis	25	17

HORSE SHOW AT DURLAND'S.

Many Well-Known Exhibitors Carry Off Prizes—Miss Doremus and Miss Bush Among the Winners.

Not since the Horse Show in Madison Square Garden last November have so many lovers of the horse gathered to pay homage to the equine beauties as last night at Durland's Riding Academy, Fifty-ninth Street and the Boulevard, when the seventh annual horse show of the academy opened. Many of the horses exhibited had been competitors in similar classes at the Madison Square Garden show, but there were some reversals of decision last night in the judging.

There was not an empty seat in the house, and the attendance was of the same class usually seen at the Horse Show. The sides of the big tanbark ring were decorated with flags and bunting, and a band played, among other pieces, the patriotic airs throughout the evening.

Most of the well-known exhibitors at the shows of the National Horse Show Association had candidates in the classes. Charles F. Bates had his champion harness horses Coxey, Brown Donna, and The Whirl of the Town in the ring, and he carried off some of the silver trophies offered. It is rarely that a woman attempts to show harness horses, but that is what Miss Emily Beach did in the class for best pair. She drove Forest King and Deltonware for Miss Anna Bush, against two of Mr. Bates's teams, and won third prize.

Eight splendid types of the harness horse were exhibited in the opening class of the show. Those of the spectators who were present at the National Horse Show last Fall when Charles F. Bates's showy gelding The Whirl of the Town captured a blue ribbon, expected that he would receive a similar decoration, but they were disappointed, for the blue ribbon was awarded to George B. Hulme's Lieutenant Wilkes, which received third prize in the class in which The Whirl of the Town got first.

The ladies' saddle-horse class brought eleven contestants into the ring. The blue ribbon in this class was awarded to Chester, owned and ridden by Miss C. Adelaide Doremus, one of the best-known young equestriennes in the city. Chester is a handsome chestnut gelding, and in 1896 won the championship in the saddle class at the Horse Show in Madison Square Garden.

Only two teams competed in the four-in-hand class, and in this also George B. Hulme was successful. He had a showy-looking team of four entered, with Lord Brilliant and Lieutenant Wilkes in the lead, and they were admirably handled by Aurel Batonyi, who handled most of Mr. Hulme's horses when they captured a number of blue ribbons at the English and Irish horse shows last Spring. Edwin H. Wetherbee's team, "tooled" by Howard Brown, was the second competitor.

Miss Bennett's El Capitan, a bay gelding, with splendid conformation, admirably ridden by his owner, carried off the blue ribbon in the class for weight carrying saddle horses. Gen. Howard Carroll was bitterly disappointed when only the second prize was given to his gelding, George, in this event.

Again in the class for the best-appointed ladies' single turnout was Miss C. Adelaide Doremus success with Chester, which won over Miss Edith Colford's Cottage Prince and six other competitors.

Among the visitors to the show were:

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Koch, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Carmichael, Mr. and Mrs. Munorling, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Kohl, Cornelius Doremus, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Rubins, Gen. Thomas Eckert, Mr. and Mrs. John Gerken, Miss Balfour, J. C. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. William Doerr, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. O'Loughlin, Mr. and Mrs. J. I. D. Bristol, Miss Straight, E. N. Gibbs, Mrs. H. S. Ladew, G. H. Wetherbee, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Slawson, Miss H. D. Gallatin, Henry S. Blum, George Saportas, Mrs. R. S. McCreery, Miss A. H. Wolff, Dr. W. S. Hoag, E. H. Talmage, R. L. Ward, C. O. Corr, O. P. Amend, Miss Whitcomb, R. H. Halstead, John H. Shults, Jr., F. Roy Kendall, and David T. Pulsifer.

The summaries:

Class 12.—For single harness horses, 15 hands and under. First prize, won by George Hulme's b. g., Lieutenant Wilkes; Charles F. Bates's b. g., The Whirl of the Town, second; Dr. S. O. Van de Poel's ch. m. Aconite third.

Class 6.—For the best lady's saddle horse, not under 14.2 nor exceeding 15.2 hands, to be shown at the walk, trot, and canter; manners, conformation, and style of going especially considered; ladies to ride. First prize, won by Miss C. Adelaide Doremus's ch. g., Chester, ridden by the owner; Miss A. H. Wolff's ch. g., D'Or, ridden by the owner, second; Charles L. Railey's ch. m., Killala, ridden by Mrs. Gladdington, third; Miss L. H. Wetherbee's br. m., Caramel, ridden by the owner, highly commended.

Class 18.—For the best four-in-hand team, 15 hands and under. First prize won by George B. Hulme's team, driven by Aurel Batonye; Edwin H. Wetherbee's team, driven by Howard Brown, second.

Class 1.—For best saddle horse, 15.2 hands and over; conformation, manners, action, and style of going at the walk, trot, and canter, soundness to be considered. First prize won by Miss Gulliver's ch. g. Pumps, ridden by Emil Antony; F. Coykendall's b. g. Sport, ridden by A. Cobb, second; R. S. O'Loughlin's b. g. Fra Diavolo, ridden by the owner, third; Miss L. H. Wetherbee's b. g. Caramel, ridden by the owner, highly commended.

Class 15.—For the best pair over 15 hands. First prize won by Charles F. Bates's b. g. Coxey and b. g. Brown Donna, driven by the owner; same owner's b. g. Hi and b. g. High Tide, driven by C. G. Pratt, second; Miss Anna Bush's b. g. Forest King and br. m. Deltonware, driven by Mrs. Emily Beach, third.

Class 8.—For the best weight-carrying saddle horse, 15.2 hands and over, up to carrying 200 pounds. First prize won by Miss Bennett's b. g. El Capitan; Gen. Howard Carroll's b. g. George, second; C. E. Railey's Stonewall, third; J. F. Williams's Vladimir highly commended.

Class 21.—For the best appointed ladies' single turnout. First prize won by Miss Doremus's ch. g. Chester; Miss Edith Colford's b. g. Cottage Prince, second; Miss Doremus's br. m., Lady Babbie, third; E. H. Wetherbee's ch. m., Lady Grace, third.

Jumpers' Class.—First prize won by W. D. Grambe's Red Oak; second, by Dr. J. O. Green's Bay G.; third, Henry Bloom's Ruby; fourth, E. H. Wetherbee's Sir Peter.

Princeton's Baseball Team.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 24.—Capt. Butler of the university baseball team to-day reduced the 'varsity squad so as to contain the following men: Kafer, 1900, and Robbins, 1901, catchers; Kelly, '98, first base; Duncan, 1901, and Burke, 1900, second basemen; Barret, '98, and Hutchins, 1901, third basemen; Butler, short stop; Slidell, '99; Sutter, '99; Robinson, 1900, and Easton, '98, outfielders. It is quite likely that all of these players will be taken on the team's Southern trip. It has been decided to organize a consolidated or second team to play the 'varsity a regular game every day, and S. G. Thomson, '98, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Captain of the scrub nine.

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"NE PLUS ULTRA."

The finest and most durable pile carpeting yet produced. Made in a great variety of designs. Suitable for the highest class furnishings.

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IN GREATEST VARIETY OF ELEGANT STRAW BRAIDS IN NOVEL SHAPES FOR LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN, AND A GRAND DISPLAY OF HIGH-CLASS

MILLINERY GOODS,

COMPRISING SPECIALTIES IN PARIS FLOWERS, OSTRICH AND PHANTASIES IN FANCY FEATHERS, ORNAMENTS, RIBBONS, VELVETS, LACES, CREPES, ETC., TOGETHER WITH OUR USUAL RECHERCHE STYLES OF

PARIS TRIMMED HATS,

AND THOSE OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, ESPECIALLY

ENGLISH HATS

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN AS NOW WORN IN EUROPE.

THE ABOVE GOODS ARE THE FINEST THAT CAN BE PRODUCED AND OFFERED AT THE

Most Reasonable Prices.

J. Jacquin & Co.

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BICYCLES. BICYCLES.

REMOVAL SALE.

We will remove about April 1st to 325 Broadway. Nearly all the goods quoted last week are sold. We are offering inducements in every department, and it will pay you to buy now, even if you don't need the goods until later.

BICYCLES.

$75.00 Gales, 1897, (men's wheels only)	$25.00
$50 Duane, 1897, (men's wheels only)	$20.00
$1.50 Nickel Columbia Lamps	75c
25c Lamp Brackets	15c
Axle Brackets	3c
Electric Stroke Bells	20c
$1.00 Demon Lamps	50c
50c to $1.00 Cycle Caps	35c
Cork Handles, per pair	15c
Wire Toe Clips	5c
50c Bicycle Hose	18c
75c Bicycle Hose	38c
$1.00 Bicycle Hose	50c
$1.50 Bicycle Hose	75c
$2.00 and $2.50 Bicycle Hose	$1.25
$3.00 Bicycle Shoes	$1.75
$3.00 Odd Coats	$1.00
$4.00 Odd Pants	$2.00
$6.00 Suits	$4.00
$7.50 Suits	$5.00
Foot Pumps	45c
New Idea Foot Pumps	$1.25

SPORTING GOODS.

$1.00 to $2.00 Mexican Hammocks	60c
$1.50 to $2.50 Palmer Hammocks, (with spreaders)	$1.00
$3.00 to $5.00 Palmer Hammocks, (with spreaders)	$2.00
$1.50 Football Pants	75c
$1.00 Football Jackets	50c
$2.50 to $3.50 Baseball Pants	$1.25
$7.00 Wm. Taylor, Jr., Tennis Rackets	$2.50
¾-lb. Maple Indian Clubs or Wood Dumbbells	15c
1-lb. Maple Indian Clubs or Wood Dumbbells	20c
2-lb. Maple Indian Clubs or Wood Dumbbells	25c
3-lb. Maple Indian Clubs or Wood Dumbbells	30c
50c Dog Collars	25c
$1.00 and $1.50 Dog Collars	60c
$2.00 and $2.50 Striking Bags	$1.00
50c White, Black, and Navy Cotton Shirts and Pants	30c
$1.75 Worsted Black and Navy Shirts and Pants	$1.00
$6.50 Standard Portable Striking Bags	$4.50
Soiled Marlin and Winchester Repeating Rifles	$7.50 to $10.00

Fine Game Pictures and Heads at ½ Prices.

KLONDIKE OUTFITTERS.

Schoverling, Daly & Gales,

302 BROADWAY.

In this year of low-priced wheels, see that you get one backed by a good name. The

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To Racing Men

We are building to order, SPALDING BLUE RACERS for

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and the Columbia College team, and are prepared to duplicate these wheels for any other racing men who desire them.

To win races, ride the

Spalding Blue Racer

126-130 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
29, 31, 33 WEST 42D STREET, NEW YORK.
FRED'K LOESER & CO., BROOKLYN.

'98 Ramblers

ARE THE BEST BICYCLES ANY ONE EVER MADE.

The price, $60.

"THE HIGH GRADE PRICE THAT'S FAIR."

1898 Ideals, $40.

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GORMULLY AND JEFFERY MFG. CO.,
939-943 EIGHTH AVE., Near 56th St.
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TRIPLE FRONT FO

INCREASED STRENGTH
INCREASES POWER

[illegible]

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Proposition to Sell the Canals to the Federal Government Defeated in the Senate.

WILL BE VOTED UPON TO-DAY

Decisive Vote Against the Bill to Submit to the People the Question of an Appropriation of $7,000,000.

ALBANY, March 24.—In the Committee of the Whole in the Senate to-day, Senator Pavey moved for advancement his concurrent resolution authorizing the State to dispose of the canals to the National Government.

Senator Cantor opposed the resolution, saying that the canals of the State had been its pride, and had been the means of creating its wealth and commercial supremacy, and that the Senate should hesitate before turning them over to the Government. A second reason why the Pavey resolution should be defeated was, he said, because its passage would prevent the possibility of passing the $7,000,000 act to enable the completion of the canal work.

Senator G. A. Davis said that if the first step should be taken in the direction of turning the canals over to the Government it would be impossible ever again to secure a canal appropriation.

Senator Cantor called attention to the fact that ex-Senator Daniel H. McMillan of Buffalo, an attorney for the New York Central Railroad, has appeared before the Judiciary Committee in favor of the Pavey resolution. Senator Pavey replied that Senator McMillan spoke on his own responsibility and not in the interest of the railroads. Mr. Pavey urged that the people be permitted to vote on the proposition. It must be disposed of sooner or later, he said, and now was a good time.

Senator Tibbits expressed surprise that any Senator from New York City should assault the interests of the canals. He argued that the rivalry of Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore for commerce would tend to prevent Congress from improving or maintaining the canals. "I cannot understand," he said, "why the State should consider the question of abandoning a great waterway. In the future, with the aid of electricity, the canal will enter on its greatest field of usefulness. Do not consign the interests of the canal to the Federal Government with the interests of every State against us."

Senator Guy said that he was not surprised that Senator Pavey, born in Ohio, should propose to turn the canals over to the West, but he was surprised that any Senator from New York City should favor it when the City of New York had been unable to secure necessary harbor improvements from Congress, even in the face of war.

After further discussion, it was decided to suspend consideration of the resolution until to-morrow morning, when it will be taken up as a special order.

When this had been agreed to, Senator Cantor moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the consideration of his bill to submit to the voters the question of appropriating $7,000,000 for the completion of the canal improvement. On motion of Senator Malby Senator Cantor's motion was tabled by a vote of 24 to 12.

The Assembly Committee on Rules this morning agreed to report favorably to the Assembly Mr. Madison's resolution, similar to the Pavey resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution whereby the State can dispose of the canals to the National Government.

William R. Corwine, representing the Merchants' Association of New York, made the following statement here to-day:

"It has just come to my knowledge, through a conversation with a member of the Senate, that it was being reported that the Merchants' Association of New York has practically shifted its position in the matter of the so-called Pavey joint resolution providing for the Government control of the canal system of this State. If such a statement is being circulated it is not true.

"There has never been any doubt about the position of the Merchants' Association in this matter. The Merchants' Association is unalterably opposed to the acquisition by the General Government of the canal system of this State or of any portion thereof by purchase or by lease. It believes that the State should improve its own canals at the expense of the State, and that the canals should be brought up to the very highest degree of excellence possible, so that the demands of commerce may be met.

"It is in favor of the Cantor-Hill bill, which provides for a referendum of the people for the latter to say whether an extra appropriation of $7,000,000 should be made for the improvement of the canals or not. It believes that that bill should go before the people irrespective of any question of politics at all. If by any chance the Pavey resolution should pass the Legislature the Merchants' Association will fight it till the day of election throughout the entire State."

TO AID THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Proposed Constitutional Amendment Reported to the Senate.

ALBANY, March 24.—The concurrent resolution of Senator E. R. Brown proposing an amendment to the Constitution for the relief of the Court of Appeals was reported this morning from the Judiciary Committee to the Senate. The resolution provides that whenever a majority of the Judges of the Court of Appeals shall certify to the Governor that the court is unable by reason of the accumulation of causes pending therein to hear and dispose of the same with reasonable speed, the Governor shall designate not more than four Justices of the Supreme Court to serve as Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals. The Justices so designated shall be relieved from their duties as Justices of the Supreme Court, and shall serve as Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals until the causes undisposed of in said court are reduced to 200, when they shall return to the Supreme Court.

There are now on the calendar of the Court of Appeals over 1,400 causes, and about 800 more have been filed but not yet indexed and placed on the calendar. In the present condition of the calendar causes cannot be reached under three years.

BARBERS' BILL ADVANCED.

Bald and Whiskered Senators Combine, but Fail to Beat It.

ALBANY, March 24.—When Senator Lamy's bill providing for the sanitary inspection of barbers' shops was reached in the Senate to-day Senator Martin moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Senator Krum, defending the bill, said that it was in the interest of clean barbers' shops. Asked if it created a commission, he replied that it would cost the people nothing, as the licensing of barbers would pay all the expenses.

Senator E. R. Brown feared that the bill might be made an instrument in the hands of some barbers to oppress others, and Senator Humphrey described the bill as a piece of the worst kind of legislation.

"No," said Senator Brackett, "it is not the worst kind, but the silliest. The next thing will be a law regulating the number of clean shirts that a man shall wear each week." He characterized the measure as one of the attempts to regulate all the little things of life by legislation. "If you pass this bill," he added, "we will have a full-fledged State Department of barbers in the capital, with a red and white sign in front of it."

Senator Coggeshall approved the bill and called attention to the peculiar fact that all the Senators who had opposed the bill were either bald or full whiskered.

The motion to strike out the enacting clause was lost and the bill was advanced to the order of third reading.

BILLS PASSED.

Final Action on Various Measures in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, March 24.—The following bills were passed to-day by the Senate:

Senator Parsons—To prevent discrimination in ordinances relating to bicycles.

Senator Page—To prevent department stores from dealing in liquors.

Mr. E. C. Brennan—Directing the payment of claims of [illegible] sion of taxes in Brooklyn.

Senator Brush—Amending the membership corporation law relative to the number of Directors.

Senator Cantor—For the relief of Mount Sinai Hospital in New York.

Senator Tibbits—Authorizing the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute to regulate terms of admission and grant degrees and certificates.

The Judiciary Committee's bill providing for the placing out of children only under the regulation of the State Board of Charities.

The following bills were passed by the Assembly:

Mr. De Graw—To provide for the office of Inspector of Construction, Alteration, and Repairs of Public Buildings in the County of Kings.

Senator Stranahan—Providing that all appointments made by the Governor must be confirmed by the Senate.

Senator Ellsworth—Appropriating $500,000 for further purchase of forest lands.

Senator Stewart—Providing for the study of scientific forestry at Cornell University and making an appropriation.

Mr. Taylor—Making the usual appropriations for canals for 1898.

Mr. Tripp—Extending the time for the completion of the Rhinebeck Railway.

Senator Martin—Directing the new East River Bridge Commission to prepare an amended plan, which shall show such lands adjacent to the anchorages and to the towers of the bridge as shall be necessary for the protection of the anchorages and towers against danger from fire or other casualty, and authorizing the commission to acquire title to such lands by condemnation.

Mr. E. C. Brennan—Grading the doormen of the New York police force and equalizing their salaries.

Senator Burns—Incorporating the City of New Rochelle.

Senator Guy—Concurrent resolution, giving to the Governor power to designate one or more Justices to assist in Appellate Division work in certain cases.

Mr. Cullen—Extending the corporate powers of the Atlantic Dock Company.

Mr. Roche—Preventing the use of prison manufactured goods in public schools.

Mr. Reisert—Discontinuing certain improvements in the Twenty-sixth Ward of Brooklyn.

Senator Page—Authorizing the Court of Claims to determine alleged claims for uniforms for the National Guard of the State.

Senator Cantor—Regulating license fees for public exhibitions in New York City and the payment of a portion of the receipts to the Actors' Fund of America.

Mr. Sanford—Amending the charter of Mount Vernon with respect to the duties of the Controller.

Mr. De Graw—Authorizing the Controller to appoint a collector of taxes for racing associations.

Mr. Wallace—Appropriating $8,000 for the payment of expenses of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps of inland waters.

Mr. Nixon—Authorizing Boards of Supervisors to provide for the holding of town meetings at the time of general elections.

Mr. Weekes—Repealing Section 249 of the game laws, which permits the possession and sale of game during the closed season when it can be shown that it was shipped from a point at least 300 miles distant from the State of New York.

Legislative Notes.

The nomination of Charles J. Boyd of Middletown as Commissioner of Prisons was reported to the Senate from the Committee on Penal Institutions yesterday, and confirmed without opposition.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff yesterday named Senators Brush, G. A. Davis, and Gallagher as a special committee to investigate the project of establishing a colony for consumptives in the State forest preserve in the Adirondacks.

Senator Humphrey's bill, permitting bank officials to swear to the correctness of their reports "to the best of their knowledge and belief" was lost in the Assembly yesterday by a vote of 75 yeas to 55 nays, 76 affirmative votes being necessary to pass it.

A message was received by the Senate yesterday from Mayor Van Wyck of New York disapproving the bill of Senator Brush making the Mayor and Controller of New York and the President of the Borough of Brooklyn members of the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Society of Arts and Sciences. The bill and the Mayor's message were referred to the Cities Committee.

Senator Coggeshall yesterday introduced a bill appropriating $300,000, and authorizing the Governor to enter into a contract for the purchase for the use of the State militia of "15,000 rifles of modern pattern of the type recommended by the Board of Examiners appointed under Chapter 600 of the Laws of 1895." This is the Savage gun, over which there has been a determined fight in the Legislature for the last two years.

The Genesee Storage Dam bill, which permits the incorporation of a company with a capital of $3,000,000, which may be increased to $12,000,000, to build a dam and store the waters of the Genesee River, near Rochester, has been amended to meet the criticisms aimed at it. It now provides that the State may take, free of charge from the corporation, 1,500,000,000 gallons of water at the opening of navigation to help fill the canal, and if a shortage occurs, may demand 1,000,000,000 gallons more. The State now takes only about 2,000,000,000 gallons from the Genesee. The dam is to be finished within five years.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Michigan Central's Absorption by the New York Central Awaiting Mr. Vanderbilt's Return.

DETROIT, March 24.—President Ledyard was asked to-day as to the truth of a rumor that the Michigan Central Railroad Company is about to be acquired by the New York Central in manner similar to the recent transfer to the New York Central of the Lake Shore Road. In reply, Mr. Ledyard said:

"When the New York Central made its arrangements to control the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern the plan included the acquiring of a like control of the Michigan Central. No definite action has yet or can be, taken until the return from Europe of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is Chairman of the Michigan Central and one of its largest stockholders.

"Mr. Vanderbilt is expected to return to this country some time this Summer. Beyond this there is nothing that I can say to make the situation clearer. Eventually the Michigan Central will become the property of the New York Central and a part of its system."

Pecos Valley Railroad Sale.

SANTA FE, N. M., March 24.—The Master's sale of the Pecos Valley Railroad has been set by Judge Hamilton to take place at Eddy on April 19. It is expected that the bondholders will buy it in, take it from the hands of the receivers, and turn it over to the new corporation, which immediately will extend it 200 miles northeast to Amarillo, Texas.

A Santa Fe Appointment.

CHICAGO, March 24.—George T. Nicholson has been appointed general passenger traffic manager of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway, to succeed W. F. White, deceased. The appointment is to take effect May 1.

A Live Wire Hurts Two.

George Sweeney, nine years old, of 82 Clay Street, and John Donahue, an engineer, of 280 Van Brunt Street, Greenpoint, were severely shocked yesterday afternoon by a broken telegraph wire dangling from a pole in the lumber yard of Edward E. Smith, at Clay and Setauket Streets. The wire was across an electric light wire.

Fatally Hurt by a Wheelman.

James Desmond, fifty years old, of 357½ Seventh Street, Jersey City, was knocked down by a wheelman in front of his home last night and his skull was fractured. Dr. Kyte, who attended him, said he could not live till morning. The wheelman made his escape, leaving his wheel.

A Woman Murdered.

A woman known as "English Mary" was stabbed and killed at 12:45 o'clock this morning in a saloon at 194 South Street. The police have sent out an alarm for the woman's murderer. He is an Italian known as "Gus."

THE ONLY GENUINE HUNYADI WATER

Hunyadi János

BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

FOR

CONSTIPATION,
DYSPEPSIA,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
& HEMORRHOIDS

"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—*Lancet.*

Speedy, sure, gentle.—*British Medical Journal.*

CAUTION: *See that the label bears the signature of the firm,*

Andreas Saxlehner.

SURFACE RAILROAD TAXES

A Bill to Permit the Municipal Assembly to Remit Them Advanced by the Senate.

OPPOSED BY SENATOR CANTOR

Mr. Trainor, Who Introduced the Bill in the Assembly, Endeavors in Vain to Bring the Tammany Leader "Into Line."

ALBANY, March 24.—The combined surface railroad interests of New York City achieved another victory in the Senate to-day when the Page-Trainor bill to relieve street railway companies from the payment of the 8 per cent. franchise tax was advanced to a third reading, by a vote of 22 to 16. This bill is recognized here as a link in the scheme of legislation in the interest of street railway corporations in New York City which has been one of the notable features of the present session and which has given rise to allegations of undue corporate influence.

Section 95 of the railroad law imposes a tax of 3 per cent. on the gross earnings of every corporation building or operating a railroad, or branch or extension thereof, in the City of New York for the first five years, and of 5 per cent. thereafter. When the notorious "Huckleberry" franchises were granted, Gov. Flower insisted, as a condition of his signing the bill, that a special provision which should compel the company to pay this annual tax should be incorporated in the law, which was then amended so as to provide that "if a street surface railroad corporation existing and operating any such railroad in any such city on May 6, 1884, shall have thereafter extended its tracks or constructed branches therefrom, and shall operate such branches or extensions, such corporation shall pay such percentages only upon such portion of its gross receipts as shall bear the same proportion to its whole gross receipts as the length of such extension or branches shall bear to the entire length of its line."

The bill considered in the Senate to-day further amends this section by providing that it "shall not apply to cases where in pursuance of any provision of law other provision for the compensation to be paid to any city in which a railroad is located is to be fixed by the local authorities or other authorities thereof, as a consideration or condition for the grant of the right to construct or operate a railroad."

In spite of the fact that the bill was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Trainor, Senator Cantor led a vigorous and aggressive fight against it. He contended that it would reduce the revenue received by the city from the street railroad corporations, and pronounced it the first move in a campaign inaugurated by the surface transportation corporations for that purpose.

Senator Raines, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, stood up for the bill. It could only apply, he said, in a city where the local authorities were empowered to demand other compensation for surface franchises than the 3 per cent. tax imposed by the railroad law. The only city in which this was the case, he explained, was New York, whose charter gives the Municipal Assembly power to sell these franchises to the highest bidder. He accused Senator Cantor of abandoning the doctrine of home rule for New York, of which he had been so eminent a defender, and twitted the Democratic leader with being afraid to trust the Tammany Municipal Assembly in the matter of street railway taxation.

"If the local authorities of the City of New York desire such legislation as this," replied Senator Cantor, "they will ask the Legislature to enact it. They have not done so. The truth is the city has already nearly exhausted its debt limit, and is in no condition to suffer any loss of revenue, such as I believe this bill would bring about. We can trust our local authorities, but I prefer to have the statute."

Senator Malby uncovered the interest of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, the present owner of the one-time "Huckleberry" system, in the bill when he asked Senator Raines if it would not relieve corporations whose charters had been granted on the express condition that certain percentages provided therein should be paid. Mr. Raines was not sure about that. Mr. Malby believed the bill would have that effect.

On the vote to advance the bill Senator Cantor was the only Tammany member to vote "No," his only Democratic associates being Messrs. Coffey and McNulty of Kings. Mr. Cantor's stand created something of a sensation among the Tammany men in both houses and led to Assemblyman Trainor's hurrying over to seek in vain to bring him "into line."

Meaning was attached to the presence of Edward Lauterbach, the legal representative of the surface railroad interests, in the Senate Chamber while the vote was being taken. Mr. Lauterbach held a conference with Senator Raines which lasted some time. It is noted, also, as an indication of the Third Avenue's interest in the bill that the five-year period in which the Huckleberry Road pays 3 per cent. on its earnings expires next year, and that after May 6, 1899, it will have to pay 5 per cent. Under the proposed amendment it may be relieved altogether by the Municipal Assembly.

Nominations by the Governor.

ALBANY, March 24.—Gov. Black this afternoon sent to the Senate the following nominations of Commissioners of the State Reservation at Niagara: Andrew H. Green of New York, to succeed himself; Alexander J. Porter of Niagara Falls, to succeed John M. Bowers; Thomas P. Kingsford of Oswego, to succeed Robert L. Fryer; Charles M. Dow of Jamestown, to succeed William Hamilton. The Governor also nominated Isaac S. Signor of Albion, to succeed William B. Dye as manager of the Western House of Refuge for Women. All the nominations were referred to the Finance Committee.

WOULD KEEP THE CANALS.

Chamber of Commerce Disapproves the Pavey Resolution to Dispose of Them.

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday to consider a report from its Committee on Internal Trade and Improvement on the concurrent resolution pending in the Legislature to amend the Constitution so as to enable the State to sell or lease the canals to the General Government, and also on the bill providing for the submission to the people this coming Fall of the question of a further appropriation of $7,000,000 to complete the improvements of the canals. Thomas A. McIntyre read the report, which recommended the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York recommend and urge the passage by the Legislature of the State of New York of the concurrent resolution introduced by Senator Pavey, permitting the State of New York to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the canals, or either of them, to the United States, upon such terms as may be mutually agreed upon, and upon the express condition that the United States shall improve, maintain, and operate the same as a free public waterway, and, in case of failure by the United States so to do, that the said canals, or either of them, together with all improvements made thereon, shall revert to and again become the property of the State of New York.

Tabled by a Large Vote.

This resolution was tabled by a two-thirds vote, on motion of Louis Windmüller, seconded by A. Foster Higgins, and after a vigorous debate, in which Mr. McIntyre, John D. Crimmins, and Gustav H. Schwab spoke for the resolution, and Louis Windmüller, Abram S. Hewitt, A. Foster Higgins, and D. S. Ramsey opposed it.

On motion of Alfred Romer, the Chamber adopted the following:

Whereas, An estimate has been made by the State Engineer and Surveyor that in order to complete the improvements of the State canals the sum of $7,000,000 is required; and

Whereas, It has been recommended by the Governor of the State in his annual message that any further sum to be expended should first receive the people's sanction, in accordance with such recommendation a bill has been introduced in both Senate and Assembly with this purpose in view, which, if not immediately passed, will cause an indefinite postponement of an improvement in the great waterways of the State essential to the prosperity of New York; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York urges upon the Governor and the Legislature the immediate passage of the bill, known as the Cantor-Hill bill, which provides for the submission during the Autumn of 1898 of the question whether the State shall or [illegible] the sum of $7,000,000 to complete the improvements of the State canals.

The following committee was appointed to urge the passage of the Cantor-Hill bill: Abram S. Hewitt, A. B. Hepburn, Thomas F. McIntyre, A. Foster Higgins, John D. Crimmins, Alfred Romer, Henry Hentz, Alfred R. Conkling, Frank S. Witherbee, and Louis Windmüller.

The advocates of the Pavey resolution said the entire West and the ocean carrying trade wanted the measure to pass. Louis Windmüller argued that if the Government obtained control of the canals such control would pass to the railroads.

Mr. Hewitt's Argument.

Mr. Hewitt made the chief argument against approval by the Chamber of the Pavey resolution, and amplified the arguments he advanced last Friday at the committee hearing. He said the issue is not whether the Erie Canal should be enlarged, but whether the State of New York, which has derived its supremacy from the canal, shall part with it under any circumstances whatever. He asserted that by the transfer of the canal to the custody of the United States it would pass out of the control of its friends into the hands, possibly, of its enemies, and certainly into the hands of its rivals. If turned over to Congress the appropriation for the maintenance of the canal must be made in the River and Harbor bill, and if that bill should fail for a single year there would be no money to maintain the canal as a free highway. As to the proposed reversion of the canal to the State of New York, Mr. Hewitt asserted that there could be no assurance whatever of that.

"If the proposition is made," he continued, "for Congress to spend the money to enlarge the canal, or for its annual maintenance, you ask the gentlemen who, by your own confession, are profiting by the present condition of the canal, its insufficiency to do the work—you ask them to vote the money of the United States to build up the port of New York and to help the merchants and shipping of New York. How much sympathy are you going to get from those rival cities on the Gulf and on the Atlantic shore? We have been told that we are suffering now because these ports can do the work cheaper than we can. Do you suppose they are going to spend the money of the United States to enable New York to do the work cheaper than they can? Won't they be just as earnest to keep the business as gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce and of the City of New York are anxious to keep it to-day?"

Mr. Hewitt asserted that the people of the State of New York want the canal restored to its former position of power and influence and capacity and are willing to vote the money to do it.

Question of Maintenance.

Mr. McIntyre took exception to Mr. Hewitt's statement that if the River and Harbor bill authorizes the purchase of the canal a law would have to be enacted every year to maintain the canal.

Mr. Hewitt replied: "We may settle that question of fact. There is a law with reference to existing canals that have been taken over by the Government, that they are to be paid out of the fund appropriated for the War Department, but it requires a special act to do it. And I do not think it will ever be possible to get a continuing appropriation for the Erie Canal, owing to the feeling that exists there in regard to New York enterprises."

Mr. McIntyre contended that Mr. Hewitt did not stop to think that this was an entirely different proposition from ordinary river and harbor appropriations. This proposition was advocated by every State in the Northwest. A Congressman or Senator in the State of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Minnesota, the Dakotas, or any of the central or Western States, he said, would not dare to go home if he opposed this canal. He would never be returned to his seat in Congress or in the Senate.

FLOODS CAUSE SHOOTING.

People at Moundsville Shower Bullets on River Boats to Save Their Homes from Waves.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 24.—To-day James Jones & Son and the McKinley Coal Company received telephone messages from the Captains of the tow boats Tornado and Sallie that they had been compelled by a shotgun patrol to tie up their tows below Moundsville. Capt. John H. Jones said: "Fearing that the waves caused by passing steamboats would rock and upset their houses, which were surrounded by water, the people of Moundsville are holding up all Ohio River boats. When the Tornado hove in sight with a big tow of empties en route to Pittsburg last night, Capt. George Kitchen and his crew were given no warning. They saw men lined along the river bank, but thought they were sightseers. It was not till the approach to the town was reached that the Captain discovered the purpose of the gathering. Bullets began to fly thick and fast about the boat. Men shouted from the shore to "back up," and the general confusion was so great that the Captain thought the people had gone mad.

Finding no decrease in the number of bullets flying toward the boat, he backed down the river. A landing was made and the firing ceased.

"The Captain says the shooting was done by the regularly organized military company of Moundsville, which is attached to the National Guard of West Virginia.

"After our boat had tied up, the Sallie, owned by the McKinley Coal Company, appeared and got her share of bullets, the Captain of that steamer having nine large-sized nicks in his boat to remember the gantlet. He, too, tied up, and the Sheriff was sent for. The Sheriff said the people were in earnest about refusing to allow any boat to pass up with tows.

"The Tornado, with her tow, is still tied up at Moundsville, and will not proceed, I suppose, until the people of the town believe their houses are safe from the waves. The people should have signaled or warned our boat. Instead of doing this they allowed the boat to get right upon them and then they commenced firing, caring not where the bullets went or who was hurt. I propose to find out who was responsible for the outrage."

THE RIVERS RECEDING.

Loss Heavy, but the Worst Over, Except at Cincinnati.

PITTSBURG, March 24.—The worst of the freshets is over, but it is found that the loss will amount to many hundred thousand dollars. The river here is falling rapidly, but the lowlands are yet under water and thousands of workmen are idle and likely to remain so for weeks. All the railroads centring here and at Allegheny are crippled except the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio main line east. Freight traffic west is paralyzed.

The loss to the Indianapolis lines, including loss of business, is $800,000.

At Columbus, Ohio, the National Guard has relieved the police in aiding the sufferers.

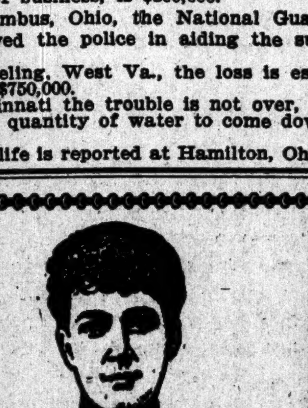
At Wheeling, West Va., the loss is estimated at $750,000.

At Cincinnati the trouble is not over, as there is a quantity of water to come down the river.

Loss of life is reported at Hamilton, Ohio, where the great Miami swept away two cottages and drowned six inmates.

Zanesville reports the drowning of the infant son of Mrs. Charles Wuestand, of a man known as "Deacon" Jones; also of the drowning by the upsetting of a skiff of Mrs. James Brennan and child and John Leach, and the drowning of Mrs. Mary Church and Timothy Jones.

The situation at Dayton is distressing. The hospitals and other public buildings are crowded with persons driven from home. Not a railroad train is running in or out of the city. Water caused a fire there last night. The Craig-Reynolds shops in North Dayton were flooded with ten feet of water, which reached some packing of carbide of calcium. This formed acetylene gas, causing several explosions and a fierce blaze. The fire department had to fight the flames from boats.



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RAINES LAW PENALTY VOID.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., March 24.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has just sustained Justice Barnard in an important Raines law decision. Last December Conrad Stock, a saloon-keeper of Pawling, in this county, was fined $200. He could not pay and was locked up until the sentence had been served, at the rate of $1 per day for each day he remained in jail.

He remained in jail five days, when he was released by order of Justice Barnard, who ruled that his body could not be taken under the law, but it would be necessary to recover the money by a civil action. As Stock owned no property, recovery in his case was an impossibility. District Attorney George Wood appealed the case, and the Appellate Division has sustained Justice Barnard's ruling.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Congressman Jesse Spaulding, Chicago; Manuel M. Ahavado, Paris.

GRAND—Capt. Charles King, United States Army; Lieut. C. H. Lauchheimer, United States Marine Corps.

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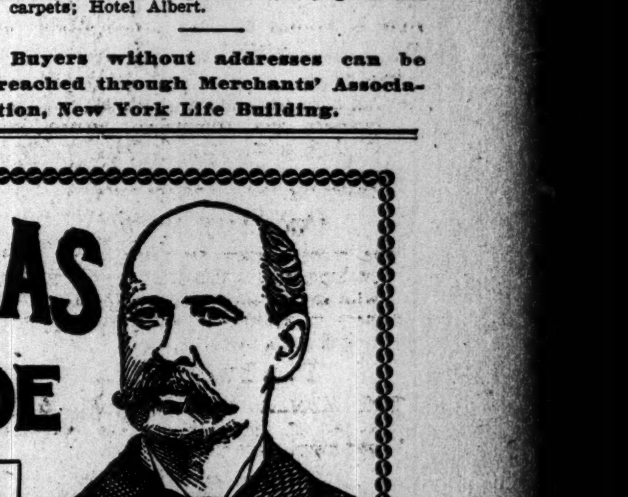

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FOURTEENTH STREET—The Electrician—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
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MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—Carnival of Sports.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—Recital—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:20.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

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THE SPANISH MOVEMENT.

There is no room for doubt that the sailing of the Spanish fleet of torpedo boats and torpedo destroyers from the Canaries for Puerto Rico is a warlike movement. The vessels are intended and are fit for offensive operations chiefly—the torpedo boats for offense alone. They cannot be used against the Cubans. Their dispatch is the practical and plain reply of Spain to the preparations for war which our own Government has been making for the past month. It means either that Spain will be ready for war, if it must come, or will begin it.

What course the President will take at this juncture cannot be foretold, nor is any suggestion regarding it at present pertinent. He will act on his own knowledge of all the facts, a part only of which is known to the public, and on the counsel of his responsible advisers. He cannot have expected that Spain would not take her own measures in response to those we have so openly taken, nor can he regard a just and honorable policy as less honorable or just because it is liable to be resisted. The situation is not changed by this event; it is only made more clear.

PEACEFUL INTERVENTION.

"Peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." By one of these paths we shall come to the pacification of Cuba, and one or the other we shall surely take. All doubt about that disappeared with the publication of Senator Proctor's recital of the horrors that now possess that island. But what civilized human being would not urge us to take the peaceful path if by that we may attain to the end we seek? Should we not strain every point and exhaust every possibility of a pacific adjustment before we give the order to fire the first gun?

There is one measure of aid to the Cubans—the recognition of their independence—that the President has maturely considered, but, according to report, has not felt himself justified in resorting to it because of the absence of those governmental conditions of stability and authority which we have uniformly held to be indispensable precedents to recognition. It is true that we have always insisted that there should be a Government before we consented to recognize it; that it should be an organization of such substance as to enable it to rule its own people and discharge satisfactorily its obligations to other nations. Our recognition of the independence of the revolted colonies of Spain in South America was long delayed by Monroe's refusal to act until independence was actually achieved and a responsible Government had been brought into existence. To put the argument against the recognition of Cuban independence in the strongest way it is necessary only to point out the undoubted fact that the condition of the insurgents does not yet, according to public law and practice, justify the recognition of their belligerency, which is a state manifestly prior to that of independence and sovereignty.

If the United States should now recognize the independence of the Republic of Cuba, therefore, it would violate the unbroken traditions of a century and disregard the principles of international law and the practice of nations. These are grave reasons for declining to take the step. It is not surprising that the President hesitates to brush them aside.

Nevertheless, might he not be amply justified in overriding tradition and custom to avert war? If it should appear that as a consequence of the immediate recognition of Cuban independence the Spaniard would be driven from the island without our having to drive him, that peace would come without our fighting for it, and that the perils and grievances of which we complain would be removed, would not the end go far to justify lack of regularity in the means? Would not the precipitancy of our act be overlooked if it averted war?

The Times has repeatedly said that the greatest good fortune that could befall the Cubans would be to conquer their independence by their own valor. Would they be willing to attempt that high destiny now, in one final patriotic rally of all their forces under the tremendous stimulus of the recognition of their independence by the United States and other nations? It would not be a long struggle. Spain could not withstand such a blow, and Cuban freedom might be won before she had recovered from its first effects.

Would England join the United States in this extraordinary measure? Nobody could tell until she was asked. She, too, is something of a stickler for regularity in international procedures, but upon occasion she has cut Gordian knots with astonishing informality and has so won "peace with honor." And it is very much for her interest that there should be no war between the United States and Spain.

Would some of our sister republics in the New World join us in this attempt to close up the inferno maintained by Spain in the island of Cuba? Again the reply is that nobody can tell until they are asked. We think the consent of some of them might be obtained.

If the United States, Great Britain, Brazil, Venezuela, Mexico, and, perhaps, the Argentine Republic were to recognize Cuban independence forthwith, would the representatives of President Masso undertake in his behalf to "do the rest"? They can answer the question themselves.

But precipitate recognition of independence is a cause of war! There is no doubt of it. Great Britain went to war with France for her hasty recognition of the independence of the United States. If we should recognize President Masso's republic now Spain would be entirely justified in declaring war upon us. We should have to take that risk. We should take it smilingly, not merely because we are pretty well prepared, but because the risk is not great. It is better to take a remote and quite negligible chance of war than to begin an actual war, isn't it?

There might be European complications. France or Austria or Germany might resent England's and our recognition of a new State before its time and they might take a hand. Then there would be war, indeed, a veritable Armageddon. That is the reason why we can take that risk with composure. The Continental powers are not spoiling for such a fight on the Atlantic front of their continent. We can dismiss international complications from the reckoning.

This is perhaps a counsel of perfection as well as of peace. It may not be attainable, but it would be a very praiseworthy act of high policy if it freed Cuba without a new war.

A CURRENCY BILL AT LAST.

The most significant and encouraging thing about the bill of the House Committee on Banking and Currency is that it is at last before the committee in a shape to be acted on. That is a long step, because it is the one that every one had begun to despair of, and that is, nevertheless, absolutely essential. That a bill has been agreed upon by a sub-committee after long and careful discussion gives ground for reasonable hope that action may be taken by the whole committee and by the House.

We reserve specific criticism of the proposed measure until we shall have it in full with the arguments in its favor. It is in some respects novel, in others it is a novel combination of features familiar in the bills prepared by the Monetary Commission and the Secretary of the Treasury. The most interesting of its provisions is that which hinges the privilege of bank issues on assets upon the assumption by the banks of the redemption of the demand notes of the Government. The purpose of this is to relieve the Government of the strain of maintaining a gold reserve for current redemption and for the supply of any extraordinary demand for gold. The Government is further to be relieved by setting apart a very large fund from which all notes coming to the Treasury for redemption in gold are to be paid and not reissued except for gold. This necessarily means the gradual reduction of the volume of demand gold obligations, while the ordinary redemption of such obligations is to be assumed by the banks. Practically it turns over to the banks by a gradual process the charge of the gold reserve of the country and takes the Government out of that business.

Obviously the bill is based frankly and exclusively on the gold standard. For that much the committee is highly to be praised. Its action looks toward a definite issue in the House, with the official organization of the majority on the right side. That is a great gain.

THE TROUBLES OF THE BOSSES.

The disclosures made at Albany on the hearing of what The World happily calls "the Bi-Boss Rapid Transit bill" are calculated to "give pause" to reflective citizens. They are also calculated to give pause to legislators. Finally, they are calculated to give pause to bosses, to "bi-bosses." Because they show that the bosses are not all-powerful. The people of the City of New York still have some rights which Mr. Croker is bound to respect. The people of the State of New York still have some rights which Mr. Platt is bound to respect.

Mr. Frank S. Black is nominally the Governor of the State of New York. Occasionally he has shown "velleities" in the direction of being actually so. There is no sort of reason why he should not show them. He owes Platt no subscription. In a burst of apathy or magnanimity, as a matter of fact because he did not venture to choose between two candidates practically equal, the boss left it to the convention who should be nominated for Governor, and the convention nominated Mr. Black. Why should not Gov. Black be Governor in fact as well as in name? Why should he do what the boss directs to be done, when in his own judgment the doing of it would imperil the Republican Party, and, what is much more to the purpose, would imperil the political interests of Mr. Frank S. Black? Gov. Black has weird and wondrous views of his own upon various topics, for example, civil service reform. But his paternal and fatuous fondness for these views need not blind him to the weirdness and wondrousness of the views of other people, even though the other people were Platt, to whom he is not bound, and Croker, to whom nobody pretends that he is bound. Why should he rush violently down a steep place into the sea after Platt and Croker? He declines to do it. He declined to do it when Platt and Croker agreed that the license of the press toward their sacred and respective persons should be curbed by a measure which would disgrace the legislation of Spain or Russia. He declines to do it when the question is of the joint control by the two bosses of the Rapid Transit Commission, to their great profit in respect both of the stocks of which they may be short and of the stocks of which they may be long.

As it does not appear that the Governor has any interest in common with these pleasing persons, there is nothing to prevent his expressing his opinion upon this project of law. And he has distinctly expressed the opinion that it was a mischievous project. But observe the effect of this declaration upon the power of the bosses. As soon as the power of a boss is challenged, he is no longer a boss. The titular holder of authority must be absolutely the boss's man. His Honor the Mayor has thus far been unflinchingly Mr. Croker's man. The ultimatum laid down by Mr. Croker to the German delegation which waited upon him to secure a decent candidate has been made good. The Tammany candidate chosen was a man whom "I can control." But Boss Platt has not been so circumspect as Boss Croker. Croker is Van Wyck's sovereign, but Platt is at most Black's suzerain. When the suzerain, or "old man," goes wrong, the vassal is not bound to follow him to all lengths. When something plainly idiotic, like a press-gag bill or a bi-boss bill, is demanded of him, he has a right to exert his independent judgment. Gov. Black has exercised it upon these two measures, with the result that both have been rendered hopeless, and Boss Platt has been rendered ridiculous.

See the effect of this upon the common legislator. So long as he is assured of the omnipotence of the boss and that the things the boss favors will succeed, so long he rises superior to public opinion and does what the boss tells him to do. But when it becomes doubtful whether the boss can "see him through," he begins to consider the effect of his action upon the opinion entertained of him by his decent constituents, the people who live in families and go to churches and pay taxes. As soon as he does this, the hold of the boss upon him is weakened. Take the case of Senator Ellsworth. He was ordered to introduce a bill for muzzling the press, and he introduced it. He was ordered to withdraw it, and he withdrew it, throwing the blame upon the boss, whom he called The Responsibility. He was ordered to introduce another bill, constituting Platt and Croker a commission of two with full power to blackmail all corporations existing or hereafter to be organized, to promote rapid transit in the City of New York. He introduced it. The Governor whom the bosses neglected to square has announced his intention of vetoing it, if it passes. Therefore it will not pass. Senator Ellsworth may be forced to withdraw this also. He and his yoke-fellows can no longer confide in the power of the boss. Therefore they will begin to consider the opinion of their constituents. Therefore the boss is no longer a boss, and government of the people for the people by the people will not perish from the earth.

THE REPORT OF COL. BURT.

Col. Silas W. Burt of the State Civil Service Commission deserves great credit for the temperate but perfectly plain judgment he has passed upon the operations of the amended civil service law, commonly known as the Black law. Nor is his searching condemnation of the law in any sense disrespectful to the Governor, whose appointee he is. By the intention and explicit terms of the original statute under which he is appointed, Col. Burt is an adviser to the Governor, and it is his duty to give the results of his observation and study as to the manner in which the objects of the Constitution are attained or defeated. Were he to regard his office as binding him to say only what it might be pleasant for the Governor to hear, he would treat his own office as a part of the essentially debasing spoils system which the Constitution intended to destroy and does prohibit. It is, moreover, only fair to assume that Gov. Black desires honest performance of his adviser's duty and will give weight to his adverse criticism.

Col. Burt is neither a novice nor a doctrinaire in the matter of the civil service. He has had long, intimate, and practical acquaintance with it and has contributed as much as any public official—probably more—to the development of the merit system in accordance with sound and lasting principles and on lines of practical efficiency. Both in the Federal and in the State service he long since won a high reputation as an administrative officer of great intelligence, energy, and thoroughness. His untiring industry, his keen business sense, his cool and practiced judgment, and his entire freedom from partisan or personal bias have made the offices over which he has been placed models of their respective kinds. His record in them is one long chapter of proof that every decent requirement in the public service can be more effectually met by the merit system than by the spoils system.

It was stated publicly in our columns on Monday last that Gov. Black had expressed his purpose to aid in the repeal of the amended civil service law if he were shown that it did not secure a better service than the original law. We do not see how he can resist the official demonstration submitted by Col. Burt and the like evidence afforded by the statement of the Civil Service Reform Association of the State. There is not a single thing which a law can do to promote efficiency, economy, and honesty in the service which the old law is not shown in actual operation to have done. The new law, on the contrary, not only fails to do these things, but it gives opportunities that have frequently been acted on to appoint unfit men for partisan reasons, as was nearly impossible under the original law. The Governor is bound by the obligation of his office, quite independent of specific pledges, to use his influence to repeal the law to which his name is so discreditably linked and to restore the old one.

CROKER AND HEWITT.

"Jeshurun waxed fat and kicked." The modern way of describing the performances of Jeshurun would be to say that his head was swollen. That seems to be the case with Mr. Richard Croker. Nothing but the proud consciousness of "bossing" the town and having in the Mayor's chair of the second city of the world "somebody I can control" could have induced Mr. Richard Croker to make a public attack upon the Chamber of Commerce in general and Mr. Abram S. Hewitt in particular. Until his latest success the enemies of Mr. Croker have not asserted that his head had expanded abnormally or that he was no longer capable of seeing things as they are. But nobody can deny that that is now his condition, when he "gives out" his opinion that "the Chamber of Commerce is composed of a crowd of self-sufficient, narrow-minded men who have accomplished nothing for the city" and that ex-Mayor Hewitt "is a fair type of the body." "Did anybody hear," exclaims the suddenly impassioned boss, "of his doing anything? When he was in Congress, he talked; when he was Mayor, he talked, and he is still talking."

It has been pertinently suggested by The Evening Post that there is an element of personal ingratitude in this arraignment. When Mr. Croker was under indictment for murder, Mr. Hewitt "talked" to the effect that the homicide which Mr. Croker had unfortunately committed was justifiable or excusable. A great many persons who were quite prepared to believe that Mr. Croker was a willful murderer were led to believe, on the authority of Mr. Hewitt's talking, that this was not the case. What is more to the immediate public purpose is the showing furnished by Mr. Croker's remarks that the opposition of the Chamber of Commerce in general and of Mr. Hewitt in particular to Mr. Croker's scheme for getting control of the Rapid Transit Commission has, by the success which is now opened to it, given Mr. Croker pain; that consequently he attached much importance to the measure in question; that consequently the opposition to which Mr. Hewitt gave voice has prevented the accomplishment of a design injurious to the city.

The personal comparison which Mr. Croker's remarks irresistibly invite is a comparison which in his sane condition, before he outgrew his hat, Mr. Croker would have been aware that he could not stand. Mr. Hewitt is a man who has done the public great service at the sacrifice of his personal interests. Mr. Croker is a man who has followed his personal interests to the injury of the public. Mr. Hewitt is a man who is recognized at home and abroad as one of the half-dozen men who give New York whatever it has of intellectual distinction. Mr. Croker is recognized at home and abroad as the man whose sway over New York is the most disgraceful fact, and the essence of all the other disgraceful facts, in its political situation. There is not a decent citizen who does not feel some shame that it is a man of the Croker type, and not a man of the Hewitt type, who has the chief authority in its municipal affairs. Mr. Croker cannot be expected to appreciate this contrast. He is not fitted to appreciate it by his education or his associations or his character. But it might be expected that the opinion of his decent fellow-citizens should make a sufficient impression upon him to prevent him from speaking in public otherwise than respectfully of his betters.

Tammany Hall has requested Dr. Tarleton H. Bean to give up his place as Superintendent of the Aquarium. No fault is found with his work, and none could be. He has performed it from the first with extraordinary skill and intelligence, and with entire fidelity. The city owes the Aquarium to him, and for him it is indebted to the merit system, of the product of which he is an excellent example. Tammany cares nothing for the Aquarium except as it gives a chance to put a heeler in a paying place; it hates the merit system, which, honestly enforced, would make that impossible. Dr. Bean certainly ought not to resign, and we assume that he will not. Meanwhile if any of the estimable gentlemen who assured us during the Mayoralty canvass that Judge Van Wyck would resist the demands of Tammany for the re-establishment of barbaric government in this city have any influence with that gentleman, now would be a good time to exercise it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Despite the—theoretically—almost complete absorption, just now, of the American people in thoughts of war, they still have interest for other and very different matters. This is made evident by the instant attention that was attracted by a short letter published by The Times the other day, in which the Claytonia Virginica was credited with being the first flower, hereabout, to bloom in the Spring. This is a subject about as peaceful as it is possible to bring up, and yet a large number of readers not only perused this communication with care, but were moved to send us their own views and experiences in regard to vernal blossoms. In most of these letters the claims of the hepatica to honor as the true harbinger of nature's awakening have been defended with much emphasis, and the Claytonia person, having had the error of his ways—or of his observations—thus pointed out, must by this time have reached the conclusion that a single walk in Bronx Park will hardly supply enough material for a generalization as broad as his. It is more than possible, however, that the heptaica faction is not less hasty in demanding acknowledgment of its favorite's precedence. Wild flowers are a clannish lot, and each family of them likes to flock by itself. The result is that one species may be first in one neighborhood, simply because it is numerous and vigorous there, while another may blossom as early for the same reasons a few fields away. The question is worth considering, even in a season of warlike excitement; perhaps, as affording welcome relief from a too pervasive topic, it is better worth considering then than at other periods. At any rate, we were very glad to receive and to print these delightfully sincere contributions.

—If the bubonic plague has appeared at Jiddah the chances of confining it to India are small, and the whole Mohammedan world is threatened, with no small part of the Christian world as well. Jiddah is the point on the Arabian coast where all the lines of pilgrimage to Mecca converge, and as it, like Havana, is a place where sanitary precautions are regarded as more or less impious, it has long been a depot whence pestilence is distributed broadcast. Civilised nations would have put a stop to the pilgrimages long ago if they were not so absurdly scrupulous about limiting the freedom of any opinion that calls itself religious.

—Patriotic Britons who are also Welshmen get considerable attention from the London papers for their claim that the arms of Wales should have a place in the fourth grand quarter of the royal shield and standard. References to the leek, and even to the rabbit, are not uncommon in the allusions to the subject, but the majority of them are entirely sincere and sympathetic—surprisingly so for outlanders like ourselves, who are apt to think of Great Britain as a unit and not as a federation, however intimate. The separate nationality of Wales during the period of its very gradual subjugation cannot be doubted, declares one grave writer, nor is it possible to deny that the country had a code of honor and legal usages well devised for the condition of its people. No more can be said of English law until that period, for the conquest of Wales covers almost precisely the dates of the first English Parliaments of Edward I. Nor can the want of previous knowledge by the English of the heraldry of the country to be united have any effect upon the justice of the claim. For ages the great Red Dragon was the emblem of the Cymri. It is the oldest of historic cognizances in the Isles of Britain, sung by English poets from Spenser to Tennyson, and the standard of the Tudor at Bosworth field. Surely this piece of historic continuity of a thousand years counts for something. Nor can it be said that this continuity has failed down to to-day, when the same "heraldic beast" still marches with every Welsh regiment. The Welsh, however battered they may have been in the strife which they endured for ages, still retain their sense of nationality, and even their language; among them exists the remnant of the ancient race which met Roman, Saxon, and Norman, and gave way indeed, but not ingloriously. But, once the fighting days passed, the history of Wales has been that of the other constituents of the United Kingdom, a history of empire-making, in which, allowing for numbers and material strength, she has not been behind her companions. In regard to recognized sign of her descent, she has not been, and is not, treated with that equality which is necessary to a true union.

PERSONAL.

—Some of the vanishing glories of the lecture platform seem to have been revived by a course of addresses which Dr. William Everett has been delivering at Boston. His subject was "Some Poets of Our Grandfathers' Days," and he took up, one after another, the works of the singers whose voices were lifted in the fifty years divided by the beginning of the nineteenth century. The selection for treatment of men who have been so thoroughly discussed as Cowper, Crabbe, Campbell, Scott, Moore, and Byron was not one calculated to awaken high hopes for new light, but, judging from the comments on Dr. Everett's efforts that come from competent critics, he succeeded in attaining to a large degree of originality. It is reported that rarely has a course of Lowell lectures—the famous Institute provided this, like many another, intellectual feast for the Bostonians—been more interesting and valuable. In summing up his appreciations of the poets with whom he dealt, Dr. Everett warmly protested against the too prevalent idea that the waning vogue of some of them was due to lack of merit. "If they are not as much esteemed now," he said, "if students of literature, or ordinary readers, find other contemporary or later poets more to their taste, it proves only that the ear and heart like the intellect of man cannot grasp every strain of feeling or thought at once. Every age possesses its cultivated, sensitive, tender natures responsive to the strains of poetry; but the ears of one age are sensitive to what falls dead upon those of another; what in one age is natural passion is to another extravagant cant; what is now richness of illustration anon becomes tawdry pedantry, and what had been clasped as simplicity will soon be repelled as baldness. Yet certain characters, whether of expression of thought or of feeling, are too deeply rooted in human nature ever to be wholly superseded and will recur if once laid aside."

—Senator Ellsworth was justified, and more than justified, in hotly resenting the application to him by Senator Brown of the epithet "Machiavellian." If ever a man was utterly unlike the author of "Il Principe" it is the statesman from Lockport. Machiavelli was a great man, a deep and original thinker, a leader, not a follower, an establisher of principles to be followed by rulers, not a runner of errands for petty bosses. Machiavelli was not a good man, according to modern notions, but he knew a lot, and more than one, or two, or twenty of the ideas formulated first by him have stood the test of five centuries. Senator Brown well deserved indignant reproof.

—To-day is the sixtieth anniversary of Bismarck's entrance into the Prussian Army, and plans for a very quiet celebration of the event have been made. The Prince began his military service as a one-year volunteer in the Potsdam Rifle Guards. He served the second half of his year in the Greifswald Rifles, and was appointed a non-commissioned officer of the Landwehr on March 26, 1839. On Aug. 12, 1841, he was promoted to be Second Lieutenant in the Landwehr Infantry, and was transferred to the Landwehr Cavalry a year later. Much comment and not a little anger was caused by his appearing in the uniform of a Second Lieutenant at the festivities held in the first years of his stay as Prussian Envoy to the Bundestag, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and in consequence he was made First Lieutenant in 1854, and Captain in the Seventh Regiment of heavy Landwehr Cavalry—the Landwehr of the Seydlitz, or Yellow Cuirassiers, at Magdeburg—in 1859. He became Major in 1861, and Major General after the war with Austria, on Sept. 20, 1866, skipping the grades of Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel. On the day of the proclamation of the German Empire at Versailles, Jan. 18, 1871, he was made Lieutenant General, and General of Cavalry on March 22, 1876, the late Emperor William's birthday. On his resignation on March 20, 1890, he was appointed Colonel General of Cavalry, with the rank of Field Marshal General, and Honorary Colonel of the Seydlitz Cuirassiers, whose uniform, with the yellow collar, he generally wears. As Bismarck, in spite of all this military history, was always much more of a politician—or to be kind, a statesman—than of a soldier, his army record is interesting simply because it is characteristically Prussian. In no other country would a man of his stamp have entered the army at all.

Spring Birds and Flowers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may interest the persons who have lately written letters to The Times concerning the appearance of the early wild flowers to hear a record from Cornwall, N. Y. Three hepatica blossoms were picked there on March 11 and chickweed blossomed March 13. As for birds, by the latter date not only had the robin, bluebird, and song sparrow been heard and seen, but also the red-winged blackbird, the purple grackle, and even the hermit thrush had put in an appearance. L. J. H.

Brooklyn, March 23, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Reconciled.

However much they may have been at war in the past, Yankee Doodle and Dixie are now the chummiest sort of musical chums.—Denver Post.

Their Difference.

"I had a scrap with teacher to-day, dad."

"What was the trouble?"

"She said Burns was a poet, an' I said he was Cap'n of th' Chicago Colts."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Practical Part of It.

"A little quarrel now and then helps a love affair."

"Yes; the lover quits buying roses and gets a chance to catch up with his board bill."—Chicago Record.

The Outlay.

"What a beautiful specimen of inlaying!" exclaimed the guest.

"Yes," replied Mr. Cumrox, complacently; "but that isn't anything. You ought to have seen the outlay it represents."—Washington Star.

New Attraction.

"Going to raise my rent after the 1st of May, are you? I won't stand it!"

"My dear Sir, this is a more desirable corner than it used to be. Look at the crowds that come here every day to gaze at that six-foot-nine-inch policeman at the crossing."—Chicago Tribune.

LAUNCHING OF THE KENTUCKY.

Lucien V. Rule in Louisville Courier-Journal.

'Tis sad to see our brothers bleed,
But sadder still to see them cursed
With tyrant servitude;
And times there are when nations need
To rouse from sleep, and sternly burst
Hell's chains, so harsh and rude.
The sword of war must still be drawn
When holy honor is assailed,
And justice trampled down;
And so to-day we start thee on
The ocean's billows, armed and mailed,
To meet a monarch's frown.

Pride of the Union and the Deep,
The lands behold us as we launch
Thee on thy high career!
Then let the breasts of those who keep
Thee evermore be nobly stanch,
Defying foes and fear.
Soft murmurous airs of Springtime blow,
And blissful birds their rapture sound,
With us, to wish thee well
When forward in the fiery glow
Of battle thou shalt boldly bound,
Through storms of shot and shell.

Fair faces flush with fondest pride,
And patriot pulses warmly beat
To see thee sail away;
For freedom's foe shall be defied,
And as the shock when earthquakes meet
Shall seem the awful fray.
But when thy thundering guns have ceased,
And anxious eyes shall toward thee gaze,
Old Glory shall be there!
Then shall the loftiest and the least
Whom thou hast shielded, speak thy praise
With wonder everywhere.

Great namesake of our sovereign State,
Go forth to guard the Southern shore,
True as Kentucky's heart—
The Union's stay through every fate;
In calm, or when the cannon's roar
Makes millions trembling start.
Remember thou the hapless Maine!
Dear to the same Republic as
Thyself, alas, she was.
When alien dastards so disdain
A mighty Nation, sure it has
A clearly righteous cause!

Strike for the helpless and oppressed,
O'erwhelming such as do them wrong,
And show thy chivalry!
So shall thy pennant e'er be blessed
With victory, and thou be strong
To set all sufferers free.
The billows and the boundless air
Are friends of freedom and of thine,
And leap to greet thy mast!
Fierce to thy foes are they, but fair
To thee, since yonder starry sign
Of Heaven itself thou hast!

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

Last Concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the Metropolitan.

JOSEF HOFMANN'S RECITAL

An Ancient "Mystery" in Contrast with a Modern Tragedy of Wall Street Life—Frau Sorma as Rautendelein.

The final concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra for the present season took place last night at the Metropolitan Opera House. In spite of the fact that no soloist was announced, the audience was one of the largest of the season, and its enthusiasm was unmistakable. The simple statement of this fact is a tribute to public taste in this town, for to admire such orchestral playing as that of the gentlemen from Boston is to prove that one is capable of recognizing the best work of this kind that can be heard in this country. Comparisons are always odious and they are not good criticism. But it is the habit of the New York public to wish to know what is the best and for that it is willing to pay liberally. If the opinion of The New York Times has any weight, it may be uttered frankly, and it is to the effect that the playing of the Boston Symphony Orchestra is to-day, as it has been for the past dozen years, the standard of excellence in orchestral performance in the United States. Those who are timid about forming absolute ideals as to what is best in orchestral playing will not go far astray if they hang their judgment on the work of this organization.

The programme last night was devoted to Beethoven and Wagner. The first was represented by three movements of his Ninth Symphony and his "Leonore" overture, No. 3. The second was represented by the overture to "Rienzi," the "Siegfried Idyl," the prelude to the third act of "Lohengrin," the vorspiel and "liebestod" from "Tristan und Isolde," and "The Ride of the Valkyrs." Mr. Paur gave a most interesting and unconventional reading of the movements of the Ninth Symphony. He took the working-out part of the first movement rather slowly, but used the tempo to bring out in the clearest and most convincing manner every fragment of melodic significance in the various instrumental voices. It was a working-out in the fullest sense of the term. The scherzo Mr. Paur took too fast, but the orchestra passed the ordeal triumphantly. The slow movement was played with magnificent breadth and with most eloquent accentuation. That was, indeed, a noble performance, and was heard with breathless attention.

The tremendous vigor of Mr. Paur's reading of the "Rienzi" overture is well known here. The familiar number went finely last night. The "Siegfried Idyl" was perhaps a trifle hurried, but the "Lohengrin" excerpt was played most brilliantly, and the "Tristan" music was given with superb emotional effect. The "Ride of the Valkers" was a veritable tour de force and brought the concert to a stirring conclusion. We shall be happy, perchance, when we have a real permanent orchestra of our own, but in the mean time we need not want for great orchestral playing while the Boston organization exists and comes to gladden us with its glorious singing of masterworks.

JOSEF HOFMANN'S RECITALS.

The Third Entertainment Given Yesterday at Carnegie Hall.

Josef Hofmann, the young Polish pianist, gave his third recital yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. There was a large audience present, evidently prepared to be amazed and delighted by feats of technical dexterity, and not especially anxious to be touched by the higher qualities of the pianist's art. At any rate, the compositions which made the greatest demands on the player's technical powers won the largest amount of applause. It is not surprising that people enjoy this kind of playing by young Hofmann, for he does it with immense strength and brilliancy; but he also plays profound music with deep expression, and it seems a pity that the public does not encourage him more heartily to do that kind of work.

His programme yesterday was one well suited to a revelation of his enormous endurance and pliability of wrist and finger. It was one which made few and short calls for exhibition of his cantilena, but which fairly bristled with heavy chord successions, runs of sixths and double thirds, arpeggios, trills, and jumps. It consisted of Handel's variations in D minor, Chopin's sonata in B flat minor, Scriabine's étude in D sharp minor, prelude in D major and étude in D flat major, Rubinstein's variations, Opus 88; the Saint-Saëns transcription of ballet music from Gluck's "Alceste," a bolero and an intermezzo by Hofmann, and Tausig's "Zigeunerweisen."

The young pianist played his entire programme most brilliantly. The Handel variations and the Chopin sonata gave him the best opportunities for the display of the nobler qualities of his playing. Of the two works he played the variations the more beautifully throughout. His performance of the first two movements of the sonata lacked the true Chopin feeling. The funeral march, of course, was made effective by the employment of the Rubinstein crescendo and diminuendo effects. The pianist's tone in the cantabile part of this movement was exquisite. The final movement was played with unusual clearness, yet without any loss of the sighing effect designed by the composer.

Hofmann's performances of the Rubinstein variations and Tausig's "Zigeunerweisen" were colossal as exhibitions of technical skill. His own bolero and intermezzo proved to be graceful compositions without especial weight. After the programme had been completed there was the now customary display of enthusiasm.

AGNES SORMA'S ENGAGEMENT.

"Die Versunkene Glocke," by Gerhardt Hauptmann, at the Irving Place Theatre.

A great crowd enjoyed Agnes Sorma's acting as the fascinating sprite, Rautendelein, of Gerhardt Hauptmann's beautiful, imaginative, yet profoundly sad drama of reckless ambition and blighted hopes, at the Irving Place Theatre last evening. In this rôle the distinguished German actress is seen positively at her best, so far as one can judge from the other selections from her repertory which have been seen here. The melody of her speech seems to equal the requirements of the play, wherein the voice of the nymph enchants the wandering bell-founder. Her plastic grace well fits the rôle, and she looks the enchantress, while her acting has at once the effect of simplicity and the rich variety of expression such a rôle demands. Under the influence of her adroit and careful portrayal of Nora Helmer one finds himself doubting if she is ever really in exact accord with Ibsen's ideas or has much faith in the Norwegian's theories of life; but in this "Versunkene Glocke" no such feeling mars our enjoyment. The illusion is always perfectly sustained. The actress has perfect sympathy with and comprehension of her poet; is in accord with his mood when he blends the nursery and fireside legends and old wives' tales with his modern philosophy, which may not be always uplifting, but is at least understandable.

"The Sunken Bell" is one of the finest and most original of recent plays; it has a wealth of poetic charm, and a breadth of feeling lacking in the same author's "Die Weber," and if not superior to his "Hannele" in imaginative power and beauty of expression, is certainly much better suited to theatrical representation. For "Hannele" is wholly out of place on the public stage.

The supporting cast is not quite so good as it was last year, when Pfeil and Eggeling were on hand to do the crafty Nickelmann and the knowing, mischievous Waldschrat. Those rôles are now taken in a heavy sort of way by Vorwerk and Marx. As Meister Heinrich Mathieu Pichon expresses the enthusiasm of the inspired artist at least with a robust ardor that does not fail of effect. Auguste Burmester is, as usual, sincere and capable as Magda, the bell-founder's deserted wife.

The crowd last night exceeded any yet drawn by Frau Sorma. Many persons who paid for admission could only obtain fleeting glimpses of the stage.

MR. SARGENT'S PUPILS.

They Present Richard A. Farrelly's Clever Wall Street Piece Again.

By far the most interesting and relatively important item in the bill of Mr. Sargent's dramatic pupils at the Empire Theatre yesterday afternoon was Mr. Richard A.

[illegible] play called "A Duel in Wall Street," which Mr. Sargent first produced at the exhibition of his school of acting in the Berkeley Lyceum Jan. 13, 1894. Why the piece has been so long neglected by managers and actors is a mystery much more puzzling than the ancient and primitive "mystery" which was performed with it yesterday afternoon. For "A Duel in Wall Street" is a graphic representation of life in action. The few incongruities, noted in its performance by these students of acting, are mostly such as a competent stage manager could remove in the rehearsals. It has character, taken directly from nature, humor and pathos, swift, cumulative action, and tragic force. It is true and full of vitality. There is no false note in it all, excepting perhaps in the typewriter's soliloquy as she gazes through the office window on the tombstone of Charlotte Temple. Of few native plays could so much praise be honestly written. Yet this one has been in the market, without a taker, for more than four years.

The performance yesterday was, as a whole, as good as the first one. Francis Sedgwick was less natural and more like a professional funny man as the shrewd office boy than his predecessor, Brandon Tynan, but Charles Halton denoted the traits of the calm, cold-hearted, penurious old speculator with a good sense of effect, and Helmina Horneman was really excellent as the tempted typewriter girl. The "modesty of nature," too, was in Joseph Maylon's sketch of the policeman. The management of the excited crowd which breaks into the operator's private office was skilful.

Not so much can be said of the management of the groups of expostulatory onlookers in the long excerpts from "The Winter's Tale," which were presented, without change of scene, on a stage decorated with tapestry hangings, with a simulated gallery or "gods' stage" at the back. In this, too, the attempts of the novices to deliver, with some sort of human expression, the involved and difficult verse and to denote the lofty passions of the poet's imagination were very feeble. Mr. Halton's Leontes was a mouthing, tiresome person, and Miss Horneman's vociferous Paulina was quite out of the question.

Mr. Sargent also put forward a representation of a miracle play in old London, which was pictorially very attractive. A highly idealized street in the city of Chaucer's time was filled with a highly idealized crowd of citizens, mostly young, feminine, and excitable. Presently, with a blowing of horns, came the booth or pavilion on wheels with the actors. The "Secunda Pastorum" was then performed, partly in the street, partly on the upper stage or second story of the booth. This crude, juvenile farce, with three shepherds, a sheep stealer and his wife as the personages, ends suddenly with the revelation to the shepherds of the birth of the Babe of Nazareth and a representation of the adoration. The likeness of the method employed by the mediaeval priests to enforce the faith upon the people to the modern ways of the Salvation Army, which associates things divine with the slang of the gutters and the happenings of every-day life, must have occurred to many persons in the audience. But it cannot be said that Mr. Sargent's reproduction of a "mystery" was continuously interesting. In fact, it was fatiguing.

"HAZEL KIRKE" CASE DECIDED.

Litigation of Seventeen Years Ends in Author's Favor.

The long litigation over the ownership of "Hazel Kirke," written by the late Steele Mackaye and first produced by Marshall A. Mallory at the old Madison Square Theatre, was ended yesterday. Judge Hoyt A. Wheeler, in the United States Circuit Court, handed down a decision that the sole right to the play belongs to Mallory, and in the cross suit brought by Mackaye for his share of the profits of the play from Mallory, Mary M. Mackaye, as administratrix of the estate of Steele Mackaye, gets judgment for $7,323.49, with interest. The suits have been in the United States courts for seventeen years. In 1879 Mackaye agreed, with Mallory, to devote all his time to Mallory's service as author, actor, manager, or director as Mallory might direct for ten years at $5,000 a year salary. Under the contract Mackaye wrote the play "Hazle Kirke," and in 1881 he claimed that Mallory had violated the contract, and produced the play on his own account. Mallory secured a temporary injunction, and Mackaye brought a cross suit for his share of the profits and property.

PRIZE FOR A SACRED WORK.

The Musical Art Society Offers $250 in Competition.

The Musical Art Society of this city offers a prize given by Mr. and Mrs. Louis Butler McCagg, and which it is proposed to make an annual one, of $250 for the best composition of mixed voices, unaccompanied. The conditions under which the first competition is to be held provide among other things that the competitor must have been a resident of the United States or Canada for five years, that the work shall be set to sacred words, Latin or English, for a chorus of about fifty voices, and that the time for performance shall not exceed fifteen minutes. The judges will be George W. Chadwick, Asger Hamerik, and the conductor of the Musical Art Society. All manuscripts must be in the hands of the President, Dr. Fred E. Hyde, 20 West Fifty-third Street, before Sept. 1, 1898.

The society proposes to offer this prize, with the same restrictions as to residence, for a work set to secular words, English or German, in 1899, and to offer it without any restrictions as to nationality or language in 1900.

ART AT THE LOTOS CLUB.

For the last monthly art exhibition but one of the present season at the Lotos Club, Henry T. Chapman of the club's Art Committee has arranged an interesting display of thirty-one pictures, all painted by artists who are members of the club. The idea of such an exhibition has long been contemplated, but the Art Committee has only now been able to carry it into effect.

In years long past some of the older New York clubs depended almost entirely for their art exhibitions during the Winter season upon the contributions of their artist members, and the Century Club still perpetuates the custom. It fell into disuse, however, at the Union League and Lotos Clubs some fifteen years ago, so that the present display comes almost as a novelty to the older, and entirely as a novelty to the younger members of the Lotos.

The exhibition will surprise art lovers both in and out of the Lotos, the former because it gives evidence that their fellow artist members painted better than perhaps they knew, and the latter because it proves that the Lotos has many of the stronger American artists on its membership roll. Robert C. Minor, John La Farge, Thomas Moran, Charles H. Miller, and Eastman Johnson stand in the first ranks of older American painters, and Irving R. Wiles, George H. Bogert, Louis Paul Dessar, and Henry W. Ranger are forging to the front among the younger men. All are well represented in the present display, and there are also shown good examples of Frank S. Bicknell, William S. Macy, P. Florian, B. S. Kramer, Arthur Hoeber, and Homer Lee.

Of necessity most of the canvases shown are familiar ones and do not call for extended notice in consequence. John La Farge shows a large unfinished sketch, Mona, a Samoan boy, seated cross-legged under the shade of a huge tree, with sunlight falling through leaves in the surrounding green sward. The figure is strongly drawn, the expression striking, and the color characteristically good. Eastman Johnson is represented by his well remembered little figure piece, "Dying Embers," and an old-fashioned, but strong female portrait. There are three fine examples of Minor; three of Thomas Moran, including his forceful "Sunrise After Storm—Easthampton"; three richly-colored and glowing Long Island landscapes by Charles H. Miller; Ranger's strong "Woods at Fort Lee" and "Passing Shower"; four decorative and delicately colored pastels and oils by P. Florian, a clear aired little landscape by George H. Bogert, a characteristic low-keyed landscape by Joseph Jefferson, a good marine by Homer Lee, three tender tonal studies by L. P. Dessar, and two charming landscapes by Arthur Hoeber, simple in motif, clear-aired, delicate in color, and with tender feeling.

Irving R. Wiles's double portrait, presumably of his parents, is remarkably good—strongly drawn, with much expression and simple, direct, and forceful treatment. Virile also is his portrait of the shaggy-headed Edward Eggleston.

The exhibition will be open to-day, to-morrow, and Sunday to members, and Monday and Tuesday will be ladies' day.

CHINA YIELDS TO RUSSIA

A Lease of Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan for 25 Years, with Railroad Rights, Conceded.

EQUIVALENT TO FULL CESSION

Nominal Sovereignty Retained Which China Is Powerless to Assert—She Agrees to All the Russian Demands.

LONDON, March 25.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"China yesterday (Wednesday) agreed to all the Russian demands. The following are the concessions: A lease of Port Arthur for twenty-five years as a fortified naval base; a lease of Ta-Lien-Wan for twenty-five years as an open port and as the terminus of the Trans-Manchurian Railway, with a right of fortification, and the right for the Russians to construct a railway from Petuna (in Manchuria, on the Sungari River) to Ta-Lien-Wan and Port Arthur on the same terms as stipulated in the case of the Trans-Manchurian Railway.

"China saves her face by retaining nominal sovereign rights, which, however, she is powerless to assert, the lease being equivalent to cession."

RUSSIAN RESERVES FOR KOREA.

LONDON, March 25.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"All classes of the Russian Army reserve have been warned to hold themselves in readiness to be summoned to service, and on account of the difficulties in Korea it has been decided to dispatch to East Asia a corps of 50,000 men of the First Line of Reservists."

ENGLAND MAY HAVE TO ACT.

LONDON, March 25.—The Times, referring editorially to the dispatch of its Pekin correspondent as to the Chinese concessions to Russia, says:

"The news is so serious that it may compel England to take immediate action. If the Russian demands are allowed to prevail we shall be obliged to recognize the fact that China is about to be rapidly reduced to the position of the Khanates of Central Asia, first terrorized and paralyzed, and ultimately swallowed up by Russia."

INDIA'S CURRENCY PROPOSALS.

LONDON, March 24.—The Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, announced in the House of Commons to-day that an inquiry would be forthwith made into the currency proposals of the Indian Government. He added that the latter's dispatch on the subject, which has just been received, would be published.

CHILE AND ARGENTINA.

LONDON, March 25.—The correspondent of The Times at Santiago de Chile says he learns on the best authority that within two months both Chile and Argentina will submit a boundary line.

In the event of a disagreement, Chile will demand the submission of the whole question to the arbitration of Great Britain, and in the event of a refusal by Argentina she will declare war.

The correspondent says it is generally believed that Argentina will accept arbitration.

AMERICAN PARASITE IN ITALY.

Signor Suardi Says This Country Is Doing All It Can Against It.

ROME, March 24.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Signor G. Suardi, Under Secretary of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, replying to a question by Signor Mancini as to means of defense against "the new parasite from America that is menacing ruin to the Italian fruit culture," said:

"The United States Government has taken the most energetic measures, and the Italian Government has reserved to itself the duty of studying the best known precautions that can be adopted."

SALISBURY NOT TO RESIGN.

British Foreign Office Denies The Daily Chronicle's Statement.

LONDON, March 24.—The Foreign Office has issued a statement to the effect that there is no truth whatever in the statement made by The Daily Chronicle to-day that the long Cabinet council on Monday was called to consider an intimation from the Marquis of Salisbury of his desire, acting under medical advice, to resign the Premiership and the Foreign Secretaryship. The Marquis of Salisbury, it is announced, is very much stronger, in better health, and will start for the Riviera on Saturday.

CONSISTORIES HELD IN ROME.

ROME, March 24.—Public and secret consistories were held here to-day. Among the Bishops preconized were the Most Rev. P. L. Chappelle, Archbishop of New Orleans; the Most Rev. Paul Napoleon Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal, and the Right Rev. John F. Fitzmaurice, Coadjutor Bishop of Erie, Penn.

Contrary to custom, the consistories followed one another.

The Pope, in the Sala Regia, presented the hats to the Archbishops of Lyons, Rennes, and Rouen in the presence of the Sacred College, the dignitaries, and the diplomats.

The secret consistory followed in the Sala Consistorialle. Only members of the Sacred College were present.

The Pope was in excellent health.

Hanotaux Enters the Academy.

PARIS, March 24.—At his formal reception to membership in the Académie Française to-day, M. Albert Auguste Gabriel Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, delivered a eulogy upon the late M. Challemel Lacour, to whose seat in the Académie he has succeeded.

Reichstag and the Naval Bill.

BERLIN, March 24.—The Reichstag to-day, by a vote of 212 to 139, adopted the first paragraph of the Navy bill, providing that the navy be raised to the strength proposed within six years.

1,259 Plague Deaths in Bombay.

BOMBAY, March 24.—There were 1,259 deaths from the plague during the past week. Four Europeans were among the victims.

COL. McCLURE ON THE SOUTH.

He Suggests that Skilled Labor Unemployed Go into Farming.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 24.—Editor McClure of The Philadelphia Times was a guest of the Birmingham Commercial Club to-night. He made a brief and practical address, in which, after stating that Alabama had become supreme in the manufacture of iron and that the South was rapidly absorbing the cotton factory business, he said the important problem in the United States to-day was provision for skilled labor of the North and East thrown out of employment by labor-saving machines.

The solution of this problem, he thought, was in the colonization by the surplus labor of the North and East of the rich farm lands of the South. This energetic set of people would supplant the present shiftless style of farming prevalent in many States of the South, and make ten acres produce what a hundred acres now yield. He believed that North and East would send its tide of emigration and solve the problem as soon as it was properly informed of the resources. Col. McClure will speak to-morrow in Montgomery.

FOR DEMOCRATIC HARMONY.

Representatives of All the Boroughs Will Confer with Croker at Lakewood.

A special gathering of the Democratic leaders of the city is to be held at Lakewood, N. J., to-morrow and Sunday. The Tammany delegation, which will include Mr. Croker, John F. Carroll, Commissioner Murphy, and Daniel F. McMahon, a host of lesser lights, and perhaps Mayor Van Wyck, will leave the city at 3:40 o'clock this afternoon. Commissioners Shea and York, with Senator McCarren and one or two more, will represent Brooklyn, and Deputy Commissioner Madden and his political antagonist, ex-Mayor Gleason, will go from Queens. Richmond will also be represented. Harmony between the different boroughs is the watchword of the gathering.

Unless something unexpected occurs, Mr. Croker intends sailing for Europe to look after his racing stable in the first week in April, and he wishes to establish a cordial understanding between Tammany Hall and the borough organizations before he goes. Queens and Richmond are disgruntled because the consolidation of the various departments has robbed them of the patronage given by the charter, and because of the lack of sympathy which the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has evinced for their needs. Brooklyn is on the verge of open rebellion, and Hugh McLaughlin's followers decline to be placated by the favor shown to Commissioner Shea and Commissioner York.

Mr. York, his old friends say, is now divided in his allegiance between Mr. McLaughlin and Tammany Hall, and in his capacity as dispenser of patronage for Brooklyn has neglected the expressed wishes of Mr. McLaughlin and the local organization. It is expected that Senator McCarren, speaking with the authority of the Brooklyn leader, who is in Florida, will not mince matters in telling Mr. Croker exactly how far the Brooklyn men will follow Tammany's lead. They are strong enough to block all business in the Municipal Assembly, as was shown by the fight over the Charter Day appropriation resolution, and Mr. Croker will be told, although he does not need telling, that no "business" can be done unless there is "harmony."

What price the Brooklynites will demand for doing their part in promoting harmony can only be conjectured, but it will probably include a more liberal understanding of Brooklyn's need for public improvements and greater deference to Mr. McLaughlin's wishes in the matter of patronage. Whatever the terms may be, Mr. Croker will accede to them, if he can.

Another matter that will be settled at the conferences to be held will be the nomination of John F. Carroll to represent Mr. Croker, and to direct the Tammany forces at the primaries and at the State Convention. Mr. Croker will probably outline as much of his plans as he cares to make public, and will invite the co-operation of all who desire present or future favors from the administration.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Both Houses Will Adjourn Without Call To-day—Attempt to Reduce the Governor's Salary.

TRENTON, N. J., March 24.—The House and Senate to-day each adopted a concurrent resolution for final adjournment to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Senate this afternoon, after a long debate between Senators Stokes and Daly, defeated Senator Vreeland's bill providing that companies becoming incorporated under the laws of New Jersey need not hereafter give the Post Office address of the Directors and incorporators living outside of the State. It is made sufficient to give their address as at the principal office of the company in this State. The bill is designed to hamper the New York tax authorities in the taxing of those holding stock in New Jersey corporations. The bill received ten affirmative votes, one less than the necessary eleven. Senator Vreeland changed to the negative in order to bring up the matter again.

The Republican Senators in caucus this afternoon decided to increase the general appropriations for 1899 reported this morning by the joint Committee on Appropriations from $2,191,207.82 to $2,245,707.82.

The House this morning had a lively debate on the House bill reducing the Governor's salary from $10,000 to $7,500 a year. The bill was championed by Assemblyman Cole and a number of the rural members. It was vigorously opposed by Assemblyman Murphy, (Dem., Hudson,) who said that the rural members had no hesitation in passing beet sugar bounty bills, and he thought the State ought to be willing to pay for brains.

The House at the afternoon session passed the bill providing that a verdict of murder in the first degree accompanied by recommendation of mercy shall carry punishment of life imprisonment—intended for the relief of Edward Clifford. House Bill No. 178—Crispen's famous electric light bill—over which there was such a warm discussion Wednesday, was brought up on third reading, without having been amended, and was passed by a vote of 37 to 15. Mr. Crispen, in explaining it, said it was "all right, notwithstanding the attacks made against it." Mr. Benny said, in reply: "The House seems determined to pass this bill; all I have to say is that those who vote for it have my sympathy."

Senate Bill No. 185, consenting to the lease of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company to the Erie Railroad, was favored on third reading by Mr. Cole and opposed by Messrs. Belle and Porter. Mr. Belle said the merging of the roads would destroy competition and leave Bergen County at the mercy of the Erie Railroad Company, which could and undoubtedly would advance railroad fares and freight rates. The bill passed—40 to 8.

The House also passed these bills: The Beet-Sugar Bounty bill, with Senate amendments; for the better protection of the Palisades in the matter of riparian leases, with Senate amendments; with Senate amendments codifying the district court laws.

Gov. Voorhees sent to the Senate to-night the name of William Stainsby of Newark to be Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, vice Charles Simmerman, whose term has expired. Mr. Stainsby is President of the Street and Water Board of Newark, and prominent in Republican politics. His nomination is something of a surprise.

The Governor also sent these names for State Board of Arbitration: James Martin of Hudson, John W. Dent of Somerset, James O. Smith of Camden, William M. Doughty of Cumberland, and Jacob Van Hook of Bergen. These nominations were referred to the Judiciary Committee, and will be acted on to-morrow.

The Senate passed a bill making it a crime to furnish newspapers with false information.

COLLISION MAY CAUSE DEATH.

A Brooklyn Woman Badly Hurt While in a Trolley Car.

A panic occurred yesterday afternoon among the passengers on trolley car No. 1,545 of the Graham Avenue line, at Graham Avenue and Montrose Avenue, Williamsburg, by a collision with a truck driven by Louis Koldiz of 1,231 Flushing Avenue. The pole of the wagon penetrated the side of the car and struck Mrs. May Johnson, forty years old, of 25 Sutton Street.

Mrs. Johnson was carried unconscious to a store, where Ambulance Surgeon Glennen of St. Catherine's Hospital found that she had been probably fatally injured. Besides several contusions of the back she was injured internally. She was removed to her home in the ambulance.

Policeman Anthony of the Stagg Street Police Station arrested Koldiz.

VAN PRAAG'S GIFT TO LEITER.

The New York Boy Reaps Profit and His Brother Apologizes.

CHICAGO, March 24.—J. W. Van Praag of New York, who says he is a brother of young Francis Welles Van Praag, who achieved prominence by sending $100 to Joseph Leiter, called on Mr. Leiter yesterday to apologise for the peculiar action of his younger brother. When seen later at the Palmer House, where he was registered, Mr. Van Praag said: "I can't imagine what induced the boy to send that money to Mr. Leiter, but it was all right. I did not see Mr. Leiter, but saw his private secretary, who said my brother had been sent his money with another $100 as profit on the deal.

"The dispatch from New York, saying my brother is eighteen or nineteen years old, is a mistake. He is only fourteen, and attends Grammar School No. 89. If, as reported, he denied that he was Francis Welles Van Praag, it probably was due to a well-defined fear that my father might warm his jacket as the result of the unpleasant notoriety his action has brought upon the family."

SENATOR BURNS ACCUSED

Mr. Armstrong Charges Him with Giving an Introductory Note to an Insurance Lobbyist.

CHARGE INDIGNANTLY DENIED

An Exciting Scene in the Assembly During Consideration of the Burns Insurance Bill—The Measure Probably Killed.

ALBANY, March 24.—A Senator of the State denounced in open debate by a member of the Assembly for introducing an alleged lobbyist, the denunciation hailed with applause from the floor, the adjournment of the House amid great excitement, and a heated encounter between the two legislators in the chamber, were incidents of to-day's session of the Assembly which made it the most dramatic and sensational of the session. The incident was the climax of the scandal which has been brewing over the Burns Insurance bill, relieving life insurance companies of the obligation to send notices of installments of premiums due and abrogating the rights of holders of lapsed policies.

The bill has had the backing of State Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn, and so strong was the pressure brought to bear for it that the feeling of those who considered it a thoroughly bad bill had been aroused to the point of resentment. Among the most active workers for the bill was Senator Burns of Westchester, its sponsor, whose active canvassing on the floor to-day led to the Speaker's attention being called privately to his conduct with a suggestion that it might cause unpleasant comment. Charges that the insurance companies were using money to influence votes had been made openly, and when the bill was called up to-day, for the second attempt to pass it, the scandal was the talk of the chamber.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was lost last week was carried by a vote of 81 to 58. The bill was then placed upon its final passage, and Mr. Armstrong of Monroe, rising to speak on an amendment which he had offered, said:

Senator Burns's Letter.

"Since I took my seat, after speaking upon the proposition for the reconsideration of this motion, one of the Senators of this State, even the Senator whose name is above this bill, had the presumption to send me a note, which reads as follows:

"'My Dear Mr. Armstrong: This will introduce to you, (the name is here, but I do the gentleman the courtesy to conceal his name,) of New York City, counsel for the Board of Insurance Underwriters of said city. Yours sincerely,

"'J. IRVING BURNS.'

"Here and now I want to say to the gentlemen of this House, and to that Senator, as he is present, that I resent his insult from my place in this House, and I hope that neither he nor any other member of the Legislature will ever again presume, when I am upon my feet to honestly discuss a measure that is here for final consideration, to address me in my seat in behalf of a man who comes here to lobby for the bill which I am trying to prevent the enactment of."

A moment after Mr. Armstrong sat down the House broke into loud applause. Mr. Finn leaped to his feet to contend that there was nothing in Senator Burns's note to deserve the treatment it had received, but he was ruled out of order. Before he subsided S. Fred Nixon, the Republican leader, was recognized. Speaking with much feeling, he said:

"I will not stand as a member of any house where such a proposition or suggestion is resorted to in order to pass a measure. I was one of the members who voted to reconsider, for the purpose of bringing this bill before the House for an honest and fair consideration. But I desire to say now that under no circumstances will I stand upon this floor and vote for a bill if such means as have been referred to are to be resorted to in order to pass a bill, and now, if the gentleman from Monroe will withdraw, I will move that the House do now adjourn."

Burns Confronts His Accuser.

Tumultuous handclapping greeted this utterance. Mr. Armstrong agreed, and the House adjourned. Mr. Armstrong was instantly surrounded by members, who hurried to congratulate him. Through this throng Senator Burns pushed, pale of face. The two men met. Senator Burns exclaimed:

"You have done me a great wrong, Sir. The man I gave that note to had nothing to do with this bill. He was a personal friend of mine, and wanted to see you about a bill before your Judiciary Committee. It is a shame that you should do me this injustice."

"I have stated only facts, and I have done you no injustice," replied Mr. Armstrong. "You know as well as I do that the Judiciary Committee no longer has charge of any bills. I want nothing more to do with you."

While this colloquy went on an excited mass of members, newspaper men, and attendants, surged about the two men, who seemed on the point of coming to blows every moment, but finally they parted without an actual encounter.

Senator Burns, when seen afterward, said: "Henry M. Russell, a lawyer of New York City, asked me for a letter of introduction to Mr. Armstrong, whom he wanted to see on a bill before the Judiciary Committee. I gave him the note. Mr. Russell never said a word to me about the bill under consideration, and I don't think he knew it was before the Legislature. Besides, he represents fire companies only. This thing is as wicked a deed as was ever done."

Henry M. Russell, to whom Senator Burns gave the note of introduction, said: "I came up here to see about several bills for the New York Underwriters' Association. One of these was Mr. Haight's bill, No. 1,663, about combinations of insurance companies, which I found had been referred to the Judiciary Committee. Not knowing Mr. Armstrong, Chairman of that committee, I asked Mr. Burns, who is an old friend, to give me a note to him. I sent the note by a messenger, but I had no conversation with Mr. Armstrong. His jumping at the conclusion that I wanted to see him about the Burns's bill is an outrage."

The Bill Probably Killed.

Feeling runs high to-night over the incident. Those who have opposed the bill and resented the methods used to further it applaud Mr. Armstrong's course. Many of those who voted for the bill, including practically the entire Tammany contingent, denounce his inference as unwarranted and his attack as unjustifiable.

It is the belief that the incident will result in killing the bill. When the house adjourned half a dozen men were on their feet trying to announce that, like Mr. Nixon, they would change their votes and oppose the bill. In the midst of the confusion and uproar that followed a Democratic member who had voted against the bill was heard to say that he had been approached in its behalf, and that from $250 up had been offered for votes for the bill.

A TRAVELER IN CHICAGO.

Stewart of Toronto Says He Was Fined for Being Robbed.

CHICAGO, March 24.—With his face badly cut, covered with blood, and wearing no coat or waistcoat, Dr. A. J. Stewart, a prominent physician and citizen of Toronto, Ontario, was arraigned before Justice Foster at the Armory Police Court this morning, and fined $3 and costs, on a charge of disorderly conduct.

The physician says he arrived in Chicago at 2 o'clock this morning from Toronto. He started west in Polk Street from the station, and was assaulted and knocked into a basement entrance by three men, who beat him into unconsciousness and robbed him of his watch, money, coat, hat, and tickets. Three hours later he regained his senses and went to the Harrison Street Police Court, where he told of the robbery and insisted on the officers taking some immediate action to apprehend the thieves. According to the physician, Sergt. Mooney took offense at his remarks and placed him under arrest, charging him with disorderly conduct. Mooney claims Stewart had been drinking and talked too loud. Attorney Thomas E. Barry paid the fine, after which Dr. Stewart entered complaint against Sergt. Mooney and told his troubles to the British Consul.

MIDWINTER CLUB MEETING.

Sherry's Ballroom Converted Into a Theatre for the Pleasure of the Guests.

The last regular meeting of the Midwinter Club for the season, which took place last night at Sherry's, was one of the most brilliant affairs of the kind this Winter. The large ballroom was converted temporarily into a theatre, the necessary scenes having been especially painted for the improvised stage. Two plays and a monologue were given.

The programmes were in old-fashioned phraseology, advertising the meeting "At the Sign of Sherry's," at "Ten o' the clock." Mrs. Sheldon, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mrs. Westervelt, Mrs. W. E. Shepherd, and Mrs. John Jay White, Jr., received the guests, and a brief interval of chatting, supplemented by music from Lander's orchestra, preceded the supper, which was served at small tables in the parlors adjoining the ballroom at 10:45 o'clock. The entertainment of the evening had to come after supper, contrary to the club's custom, because the actors first had to get through with their regular theatrical work.

Two plays were given—Minnie Maddern-Fiske's drama, "The Rose," and "A Game of Cards," the old French play. Daniel Frohman of the Lyceum Theatre not only gave the club his consent to have certain of the actors appear, but even had the plays rehearsed in his theatre, in order that the fashionable audience might see them at their best. Felix Morris starred in both dramas. Each lasted about thirty minutes, with an intervening musical monologue, written by Kate Douglass Wiggin, which Mrs. Harriet Otis Dellenbaugh gave.

The plot of "The Rose" deals with the love affair of the young Southern wife of an old French nobleman, and the nobleman's young physician, the scene being laid in New Orleans. The nobleman kills himself on learning, through a note sent his wife with a rose, that the young couple loved, but were parting as a duty.

The cast, in the programme's phraseology, was:

Comte de Rohan.......................Felix Morris
Frederick, his physician.....................Mr. Allison
Baptiste, his valet.........................Mr. Brinton
Marie, Comtesse de Rohan...Mistress Dellenbaugh
Tilda, her maid.............................Mistress Riker

KING—KATZ.

The Princeton Athlete's Brother Marries a Paterson Young Woman.

Miss Pamilia Katz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Katz of Paterson, N. J., and Abraham King, son of Mrs. Henry King, Jr., of Washington, D. C., were married at Delmonico's at noon yesterday, the Rev. Dr. Louis Stern of Washington officiating.

The ceremony took place under a canopy of green, studded with white roses. The bride, who was attended by her sister, Miss Rita Katz, as maid of honor, was given away by her father. She wore white satin and lace and a tulle veil, and carried a Bible bound with white satin. "Phil" King, the Princeton athlete, of the Class of 1893, attended his brother as best man, and the ushers were: Herbert Katz, the bride's brother; Arthur Katz, the bride's cousin, and Max Oppenheimer, Louis Hirsch, Samuel Rothschild, and Selig C. Wallack, of Washington.

A wedding breakfast for about 140 people followed, Albert R. Lesinsky making an effective speech in honor of the bride and bridegroom, who received congratulatory messages from Europe and all parts of this country. Mr. and Mrs. King started afterward for an eight weeks' Southern trip, and will make their home in Washington. The guests came from several cities. Among them were Senator and Mrs. Braun of Paterson, N. J.; John C. Eisely, the Republican nominee for Mayor of Newark, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. S. Froehlich, William Katz, and Dr. T. Y. Kinne of Newark; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. King, Mr. and Mrs. Harry King, Joseph King, and Miss Grace Mildred King of Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Samuels of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Strouse of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kind of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Katz, and Mr. and Mrs. Philip Koehler.

Loved in Youth; Wedded When Old.

CAPE MAY, N. J., March 24.—In the Baptist Church in Cape May Court House last evening Mrs. Roxana Hand, seventy-three years old, and R. Babcock Swain, seventy-two years old, were married by the Rev. Frank H. Shermer. Mrs. Hand was the sweetheart of Mr. Swain in his youth, but they parted, and both married others. Mr. Swain made Philadelphia his home and became a wealthy manufacturer. Seven years ago he retired from active business, and came to live on a farm near here. His wife had died four years previously. A short time after he came here he renewed his acquaintance with Mrs. Hand, whose husband died nine years ago.

Harlem Evening High School.

The closing exercises of the Harlem Evening High School, at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Madison Avenue, of which Edward A. Page is Principal, began last evening with a debate. This evening the work of the term will be placed on exhibition, and there will be prize speaking and the distribution of diplomas. On Monday evening at the final exercises the class in Shakespeare will entertain.

Seidl Subscription Concert.

There was a fairly large attendance last night at the eleventh Seidl subscription concert in the Waldorf-Astoria large ballroom. The concert lasted an hour and three-quarters including the ten minutes intermission devoted to ice-cream, gossip, and cake. The attractions of the orchestra were supplemented by the appearance of Mrs. Josephine Jacoby, the contralto.

Vaudeville for Poor Children.

About 350 children from the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society and 15 cripples from the Montefiore Home had a rare treat yesterday afternoon. The lady members of the auxiliary society of the institution entertained them with a vaudeville performance at the Harlem Music Hall.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Miss Georgina Roberts lectured to children at Sherry's yesterday afternoon on China and Japan, illustrating what she said with stereopticon views.

The Bellevue Hospital Sewing Class, which is an auxiliary to the Arthur Leary Mission, established at the hospital, met from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. yesterday at the home of Mrs. William Lummis.

Grosvenor Atterbury talked on "The Anatomy of a House" in the Society of Decorative Art course in Sherry's large ballroom at 5 P. M. yesterday, using stereopticon views. He took Miss Hewitt's place.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly gave a dinner of eighteen covers at their home, 684 Fifth Avenue, last night. The table decorations were Cattleya orchids from Mr. Twombly's country place at Madison, N. J.

The Hijas de Cuba (Daughters of Cuba) began a fair for the aid of the sick and wounded of the Cuban Army at the Tuxedo, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, last night, and will continue it this and to-morrow afternoon and evening. Mrs. G. de Quesada is President of the club, Mrs. B. J. Guerra Treasurer, and Miss Carmen Mantilla Secretary.

The Society of American Fakirs, an organization of Art Students' League members, designed to caricature the Society of American Artists, in good nature, held yesterday an exhibition of posters advertising their coming auction of "fakes." These posters were entered in competition for prizes of $10 and $5, respectively, at the league headquarters, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. J. F. Conlon won the first and C. H. White the second.

Carnegie Lyceum was well filled with fashionable guests at Ethelbert Nevin's entertainment yesterday afternoon. Mr. Nevin played "Misericordia," "Il Rusignuolo," "La Pastorella," and "Arlecchino," and Mrs. Julie Wyman gave eight soprano solos. Miss Isadora Duncan danced three "water scenes," the music composed by Mr. Nevin, and Mlle. Severin enacted in pantomime, to musical accompaniment, "Floriane's Dream," by Vance Thompson.

The second 'cello sonata recital, given by Anton Hegner on Thursday afternoons in Lent, took place at 3:30 P. M. yesterday at the home of Mrs. Frederic S. Dennis, 542 Madison Avenue, Richard Hoffman being at the piano. Mr. Hegner and Mr. Hoffman played Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy's sonata for 'cello and piano, Opus 45, B flat major, in tree movements, and then Mrs. Julie Wyman, the soprano, sang. The next recital will be on Thursday at Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff's home, 23 West Fifty-seventh Street.

COL. JOHN OAKEY DEAD.

His Death Occurred Suddenly at His House in Brooklyn Yesterday Morning.

Col. John Oakey, United States Commissioner for the Eastern District of New York, was found dead in bed in his residence, 665 Union Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. The exact hour of his death is not even known to the members of his family, who heard him early in the morning walking about his room. His decease is supposed to have been due to gastric apoplexy.

Col. Oakey was a lifelong resident of Brooklyn. He was born Sept. 12, 1829, in a house built by his father at 138 Sands Street, and his early schooling in preparation for an academical course at Yale was had at Erasmus Hall Academy in Flatbush. He entered Yale in 1845, and was graduated from there four years later with honors. He decided to study law, but owing to his father's financial circumstances at the time the young man had to depend largely on his own efforts to make his expenses. After a season of preliminary study he entered the law office of James Humphrey of New York. He was admitted to the bar in 1851.

In 1866 Col. Oakey was elected to the Assembly on the Republican ticket from a district then strongly Democratic. He was returned in 1867 and served as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. In 1874 he was counsel for the Brooklyn Police and Excise departments; was assistant District Attorney under Gen. Catlin for six years, and was later an assistant United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of New York. He was a veteran of the Seventh Regiment, and with that command went to the defense of the National Capital in 1861. For five years previous to 1873 he was Judge Advocate with rank of Colonel on the staff of Major Gen. Shaler, First Division, N. G. N. Y.

Col. Oakey was a particularly popular and interesting stump speaker and lecturer. He was a member of the Rocky Mountain Club in 1856, when Fremont ran for President, and had taken the stump in the interest of the Republican party in every campaign since that time in various parts of the United States. He was a member of many political and social organizations, among them the Lincoln Club, Mansfield Post, No. 35 G. A. R.; the Society of Old Brooklynites, the Yale Alumni Association of Long Island, the Brooklyn, and Atlantic Yacht Clubs. He was one of the founders of the Entre Nous, the Amaranth, the Social Literary Union, and the Athenean Societies.

Col. Oakey was the last of his branch of the family in the male line. He is survived by his widow, Dr. Frances Oakey, and a daughter, Frances, eighteen years of age. Col. Oakey was appointed a United States Commissioner last Summer by Judge Tenny.

Charles B. Wright.

Charles Barstow Wright, who died at his home in Philadelphia yesterday at the age of seventy-six years, was in his time a very influential factor in the railroad affairs of this country. He was of Quaker ancestry, and was born in Wysox, Bradford County, Penn., Jan. 8, 1822. He embarked in business while a mere boy, and at the age of twenty years he was a successful merchant and banker in Western Pennsylvania. In 1843 he went to Chicago, where, within two years, he amassed a competency in the management of certain real estate interests.

In the early sixties Mr. Wright engaged actively in the development of the petroleum interests of Pennsylvania. He took a prominent part in the construction of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and subsequently he became the general manager of the united railway companies in the oil regions. He was called into the Directory of the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1870, and for many years he exercised a powerful influence in the policy and management of that transcontinental line. Both as Director and as President of the company he did effective work in pushing the road to completion. After the failure of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., the Northern Pacific's fiscal agents, Mr. Wright assisted in the reorganization, by which the road was completed to Puget Sound. He took an active and financially liberal part in 1874 in founding the City of Tacoma, where he endowed the Annie Wright Seminary for girls and the Washington College for boys.

Mr. Wright resigned the Presidency of the Northern Pacific in 1878 in consequence of impaired health, and was succeeded by Frederick Billings. In more recent years Mr. Wright's counsels had been sought on more than one occasion in the interest of this property, and he interested himself as a Director in the preliminary reorganization proceedings which followed Henry Villard's retirement from the management. C. B. Wright, the President of the Rio Grande and Eagle Pass Railway, is a son of the dead financier.

Obituary Notes.

T. J. TREADWAY, ex-member of Assembly from Essex County and a prominent hotel keeper on Lake George, died Wednesday evening at Ticonderoga, N. Y.

The Rev. Dr. G. H. EMERSON, one of the best known clergymen of the Universalist denomination, died yesterday at his home in Salem, Mass., aged seventy-five years. Dr. Emerson formerly was editor of the Universalist Quarterly, but for many years had been editor of The Christian Leader. He had occupied pastorates in Massachusetts, Kentucky, Ohio, and New York.

Dr. ALBERT M. CHAPMAN, one of the oldest and best-known dentists of Brooklyn, died in his apartments in the Athenaeum, 173 Atlantic Avenue, Wednesday of cerebral apoplexy. He had been a resident of Brooklyn and a dentist at the place where he died since 1865. Dr. Chapman was sixty years old and a bachelor. He leaves surviving him a sister, Mrs. Helen Clark, of West Brookfield, Mass., and a half brother, Arthur K. Chapman of Westhampton, Mass., in which city Dr. Chapman will be buried on Saturday. The deceased was President of the Second District Dental Society in 1874-5, and was a member of Mistletoe Lodge, F. and A. M.

HORATIO L. DAY, seventy-nine years old, died at the residence of his son, W. H. Day of 855 West End Avenue, early Thursday morning of old age. Mr. Day was born in Cairo, N. Y. About thirty years ago he was appointed Postmaster of that town. Later he was elected to the office of County Clerk of Greene County, which office he held for three terms. He came to this city about fourteen years ago. His wife and two sons survive him. Funeral services will be held at the residence of W. H. Day at 8:30 P. M. to-morrow. The Rev. E. A. Bradly of St. Agnes's Chapel will officiate. The interment will be in Cairo, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA CASHIER DEAD.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—The Directors of the People's Bank to-night inserted an advertisement in the local papers saying that on account of the sudden death of Cashier John S. Hopkins it was deemed advisable to suspend business until a complete examination had been made of the affairs of the institution and its exact condition ascertained.

Mr. Hopkins died suddenly to-day of heart disease. He formerly was a member of the brokerage firm of C. P. Yerkes & Co., which began business in this city and afterward removed to Chicago.

CHICAGO MARKET DECLINES.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Prices on the Board of Trade to-day continued on the down grade. Fine weather and war talk were about the only factors. Foreign markets showed no inclination to sympathise with the decline here, but no support was given to anything except May wheat, which was taken care of by Leiter brokers.

Wheat declined ¼@1¼c. May opened ¼c higher, at $1.05; sold up to $1.05¾, reacted, and closed at $1.04 bid. July opened ¼@⅜c higher, at 84⅛@84½c, declined to 82⅝c, closing at 82⅝@82¾c.

NEW CHANCELLOR IN LINCOLN.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 24.—Chancellor Ellinwood, head of the Nebraska Wesleyan University, has been succeeded by Dr. Huntington. There is considerable mystery about the change, but it seems that the chief reason for Mr. Ellinwood's retirement is that he is indebted as Treasurer to the university in the sum of about $20,000.

The Trustees say investments made by him have caused heavy losses. The Chancellor expects to replace the $20,000 from his private funds, and the Trustees say they will allow him all the time he desires to adjust his accounts.

Chinaman Arrested for a Tax.

READING, Penn., March 24.—Lung Chang, the proprietor of a Chinese laundry in this city, was to-day sent to jail for refusing to pay a school tax. This is the first case of a Chinaman imprisoned for this reason on record in this part of Pennsylvania.

ALLEGED PENSION FRAUDS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 24.—Pension frauds said by the investigating agents of the Pension Department to be on an extensive scale have been discovered in this city. Two arrests were made Monday, and other warrants have been sworn out against claim agents of this city and vicinity, and others charged with perjury and uttering forged checks or pension vouchers. Still other cases will be brought, and the prosecution will be rigid.

The amounts fraudulently secured will reach in the aggregate many thousands of dollars.

The men arrested Monday were William J. Gerrett, a cigar store clerk, and Cornelius Draper, who has no employment. Gerrett is charged with uttering forged checks, or writing his name across the back of the pension vouchers as a certificate that he witnessed the signature of the pensioner on the face. Draper is charged with bearing false witness. The former secured bail. Both are held in $5,000 each.

The cases have been investigated by Special Agent Albert W. Roome of the Pension Department at Washington, and [illegible] F. Hansem of Boston. The latter has been here over a month working under the direction of Roome. Both arrests grew out of the case of William Munson, who has been a claim agent here for the past twenty years, and who was arrested last June on warrants containing twelve different counts of fraud. Munson was arraigned on one count only, and was admitted to bail in $5,000. The disposal of his case has been delayed by a sickness, from which he is just recovering.

Munson was arrested again this afternoon on fourteen additional warrants for the same offense. Abbie J. Blake was arrested on two warrants, on the same charge. She was held in $2,500 in each case, and gave bonds.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Easter Suggestions.
Vases, Loving Cups, etc., in artistic glassware.
C. Dorflinger & Sons, 915 Broadway, near 21st St., and 36 Murray St., N. Y.

E. & W. "Loma." A new collar. E. & W.

DIED.

ABBOTT.—On Tuesday, March 22, 1898, of pneumonia, Dianey Pickering, widow of Benjamin F. Abbott, in her 79th year.
Funeral from her late residence, 96 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 25th inst., at 3 P. M.

BASSETT.—On Wednesday March 23, 1898, Jay Lester Bassett, son of Dr. John S. Bassett, in the twenty-second year of his age.
Funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., Saturday March 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HAXTUN.—On Thursday, March 24, 1898, Susan C., wife of Benjamin Haxtun, in her 68th year.
Funeral services at her late residence, No. 21 Madison Av., Saturday, March 26th, at 11 A. M.

LAW.—Suddenly, of meningitis, on Wednesday morning March 23, 1898, Harry Wheelock Law, age twelve years, son of Alfred Wheelock and Alice Mills Law.
Funeral at his home, 34 Gramercy Park, Friday, March 25, at 9:30 A. M.

PERKINS.—Entered into rest Thursday, March 24, Mary Ann Perkins, widow of the late John Perkins, and eldest daughter of the late Charles Baddeley of the "Strand," London, England.
Funeral service at St. Peter's Church, State Street, near Bond, Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 26, at 2:30 P. M.

STIMSON.—Suddenly, at his late residence in Brooklyn, on March 23, Earl L. Stimson, in the sixty-third year of his age.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED MARCH 24.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Mar.
ARNOLD, Frederick M., 579 E. 156th	36	23
ADLER, Bernard, 1,186 Madison Av	58	23
ABRAHAMS, Moses, 82 Sheriff St	69	23
BREEN, Hannah, 439 E. 9th St	70	22
BRANT, Harold, Randall's Island	1	20
BRYAN, William, Seton Sanitarium	41	22
BURNS, Bridget, St. Joseph's Hospital	31	23
BUSSELL, Antoinette L., 631 Walton Av	32	23
BAMBRICK, Henry, 71 Morton St	26	23
BIGGIO, Dominico, 18 Baxter St	37	22
BASSETT, Jay L., 11 W. 31st St	21	23
BAUMEISTER, Edwin, 50 Ridge St	1	23
BERRY, Florence K., 419 Pleasant Av	1	23
CROSS, Mary, 148 W. 53d St	38	20
CARLSON, Albertina, 308 E. 62d St	28	21
CUNNINGHAM, Jane, 232 9th Av	29	22
DUNNIGAN, Lillian, 76½ King St	1	23
DAY, Horatio L., 855 West End Av	79	23
DONOVAN, Patrick, 124 Gansevoort St	68	22
DELANEY, Alice, 305 E. 8th St	16	22
DWYER, May, 347 W. 43d St	67	23
DILLON, Bridget, 325 E. 32d St	47	21
ENGSTER, Florence G., 317 E. 71st St	4	23
FOLEY, John, St. Joseph's Hospital	39	23
FREDERICKS, Charles, 432 E. 11th St	26	24
FITZGERALD, Maggie, 1,351 2d Av	3	23
GLENNEN, Catharine, 442 W. 42d St	54	23
HAYDEN, Patrick, 509 W. 42d St	52	23
HALSALL, James, 340 E. 39th St	10	22
KUSSMAUL, Minnie, 51 Bedford St	8	23
KEMMLER, Emma J., 91 Greenwich Av	19	24
KOZELUH, Millie, 1,289 Intervale Av	16	23
KLAGER, Sophia, 1,855 Lexington Av	75	22
KANAZAWA, Sato, 76 E. 101st St	13	20
KAVANAGH, Julia, 326 E. 40th St	74	23
KESSELRING, Katharine, 1,429 Amsterdam Av	50	22
LYONS, Michael J., Seton Sanitarium	43	18
LANGENFELD, Joseph, 421 W. 32d St	2	23
LYNCH, Ann J., 122d St. and Boulevard	65	23
LAYDEN, Thomas, 5 Lewis St	32	22
McCONACKIE, Robert, 428 W. 17th St	21	23
McGIBNEY, Thomas F., 320 3d Av	2	23
MAZZETI, Antonio, 109 Thompson St	3	23
MESSICK, Lucy H., 110 W. 29th St	46	24
MURTHA, James, St. John's Av. and 187th St	46	23
MURPHY, Michael, 18 Trinity Place	55	23
PHILLIPS, Mary E., 308 E. 114th St	66	23
ROACH, Mary A., Nursery and Child's Hospital	17	22
RIESTERER, Elizabeth, 446 W. 46th St	46	22
SPINOLLA, Rose, 432 E. 11th St	2	23
SULLIVAN, Nora, 351 E. 12th St	25	16
SUFFEL, Margaret, 174 E. 2d St	71	23
SPARKS, Ellen T., 202 E. 62d St	74	23
SHACKMAN, David, 87 E. 111th St	64	23
TONE, Henry, 528 W. 112th St	86	22
TAYLOR, Matilda, 257 W. 26th St	94	23
VOGDI, Caroline, 4 Macdougal St	40	22
VILANO, Annie, 35 Oak St	2	23

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Mar.
ANSELLO, Pedro, 154 Fulton St	42	24
BARTLETT, Maria, 98 Tillary St	55	24
BUERHER, C., 320 Christopher St	20	23
BRISBOIS, Louis, 58 Morgan Av	2	22
BRAUN, Joseph, 238 Central Av	24	22
BOPP, Theodore, 292 Central Av	19	20
BURNSTEIN, Rosalia, K. C. Hospital	48	23
BRENNAN, L. M., 363 De Kalb Av	6	23
CHAPMAN, A. N., 171 Atlantic Av	61	23
CREIGHTON, S. P., 537 Park Av	77	22
CURLEY, Mary, 71 Atlantic Av	1	22
DOUGLAS, A., 411A Monroe St	67	22
DAVIS, Alice, 148 Guernsey St	26	22
DOUGLAS, B. J., 757 Halsey St	32	22
EICHORN, F. J., 151 Woodbine St	1	23
FAIRCHILD, S., 184 Bayard St	20	23
FAY, James, 107 Spencer St	1	23
FREEMAN, B., St. John's Hospital	55	22
HICKMAN, A. A., 1,057 Bedford Av	51	22
HUGO, John, 68 Adams St	1	24
HORNER, Henry, 229 Suydam St	57	21
JACKENUNDENO, A., L. I. S. Hosp	40	22
KELLY, Maria, St. Mary's Hospital	40	22
LARSEN, Martin L., 288 Gold St	1	23
MILLS, John S., 365 Sixteenth St	30	22
MURPHY, Susan, 122 Clinton Av	49	22
MACCORMICK, J., 122 Cambridge Pl	47	23
McCARTHY, James, 15 Doughty St	25	23
McHUGH, G. F., 30 Kosciusko St	63	23
NOLAN, M., 29th St. and Ryder Av	1	22
NILSON, G. H. N., 457 Dean St	7	23
NOLAN, Francis, 69 Columbia St	42	23
O'BRIEN, John, 46 President St	77	23
PRIESTLY, L. M., 67 Livingston St	81	23
QUIGG, Marie, 95 Fulton St	5	22
QUINN, Mary, 69 Navy St	42	23
RALPH, Margaret, 169 Remsen St	82	22
ROBINSON, S. A., 38 Carlton Av	1	23
SZEZECHOWIK, M., 170 Nassau Av	27	23
SLATTERY, John, E. D. Hospital	32	23
STINSON, Earl L., 379 Lewis Av	62	23
UNKNOWN MAN, Boulevard and Neptune Av	40	18
VAN RIPER, J., 734 De Kalb Av	66	23
VENGOCCHEA, G., 144 Hooper St	2	22
WENZ, Fredericka, 272 Himrod St	58	22
WARD, Mary, 395 Eighteenth St	48	23
WARR, Catherine, 77 John St	20	24

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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FINANCIAL.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.

3½% Gold Bonds, 1997.

New York and London,
February 19, 1898.

Referring to our circular of January 1, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. Bonds for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby announce that the holders of $20,000,000 of such bonds have availed of the offer of conversion therein contained. We are now prepared to receive $20,000,000 additional of the various issues enumerated in our circular above mentioned for conversion on the same terms, except that the price for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds will be 103 1-2 and interest. We reserve to ourselves the right, however, to further advance this price without notice.

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NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
The Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co. First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
New York, March 1, 1898.

The undersigned, Trustee under the Mortgage securing the bonds named above, will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Friday, April 1, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, when the same will be opened, and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the Sinking Fund at that time, will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1, 1898. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on Oct. 1, 1898, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.

The Mercantile Trust Company,
Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

Equitable Gas Light Company of New York.
The New York and East River Gas Company.

Holders of certificates of deposit issued under the plan of union of Equitable Gas Light Company of New York and The New York and East River Gas Company, and agreement with the Central Trust Company of New York, depositary, dated Sept. 1, 1897, and agreement modifying said plan of union, dated Jan. 12, 1898, are hereby notified that the undersigned, Central Trust Company of New York, is now prepared to deliver certificates for shares of the preferred and common capital stock of the New Amsterdam Gas Company upon presentation at the office of the undersigned of said certificates of deposit and as therein provided.

The bonds of said New Amsterdam Gas Co. will be ready for delivery on and after April 6, 1898.

Central Trust Company of New York,
Depositary.

Texas Central Railroad Company

hereby gives notice that on April 1st, 1898, it will redeem all of its outstanding First Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds at 105 per cent. and accrued interest at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. of New York, in accordance with Subdivision Eighth of Article I. of its First Mortgage, and that interest on these bonds will cease on that date.

New York, 23d February, 1898.
HENRY K. McHARG, President.

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Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market weak.

Stock Exchange quotations yesterday continued to yield. Liquidation was again much in evidence. Buying for the long account was in very few places discernible. Two or three times during the day what appeared to be substantial covering movements seemed under way, but they exerted little effect upon the course of prices, checking declines only temporarily.

⁂

Reports of serious goings on touching American and Spanish affairs kept Wall Street in a state of feverish excitement throughout the whole day. The announcement that Congress was to adjourn over to Monday was welcomed as suggesting somewhat the possibility of good things which might meanwhile be accomplished through diplomacy, but all the better feeling on this account was offset by bulletins chronicling the departure of the Spanish flotilla from the Canaries.

⁂

The bigger operators of the Street seem either altogether out of the market at present or else are outspokenly bearish. There are now among Wall Street professionals the same vehement expressions of belief in the certainty of war as eighteen months ago there was hysterical assurance that Bryan and a debased currency were assured of a National victory.

⁂

One fact clearer than most others disclosed just now is that the Stock Exchange district is fairly crowded with two classes of men with market interest, who, on the least favorable turn in our Government's relations with Spain, would fairly tumble over one another to buy stocks in vast volume.

One of these classes is composed of an army of professional speculators, big and little, short of stocks which they must eventually buy back; and these speculators are not without nervousness; any materially good news might stampede them.

The second class includes hosts of investors who, with millions on millions of idle funds available at from 1 to 2 per cent., are now, and have been for weeks past, acutely anxious for some signal to warrant them in the belief that war influences are to disappear; and when this class finally begins to buy stocks the movement will be of consequence much beyond any manifestation that the market has known since the extreme buoyancy of last Summer.

Should both of these buying factors start at once to buy securities, the immediate market effect would not be moderate.

⁂

Government bonds were again weak, closing quotations being ¼ below those of Wednesday. There were sales of $120,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 120½@120, and $1,000 do, registered, at 120.

⁂

In State bonds, $4,000 Louisiana consolidated 4s sold at 101.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Hawaiian Sugar	1¾	Pacific Mail	½
Mich. Central	½	Pullman Car	1
Nat. Lead pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sug. Refs.	1⅝	Louis. & Nash	1⅛
Ann Arbor pf.	½	Manhattan	1⅞
Brook. Union Gas	3⅝	Met. Street Ry.	3
Can. Southern	½	Minn. & St. Louis	1¼
C., I. & L. pf.	1	N. J. Central	⅞
Chi. & Northwest	1¼	N. Y. Central	⅝
C., B. & Q.	⅝	Norf. & West. pf.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	North. Pacific	⅝
C., M. & St. P.	1½	North. Pac. pf.	⅝
Col. & H. C.	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Consol. Gas	1⅝	Reading 1st pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	St. P. & Omaha	1
Illinois Central	½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Laclede Gas	2¼	Union Pacific pf.	1
Lake Shore	2	Western Union	⅝

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Eliz., L. & B. S. 1st	1	Mo. Pacific con.	1

Bonds Declined.

C. of N. J. gen. reg.	1½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
L. V. of N. Y. 1st	2	Union El. 1st, t. r.	1
L. & N., P. & A. 1st	4½	V. Mid. gen.	5¼
N. Y. Cent. 1st c.	1¼	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	2⅝

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1¾ per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@7 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $98,490,630; balances, $5,413,457; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $278,860.

Money on call in London, 2¼@2½ per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81@4.81¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.83¾ for demand, $4.84⅛@4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80¼@4.81 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾ for long and 5.21⅞@5.22⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 94 1-16 and 94 7-16 and guilders at 39⅝ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c. discount. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 40c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, ½, to 112¼; Atchison, ¼, to 11⅝; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 58⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 48⅛, and Erie, ⅛, to 12⅛. Declined—Reading, ¼, to 8½; Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 34¼, and Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 83⅛. British consols were steady at 111 11-16 for money and 111⅝ for the account.

The Bank of England gained £15,000 bullion on balance. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £202,000, circulation increased £246,000, bullion increased £44,174, other securities decreased £449,000, other deposits decreased £1,270,000, public deposits increased £639,600, notes reserve decreased £148,000, and Government securities increased £56,000. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 42.84 per cent., is now 42.97 per cent., against an advance from 55.08 per cent. to 55.32 per cent. in the corresponding week last year.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 30,500,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 13,525,000f, gold in hand decreased 4,825,000f, bills discounted decreased 19,225,000f, and silver in hand increased 3,750,000f. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 167.20 and in Rome at 105.70.

LONDON SOLD STOCKS.

London continues a seller of stocks. Early quotations from abroad yesterday were lower than the New York closing, and in the first two hours of business the arbitrage houses sold between 15,000 and 20,000 shares of stock, chiefly St. Paul, Union Pacific preferred, and Louisville. Foreign houses are loudly proclaiming that on any substantial break in the American market Europe will be a large buyer of stock. Until that time, however, the London houses do not look for much buying from the other side.

THE SENATE AND THE SHORTS.

Many short contracts were covered yesterday when news that the Senate had decided to adjourn until Monday reached Wall Street. This action was construed by many cool-headed people as indicative of possibilities of peace, and there was in consequence much short covering, especially by commission house customers. Many of the traders who early in the day had been working on the bear side took the opposite position when told of the Senate's adjournment. The short covering, however, did not give the market much strength. Liquidation was so persistent that all bids for stock were supplied without advancing the market to any extent.

Houses with Washington connections led the buying movement, their advices apparently indicating that there might be some foundation for the peace talk.

GOLD FOR IMPORTATION.

Gold to the amount of $325,000 was announced yesterday as engaged for import. Of this amount the City Bank took $200,000 and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. $125,000. This brings the total engaged or imported since Feb. 25 up to $27,675,000. Exchange market authorities are predicting large imports early next week.

EXCELLENT RAILROAD EARNINGS.

No attention was paid yesterday to the large increases shown in the statements of railroad earnings. Practically every road reporting for the third week of March showed increased business. St. Paul and Northern Pacific made exceptionally good statements. Northern Pacific's report for the month of February showed gross earnings of over $1,500,000 and net earnings of nearly $800,000. The total net income for the month amounted to nearly $525,000. For the eight months of the fiscal year the company's net income exceeds $8,000,000.

GRANGERS ACTIVE AND WEAK.

Activity in the Granger group was again a feature of the market yesterday. The stocks were largely traded in, and all were notably weak. St. Paul, in the face of unexpectedly large earnings, sold down to 86⅝, where it closed, with a net loss of over 1 point. St. Paul was, with the exception of Sugar Trust, the most active stock on the list. London was a seller. Burlington's net loss amounted to less than that of St. Paul, the stock closing at 87½. Northwest and Omaha each declined a point. Rock Island was the firmest of the Granger group, making only a fractional loss.

LIGHT DEMAND FOR BONDS.

What activity there is in the bond market is confined to the speculative issues. The demand for the better class of securities has disappeared, investors apparently having lost that keen appetite for bonds that made the market so active a short time ago. There is no pressure to sell bonds, but the investing public seems to have all the securities it wants at the moment.

TRADERS ON THE BULL SIDE.

Many of the smaller room traders of the Stock Exchange are working aggressively on the bull side of the market. As has been the case for several days past, these speculators made efforts to bid stocks up yesterday, which, taken in the aggregate, were of no small proportions. Their work to lift prices, however, was not very successful, the steady selling by larger interests largely overbalancing their purchases.

WEST CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY.

Indications appear of arrangements for making West Chicago securities more prominent.

An important banking house with international connections is credited with plans for acquiring a substantial interest in the property at prices considerably above current quotations for the stock. Hints are heard of large investments of German capital about to be made in American street railways, and it may be that Chicago is attracting the big Berlin syndicate.—Chicago Tribune.

EDISON ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

"The Edison Electric Illuminating Companies of Greater New York" is the title of a pamphlet which has been issued by the banking house of Spencer Trask & Co. The booklet tells of the progress made by these companies and gives much information as to bonded debt, capital stock, dividends, and the magnitude of their operations. Tabulated statements of income and earnings since establishment of the companies are shown. It is pointed out that in the past fourteen years the gross earnings of the New York company have increased twenty-fold and net earnings thirty-three-fold. The Brooklyn company's gross earnings have increased ten-fold since it began business in 1889, while its net earnings made a seventeen-fold increase. Referring to the capital growth of the New York company, the following appears in the pamphlet:

"Although the capital stock has increased about eight-fold, and a bonded debt of $6,500,000 is now outstanding, the percentage of surplus, applicable for dividends to total capital stock, has grown from about 3¼ per cent. in 1884 to over 9 per cent. in 1897, showing that the present capital invested is three times as profitable as fourteen years ago. During the five years from 1892 to date the increase in total capitalization (stocks and bonds) amounted to about 57 per cent., while in the same period net earnings increased over 135 per cent. In 1892 the net return on capitalization (bonds and stocks) was about 5 per cent. In 1897 it was 7¾ per cent."

DEMAND FOR COPPER.

"Copper is in greater demand to-day," said L. N. Trimble of New York, "than it has ever been. There is not in the country a sixty days' supply of all kinds of copper, and of that particular quality used for electrical engineering I do not think there is a thirty days' supply. Copper cannot be bought to-day for ninety days' delivery for less than 12½ cents a pound, and as the demand is constantly increasing the price will undoubtedly go still higher.

"The great danger to the copper industry from this condition of affairs is that the price will go so high before new sources of supply are discovered and opened up that a substitute will be discovered, in which event the vested interests in copper mines and manufacturing enterprises will be in danger of serious loss. As a result, there is a feverish anxiety on the part of all who are interested in copper in any form to find new copper deposits.

"Phelps, Dodge & Co., who practically control the copper trade of the country, have an agent in the field all the time looking up alleged copper finds, with a view to the opening of the properties in case they are promising. The reports received from Colorado are extremely flattering, and if the discoveries in Paradox Valley, in the La Sal Mountains, and in the Unaweep Cañon are half what has been reported, they will be the scenes of wonderful activity during the coming season.

"I am in the brokerage business for copper and electrical supplies, and my errand to Denver at this time is to investigate the reports of the discoveries that are said to have been made here during the past year. If they turn out to be true, I have a number of friends who propose to invest quite largely and make an earnest effort to put the mines they may secure into productive condition at once.

"There is nothing in the way of business that promises more constant and profitable returns. A mine with a vein of copper ore yielding 10 to 20 per cent. copper in sufficient quantities is much better than a gold mine, as I believe such ore will bring in the open market not less than 15 cents per pound for the copper contained in a very short time, and any man who has a vein of this kind of ore will not have to look far for a customer if he desires to sell."—Denver Republican.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. by the Rock Island Directors.

Statement that reorganization plan of the Chicago Metropolitan "L" Road will be submitted to security holders May 1.

Report that Spanish Cabinet has decided to create Treasury bonds to the amount of about $38,000,000 on the guarantee of their redemption by the Bank of Spain.

Adjournment of the Senate until Monday.

Formal possession of Kansas Pacific lines taken by the Union Pacific Railway.

Election of W. W. Taylor of Washington and George B. Thurnauer to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Weakness of Spanish 4s, both in London and Paris.

Increase of $71,312 in Chesapeake and Ohio's net earnings for February.

No change in Bank of England rate of discount.

Continued demand for gold bars in the open London market for shipment to America.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in March showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$3,822
Denver and Rio Grande	14,800
Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf	27,574
Kansas City Suburban Belt	2,278
Missouri Pacific	70,000
—Central Branch	6,000
Rio Grande Western	17,800
Texas and Pacific	30,961
Toledo and Ohio Central	468

⁂

International and Great Northern showed a decrease of $1,759 and Minneapolis and St. Louis $793.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Considering the general Stock Exchange weakness the steadiness of the outside security market yesterday was remarkable. There were declines of a point or so from Wednesday's closing figures in some gas securities, and Standard Oil made a lower price of about 4 points, but otherwise little change took place in quotations.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	212	215
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	197	200
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	83	85
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 2d asst. pd.	11	11½
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 1st asst. pd.	8½	9
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	80
Buffalo Street Railway cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	310	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Kings County Traction	45	47
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	103
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	13	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad	169	171
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	85	87
Hoboken Ferry 5s	104	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	94	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	72	74
Union Ferry	58	60
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	81
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex. int.	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	24	25
Amsterdam pf.	60	62
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	25	27
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	89	91
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	99½	100
Columbus Gas	85	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	59	61
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	109	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105	107
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	115	128
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	145	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17½	18½
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	78	80
Western Gas Company bonds	100	101

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	40	42
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	60	67
Glucose common	36½	37½
Glucose preferred	91	92½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	43	45
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	114	117
Malt common	20	21½
Malt preferred	70	71
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit com.	21	22
National Biscuit pf.	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust	347	348
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	160	161
Worthington Pump pf.	87	88½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	183	188
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4½
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1½
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	46	49
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	35	40
Wool Exchange	110	120

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Merchants' Exchange	116
City	900	New Amsterdam	245
Garfield National	800	Republic	150
Greenwich	165	Seventh National	108
Lincoln National	750	Shoe & Leather	94
Mercantile	168		

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Coupons and dividends will be paid as follows:

Coupons No. 5, from Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due April 1, on presentation at the company's office, 59 Cedar Street, New York.

Panama Railroad Company, first mortgage, 4½ per cent. sinking fund gold bond coupons, due April 1, at its office, 29 Broadway, New York.

A quarterly dividend of three-quarters of 1 per cent. on preferred stock of the Rio Grande Western Railway Company will be mailed by check on May 1.

Garfield National Bank will pay a quarterly dividend of 10 per cent. on its capital stock, March 31.

A 1 per cent. quarterly dividend, free of tax, will be paid on April 1 by the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.

It is announced that the Continental Trust Company has declared its quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., payable April 11.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55⅞@55¼. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26 1-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,029.44 ounces of silver bullion.

⁂

On the Stock Exchange 1,000 shares Brunswick sold at .12, 900 Plymouth at .08, and 1,800 Standard at 1.75@1.85.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Anaconda sold at .35, 1,200 Cripple Creek consolidated at .09, 400 Creede and Cripple Creek at .03, 200 Hale and Norcross at 1.30, 1,900 Leadville at .08, 200 Mollie Gibson at .23, and 300 Pharmacist at .07.

On the Mining Exchange 4,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02¼@.02⅛, 900 American Flag at .18@.25@.06, 700 Anaconda at .34@.34¼, 900 Anchoria Leland at .76@.75¼, 7,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08¾@.09, 1,500 Elkton at .72½@.72¼, 8,000 Garfield Grouse at .05⅝@.05¾@.06, 15,000 Gold Magnet at .007½, buyer 30; 400 Golden Fleece at .38@.39, 1,100 Isabella at .22@.21½, 100 Havana at .75, 8,000 Jefferson at .04½@.05¼, 4,000 Justine at .04¼, buyer 10, to .04@.05, buyer 30; 3,400 Lillie at .81@.79¾@.80¼, 3,400 Mollie Gibson at .20¼@.21, 8,000 Mount Rosa at .11½@.12@.11¾, 300 Portland at .75, 700 Rocky Mountain at .14½, buyer .60; 5,000 Red Mountain at .08, 116,000 Sentinel at .01¼, buyer .30@.009¾, cash @.01¼, buyer .30; 1,900 Union at .09¾, @.10¼, 7,000 Work at .02@.02½, and 100 Yukon at .14, buyer .30.

⁂

The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday compare as follows with those of Wednesday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.65	1.00	.65	1.05
Alta	.11	..	.10	..
Belcher	.20	..	.21	..
Best & Belcher	.28	.30	.29	.38
Breece	.37	.46	.35	.45
Brunswick	.11	.12	.11	.13
Chrysolite	.11	.13	.10	.14
Com. Tunnel Co.	.02	.04	.02	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.65	..	.70	..
Crown Point	.12	..	.13	..
Deadwood	.70	1.10	.75	1.05
Enterprise Mining Co.	.28	..	.28	..
Father De Smet	.17	.22	.16	.22
Gould & Curry	.17	..	.18	..
Hale & Norcross	1.10	..	1.05	..
Horn Silver	1.30	1.50	1.30	1.50
Iron Silver	.35	.45	.35	.45
Kingston & Pem. I.	.17	.22	.16	.21
La. Crosse	.12	..	.12	..
Leadville	.06	..	.07	..
Little Chief	.12	..	.12	..
Mexican	.28	..	.29	..
Ophir	.45	..	.44	..
Phoenix Gold	.05	.09	.05	.09
Potosi	.40	..	.38	..
Plymouth Cons	.08	..	.07	..
Savage	.22	..	.21	..
Sierra Nevada	1.00	..	.95	..
Standard Cons	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.90
Union Cons.	.30	..	.31	..
Utah	.05	..	.05	..
Yellow Jacket	.25	..	.24	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.65	..	.70	..
Belcher	.20	..	.22	..
Best & Belcher	.25	..	.27	..
Breece	.30	..	.30	..
Brunswick Cons	.09	..	.12	.13
Caledonia B. H.	.50	..	.50	..
Chollar	..	..	.40	..
Crown Point	..	..	.10	..
Chrysolite	.09	..	.09	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	.70	..	.75	..
Com. Tun. Co. stock	.08	..	.08	..
Com. Tun. Co. bonds	.08	..	.08	..
Com. Tun. Co. scrip	.08	..	.08	..
Crescent	.04	..	.04	..
Catalpa	.07	..	.07	..
Deadwood Terra	.75	..	.75	..
Eureka Cons	.10	..	.15	..
Father De Smet	.17	..	.17	..
Gould & Curry	1.50	..	1.50	..
Hale & Norcross	1.20	..	1.20	..
Homestake	37.00	..	37.00	..
Horn Silver	1.20	..	1.25	..
Iron Silver	.35	..	.35	..
Kingston & Pembroke	..	..	.10	..
La Crosse	.16	.18	.16	..
Leadville Cons	.08	.10	.08	.19
Little Chief	.15	..	.15	..
Mexican	.30	..	.30	..
Moulton	.20	..	.20	..
Ontario	2.50	..	2.50	..
Ophir	.45	..	.40	..
Occidental	2.00	..	2.00	..
Potosi	.40	..	.35	..
Quicksilver	1.00	..	1.00	..
Quicksilver pf	2.00	..	2.00	..
Savage	.22	..	.21	..
Sierra Nevada	1.35	..	1.30	..
Standard	1.60	1.75	1.70	1.80
Small Hopes	.90	..	.80	..
Union Cons	.40	..	.30	..
Victor	1.00	..	1.00	..
Yellow Jacket	.20	..	.25	..
Argentum Juanita	.18	..	.18	..
Alamo	.02	.03	.02	.03
Anaconda	.30	..	.30	..
Cripple Creek Cons	.09	.12	.09	..
Creede & Crip. Creek	.03	.05	.02	.03
Golden Fleece	.30	..	.30	..
Isabella	.20	..	.20	..
Mollie Gibson	.22	.25	.21	..
Mount Rosa	.11	..	.10	..
Pharmacist	.06	.08	.06	.08
Portland	.74	..	.74	..
Specimen	.02	..	..	..
Union	.09	..	.09	..
Work	.07	..	.01	..

MINING EXCHANGE.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
American Flag	.05½	.06	.05	.18
Annetta	..	.40	..	.40
Alamo	.02	.02½	.02	.03⅝
Anaconda	.34½	.36	.34	.37
Anchoria	..	..	.75	.77
Cripple Creek Cons.	.00	.10½	.08¾	.09¼
Cannon Ball	.003¼	.004½	.003¼	.003¾
Elkton	.71	.75	.73	.75
Gold Magnet	.004	.007	.005	.01
Gold Coin	1.50	..	..	..
Garfield Grouse	.05	.06¼	.06	.06¼
Golden Fleece	.36	.40	.37	.40
Havana	.75	.76	.75	.76
Isabella	.21½	.23	.20½	.22
Japan	2.50	5.00	2.50	..
Jefferson	.04	.06	.04½	.05½
Justine	.03½	.04½	.03½	.04½
Lillie	.75	.78	.80	.82
Miami	.38	.38½	.38	.39
Mollie Gibson	.20½	.22	.20½	.22
Mount Rosa	.12	.12½	.11½	.13
Old Gold	..	..	.003½	.008
Pilgrim	.004½	.006	.004½	.006
Portland	.74½	.76	.75	.75½
Rocky Mountain	.12	.14	..	.13
Red Mountain	..	.08	.08	.09
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	2.75	2.62½	2.75
Sentinel	.009¼	.01¼	.009¼	.01
Tamarack	.004¼	.005¼	.004¼	.005⅝
Union	.09½	.10¼	.10	.10¾
Waldorf	..	.10	..	.10
Work	.02	.02½	.02	.02½
Yukon	.10	.12	.10	.12

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
3d week March	$27,611	$23,789	$23,715
From July 1	348,624	249,910	242,450
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,666
3d week March	$137,500	$122,700	$129,000
From July 1	6,066,348	5,012,859	5,502,268
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
3d week March	$59,576	$61,335	$52,593
From July 1	3,112,748	3,036,385	2,440,810
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	814	603	339
3d week March	$67,065	$35,491	$11,309
From Jan. 1	702,015	299,584	133,472
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
3d week March	$8,686	$6,408	$5,274
From Jan. 1	98,573	73,831	56,738
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	370	370	370
3d week March	$39,196	$39,989	$37,264
From July 1	1,649,315	1,473,866	1,538,593
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,936	4,936	4,936
3d week March	$447,000	$377,000	$342,000
From Jan. 1	5,421,574	4,692,963	4,610,000
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
3d week March	$25,000	$19,000	$10,000
From Jan. 1	278,423	126,924	148,000
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	550	550	520
3d week March	$57,600	$39,800	$40,700
From July 1	2,386,827	1,733,058	1,710,121
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
3d week March	$137,691	$106,730	$109,097
From Jan. 1	1,788,079	1,480,487	1,464,540
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	367
3d week March	$30,345	$30,377	$33,169
From Jan. 1	349,958	348,258	372,215
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for February—			
Gross earnings	913,390	775,707	781,509
Epenses and taxes	640,243	573,873	586,525
Net earnings	273,146	201,834	194,984
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	7,915,507	7,052,484	6,928,100
Operating ex.	5,293,539	4,663,634	4,735,485
Net earnings	2,621,968	2,388,850	2,192,615
NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN for February—			
Gross earnings	157,918	143,801	144,168
Operating ex.	90,925	87,898	91,990
Net earnings	66,993	55,903	52,178
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,711,511	1,563,899	1,511,088
Operating ex.	955,343	857,304	871,061
Net earnings	756,168	706,595	640,027
UNION PACIFIC, DENVER & GULF for the year ended Dec. 31—			
	1897.	1896.	Changes.
Gross earnings	3,554,577	3,101,716	*452,861
Operating ex.	2,503,902	2,337,965	*165,937
Net earnings	1,050,775	763,851	*286,924
Taxes	171,351	155,643	*15,708
Balance	879,424	608,208	*271,216
Other income	25,160	21,393	*3,767
Total	904,584	629,601	*274,983
Fixed charges	384,527	373,327	*11,200
Surplus	520,057	256,274	*263,783

*Increase.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, March 24.—A little better showing in the copper shares with Old Dominion leading was the feature in the local market, which was otherwise dull and featureless. Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	218	220
Boston & Lowell	215	..
Boston & Maine	160	162
Boston & Providence	275	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	103	104
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	110	..
Fitchburg pf.	93½	95½
Old Colony	187	..
Oregon Short Line	28	29
West End	78¾	79½

Mining Companies.

Allouez	1⅝	2
Arnold	8½	9
Atlantic	28	28½
Boston & Montana	167	168
Butte & Boston	20½	20¾
Calumet & Hecla	..	515
Centennial	11⅝	11¾
Franklin	12	12½
Gold Coin Mines	1¼	1⅜
Napa, (quicksilver)	6⅞	..
Osceola	37	37½
Pioneer, (gold)	5	5¼
Quincy	105	106
Santa Ysabel	5½	6
Tamarack	143	145
Tecumseh	2	3
Wolverine	19	19½

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	241	243
Dominion Coal	16½	17½
Dominion Coal pf.	105	106
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	170
Erie Telephone	59½	61
General Electric	31½	31¾
Illinois Steel	45	47
Lamson Cons. Store Service	19½	20¼
Mexican Telephone	.60	.65
New England Telephone	120¼	120½
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	167½	169
United States Oil	12	13
United States Rubber	15½	16¼
Westinghouse Electric	21	22½
Westinghouse Electric pf.	52½	54

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	4½	5
Old Dominion Copper Mining	24¾	24⅞

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—Dullness reigned in the market to-day. A tendency was developed early after the opening to sell stocks off. The declines, however, were not great. The feature was the weakness of Equitable Illuminating 5s, which fell below the figure at which they were purchased by the syndicate, touching 102¼. United Gas Improvement was lower on light trading—102¼@103½. Marsden sold down to 6½ and Electric Storage to 19½. Welsbach, after declining to 38, was bid up to 39. The street railway stocks were without support, and most of them were somewhat lower than the close yesterday. Union Traction dropped to 14⅛, Electric and People's 4s from 79⅝ to 79, and Philadelphia Traction from 78⅜ to 77⅝. Consolidated Traction declined from 42⅜ to 42. In the steam railroad stocks, Pennsylvania showed a drop of from 56⅝ to 56¼, and Choctaw preferred from 29 to 28⅝. Lehigh Valley and Lehigh Navigation were practically unchanged, both being dull.

The close was weak at the lowest prices, as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	21	21¼
Nor. Pac. com., t. c.	20⅝	20¾
Nor. Pac. pf., t. c.	59⅛	59⅜
Pennsylvania	56⅜	56⅝
Reading	7 15-16	8
Reading 1st pf.	18¼	18½
Reading 2d pf.	9¼	9¾
St. Paul	86⅝	87
West. N. Y. & Penn.	2½	3
Metropolitan Railway	132½	133¼
Philadelphia Traction	77¼	77⅞
Baltimore Consolidated	22	22½
Union Traction	14⅜	14⅝
Electric Storage	19½	20
Electric Storage pf.	21¼	24
Union Gas Improvement	101⅞	102¼
Welsbach Light	39	40
Amn. R. E. L.	4	..
Marsden	6¼	6⅜
Choctaw	9¼	9⅝
N. J. Traction	42	42¼
Reading gen. 4s	80	80½
Elec. & P. 4s	78⅞	79
Equitable Gas Light 5s	102	102¼
Cons. T., Pitts.	12	12⅜
Cons. T., Pitts., pf.	45¼	45⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 24.—There was a slight improvement in the market in some lines. Diamond Match went up from 129½ to 130, and North Chicago, which was at 207 yesterday, opened at 208½ and sold to 210½, closing there. West Chicago opened at 90 and advanced to 91, closing at 90½. Biscuit common advanced from 21⅞ to 22 and closed at 21½. The preferred declined from 77 to 76½. Under the plan of reorganization of the Metropolitan "L," the stock issue will be cut down one-half and the bonded indebtedness will be reduced one-third, so that the new issue will be $10,000,000. To make up for the scaling of the bonds, $5,000,000 preferred stock will be issued. The new bonds will be 4 per cent. instead of 5 per cent.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	22½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	61
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	129½
National Biscuit T. Co. com.	21½
National Biscuit T. Co. pf.	76
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	6¼
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	30
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	6¾
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf.	31
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	34½
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	50
International Packing Co.	17½
International Packing Co. pf.	40
Chicago City Railroad	228
North Chicago Street Railroad	210
West Chicago Street Railroad	90½
South Side Elevated Railroad	57½
Lake Street Elevated Railroad	11
Lake Street Elevated t. c. ctfs.	8¾
Street's W. S. C. Line	20

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$224,716,922
Gold reserve	171,867,761
Net silver	10,736,096
United States notes in the Treasury	39,361,027
Treasury notes of 1890	4,071,172
Total receipts this day	1,086,920
Total receipts this month	25,820,270
Total receipts this year	300,378,283
Total expenditures this day	633,000
Total expenditures this month	27,410,000
Total expenditures this year	298,897,825
Deposits in National banks	31,421,953
National bank notes received for redemption	338,867
Government receipts from customs	534,176
Internal revenue	534,640
Miscellaneous	18,103

Portrait of the Late J. T. Kilbreth.

A portrait of the late James T. Kilbreth, Collector of the Port of New York, painted by Howard R. Butler, and subscribed for by employes of the Custom House, was yesterday hung in Collector Bidwell's room. The unveiling was before many chiefs and subordinates of the Custom House. Special Deputy Collector and Chief Clerk Joseph J. Couch, ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, and Col. Dudley F. Phelps spoke of the career of the late Collector and the poignant regret caused by his death. Collector Bidwell made an address of acceptance.

FINANCIAL.

Denver City Railroad Company

1ST MORTGAGE BONDS.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above bonds, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of the interests of the bondholders, and hereby request the deposit of said bonds with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, under the terms of a bondholders' agreement, copies of which can be obtained from the Trust Company on and after March 28, 1898.

Negotiable certificates will be issued for bonds deposited.

F. P. OLCOTT,
Chairman.
WM. L. BULL,
CHAS. H. MERRIMAN,
DAVID S. BAKER,
ARTHUR K. HUNT,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
222 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $1,500,000.
Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
Acts as Executor, Guardian and Administrator.
Sells Foreign Exchange and Letters of Credit.
PAYS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR RAILROAD AND OTHER MORTGAGES.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
OFFICERS.
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER, } Vice-Presidents.
CHAS. C. DICKINSON, }
JAMES W. TAPPIN, Secretary.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Asst. Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES.
Henry O. Havemeyer, Cord Meyer,
Roswell P. Flower, Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer, Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne, Chas. C. Dickinson,
Richard Delafield, Henry N. Whitney,
Daniel O'Day, Theo. W. Myers,
Percival Kühne, L. C. Dessar,
Frank Curtiss, Geo. Warren Smith,
Vernon H. Brown, John S. Dickerson,
Seth M. Milliken, Geo. W. Quintard,
W. Seward Webb.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New York, March 23rd, 1898.

The bonds of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company, due April 1st, 1898, will be paid, on behalf of this company, at maturity, by the United States Trust Company of New York, 45 Wall Street.

Coupons due that date will be paid at this office as heretofore.

E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, 23 Broad Street, (Mills Building.)

Coupons due April 1st from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office:
Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of Cal. 1st Mtge.
Southern Pacific of Cal. 1st Mtge. of 1938.
Southern Pacific Branch R'y Co. 1st Mtge.
Northern R'y 1st Mtge.
Central Pacific R. R. Co. Land Bonds.
Central Pac. R. R. Co. 1st Mtge., (San Joaquin Br.)
Central Pac. R. R. Co. Gold Bonds of 1939.
Morgan's La. and Tex. R.R. and S.S. Co. 1st Mtge.
New York, Texas and Mexican R. R. Co. 1st Mtge.

Coupons due April 1, 1898, from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date by the Central Trust Company:
Houston & Texas Central Cons. Mtge.
Houston & Texas Central General Mtge.
Houston & Texas Central Debentures.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.,
120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., March 23, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, it was

RESOLVED, That a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾ per cent.) upon the Preferred Stock of the Company be declared payable April 1st to stockholders of record, and that the transfer books for the Preferred Stock be closed on March 26, 1898, at 12 o'clock M., and opened on April 2d, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. PH. FERD. KOBBE, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.,
March 9th, 1898.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31st, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. March 31st, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. April 11th, 1898.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Office of the KEOKUK & WESTERN R. R. CO.
KEOKUK, Iowa, March 22, 1898.

NOTICE.—The fifteenth regular semi-annual dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company has been declared out of net earnings, payable on the 1st day of April next, at the office of Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New York, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 25th inst. and reopened April 2d. BENJAMIN STRONG, Treasurer.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co.
74 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Mch. 15, 1898.
DIVIDEND NO. 24.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable April 11, 1898, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William Street, to stockholders of record of Mch. 31, 1898. Transfer books will be closed Mch. 31, 1898, and reopened Apl. 12, 1898. By order of the Board of Directors.

M. W. DOMINICK, Treasurer.

Franklin Trust Company,
Dividend No. 31.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 2, 1898.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. upon the capital stock of this company, payable April 1, 1898, to stockholders of record at closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. March 25, until 10 A. M. April 1, 1898.

JAMES R. COWING,
Secretary.

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company.
COUPON NOTICE.

COUPON No. 10 of the First Mortgage 5% bonds of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf R. R. Co., due April 1, 1898, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the offices of the Company, No. 1 Nassau Street, New York City, or No. 400 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

WM. S. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

Mexican National Railroad Co.,
New York, March 18th, 1898.

Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company are entitled to a payment of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., on account of past due interest, from the earnings of 1897, which will be paid on presentation of Coupons Nos. 3 and 4, at the National City Bank, 52 Wall Street, New York, on and after April 4th.

ANDREW ANDERSON, Jr., Secretary.

Garfield National Bank,
New York, March 23d, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of ten per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable March 31st, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed until Friday, April 1st, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M.

R. W. POOR, Cashier.

Continental Trust Company,
30 BROAD STREET.

The Board of Trustees have declared the usual quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT., payable to stockholders of record on April 11th next. Transfer books will close April 1st and reopen April 12th.

GORDON MACDONALD, 2d Vice Pres't.

Texas & Pacific Coal Co.
Fort Worth, Tex., March 16th, 1898.

A DIVIDEND OF ONE PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company April 20th, 1898.

Transfer books will close April 1st and reopen 21st prox. S. MIMS, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 12th, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the principal office of said company, Penn Avenue and Tenth Street, Pittsburgh, Penna., on

TUESDAY, APRIL 12TH, 1898,

at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of receiving the annual report for 1897, the election of three Directors to succeed a like number whose term of service expires on that date, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, March 26th, and reopened on Wednesday, April 13th, 1898.

S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

Office of THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York,
37 and 39 Liberty St., New York. March 8th, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, April 4th, 1898, at 2 P. M., at the office of the Company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 19th and reopened on April 5th.

WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company,
36 Wall Street, New York.

For the purposes of a special meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, to be held at Ridgway, Pa., on Thursday, 14th April, 1898, at one o'clock P. M., the Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. April 4 next, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. April 15 next. J. H. HOCART, Secretary.

Niagara Fire Insurance Company,
135 and 137 Broadway,
New York, March 21, 1898.

The annual election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of next election, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, March 29th, 1898. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

GEO. W. DEWEY, Secretary.

The Mutual Bank,
Cor. 34th Street and 8th Avenue.
New York, March 11, 1898.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the Mutual Bank will be held at the Bank, corner 8th Av. and 34th St., Saturday, March 26, 1898, from one until two P. M.

WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Aravaipa Mining Company for the election of Board of Trustees will be held at the office of the Company on Monday, April 4th, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, March 24, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
180	103	8	Adams Express	102	102	102	102	......
6¾	7½	100	American Spirits Mfg.	7	7	7	7	......
16	17½	10	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	16	16	16	16	......
112½	112⅝	77,955	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	114½	115⅛	112½	112⅝	−1⅞
106	106	500	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	106	106	106	106	+⅜
93⅝	93½	18,045	American Tobacco	93⅝	94¼	93¼	93¼	+½
35½	35½	100	Ann Arbor pf.	35½	35½	35½	35½	−½
10⅞	10⅞	370	At., T. & S. F.	11	11	11	11	+½
23⅝	23⅝	2,095	At., T. & S. F. pf.	24⅝	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	−⅛
2¾	2⅝	504	Bay State Gas	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½	......
36⅞	36½	2,570	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	37	37⅝	36⅝	36½	−¼
109	111	270	Brooklyn Union Gas	110	110	110	110	−⅝
45¼	46	185	Canada Southern	45½	45½	45½	45½	−½
80¾	81½	900	Canadian Pacific	81	81	81	81	−⅛
11½	12	100	Central Pacific	12	12	12	12	......
17⅛	17⅝	935	Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	......
169	..	5	Chicago & Alton pf.	166	166	166	166	......
87⅝	87⅝	21,349	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	88⅜	89	87½	87½	−⅜
9½	9⅞	660	Chicago Gr. Western	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
23	24	385	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	24	24	23½	23½	−1
86¾	86⅞	45,030	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	87⅝	88¼	86⅝	86⅝	−1⅛
144	145	156	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	145	145	145	145	......
114¼	114½	4,350	Chicago & Northw.	115½	115⅝	114¼	114¼	−1⅛
178	180	25	Chi. & Northw. pf.	178½	178½	178½	178½	......
81¼	81⅝	7,810	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	81½	81½	81½	81½	−¼
25½	26½	210	Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	26⅝	26⅝	26	26	−1
11⅜	11⅞	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	−¼
17	19	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	−½
5½	6¼	200	C. & H. C., all in. pd.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−½
174	174½	2,475	Consolidated Gas	176	176	173⅝	173⅝	−½
106	107	131	Delaware & Hudson	107	107	107	107	−1⅝
12¼	12½	100	Erie	12¼	12½	12¼	12¼	......
32½	33½	560	Erie 1st pf.	33⅝	33½	33½	33½	+½
31⅝	31⅝	1,360	General Electric	32	32	31½	31⅝	−½
28	31¼	400	Hawaiian Sugar	30	31¾	30	31⅝	+½
97¼	97⅝	430	Illinois Central	98	98	98	98	+1⅛
18⅝	19	200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	−½
38	38¼	4,270	Laclede Gas	40	40⅝	38	38	−½
181	184	400	Lake Shore	182	182	182	182	−2½
45⅝	45½	6,799	Louisville & Nashville.	46⅝	47¼	45⅝	45⅝	−2
95½	95½	16,455	Manhattan Con	96½	97⅝	95½	95¼	−1⅛
182½	182⅝	13,470	Metropolitan St. Ry.	186⅝	187¼	182½	182½	−1⅛
100½	101	540	Michigan Central	101	101	100½	100½	−3
24	26	100	Minn. & St. Louis	24	24	24	24	+¼
81	84	10	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	83	83	83	83	−1⅛
60½	63½	200	Minnesota Iron	60½	60½	60½	60½	......
10½	11	20	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10⅞	10⅞	10½	10½	......
30¼	30½	515	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	31	31	30⅝	30⅝	......
23⅝	23⅝	1,605	Missouri Pacific	24	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	−⅛
170	173	60	Morris & Essex	171½	171½	170⅝	170⅝	−⅝
27½	28	845	National Lead Co.	28	28	27⅝	27⅝	......
102	103½	257	National Lead Co. pf.	102⅝	103	102⅝	103	−¼
89¾	89⅞	2,494	New Jersey Central	90½	90¼	89½	89⅝	+½
106¾	106⅝	9,859	New York Central	107⅝	108½	106⅝	106⅝	−½
11⅝	13	10	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	11⅞	11½	11½	11½	−⅜
43	43½	1,000	Norfolk & West. pf.	44	44	43½	43½	......
5¼	5½	525	North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−½
20½	20⅝	4,935	Northern Pacific	21	21¼	20½	20½	+½
58⅞	59⅛	13,537	Northern Pacific pf.	59⅝	60¼	59	59	−⅜
..	..	100	Ore. Imp., all in. pd.	26	26	26	26	......
23	23¼	450	Pacific Mail	23⅛	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+½
112½	113¼	300	Pennsylvania R. R.	112½	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	−½
87⅞	88	6,733	People's Gas, Chicago.	88⅜	89½	87⅝	88	−⅜
167	169	150	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	169	169	169	169	+1
15⅝	16	40	Reading	16¼	16¼	16	16	......
36½	36⅝	1,130	Reading 1st pf.	37½	37½	36½	36½	−⅜
19⅝	20	836	Reading 2d pf.	19½	19½	19⅛	19⅛	−¼
117	119¼	10	Rome, W. & Ogdens.	118½	118½	118½	118½	......
6¼	6⅞	10	St. L. & San Fran.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	......
53	54½	25	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	55	55	55	55	......
24¼	24⅞	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	−⅜
4	4⅞	10	St. Louis Southw.	4½	4½	4½	4½	......
9	9⅞	110	St. Louis Southw. pf.	9	9	9	9	......
66	67½	269	St. Paul & Omaha.	67½	67⅛	67	67	−1
13¼	14½	400	Southern Pacific	14½	14½	14	14	−⅜
7⅞	7⅞	120	Southern Railway	8	8	7⅞	8	−⅞
24¾	24⅞	675	Southern Railway pf.	25	25	24⅞	24⅝	−½
3⅜	4	150	Standard R. & T.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	−½
17⅜	18	1,820	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	18½	18½	18	18	−⅛
8⅞	9¼	720	Texas Pacific	9	9	9	9	−¼
169	172	50	Third Avenue	172¼	172¼	172⅛	172¼	......
16¾	17	1,230	Union Pacific	17⅛	17½	17	17	......
47⅝	47⅝	23,454	Union Pacific pf.	48⅝	49⅝	47¼	47⅝	−⅛
7⅛	7⅞	200	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	7½	7½	7½	7½	−1
5⅞	5⅞	100	United States Leather.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	......
55½	56	1,050	U. S. Leather pf.	56	56	55½	55½	......
15½	16½	150	United States Rubber.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	−¼
64	65	290	U. S. Rubber pf.	64¾	64⅝	64½	64½	+⅜
6¼	6⅝	100	Wabash	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	−¼
14⅝	14¾	805	Wabash pf.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	......
115	118	84	Wells-Fargo Express.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	......
90	91	900	West Chicago Street.	90	90½	90	90½	......
7½	8¼	1,300	Western Union Beef.	7½	8	7½	8	−⅝
83½	84	3,241	Western Union Tel.	84⅝	85¼	83½	83½	+½
1⅞	2⅜	100	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	−⅜
1½	1⅞	12	Wisconsin Central	2	2	2	2	+⅝
Sales.....		324,113						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Bond	Amount	Price
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	1,000	83
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s	1,000	89
	19,000	88½
	6,000	88⅝
	5,000	88⅝
	5,000	88⅝
	500	88¾
	4,000	88⅝
	10,000	88½
	16,000	88¼
	2,000	88
	11,000	88⅛
	1,500	88⅜
	1,000	88⅝
Adjustment 4s	3,000	55¾
	3,000	56¼
	28,000	56⅛
	5,000	56½
	10,000	56¼
	56,000	56⅝
		56
Broadway & Seventh Av 1st Cons 5s	1,000	119
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	3,000	94
Bur, C Rap & Nor 1st	1,000	106½
Canada South 1st 5s	6,000	109⅝
Central of N J Gen 5s, Registered	3,000	110½
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	3,000	76½
Chic, B & Quincy Con 7s	4,000	114⅝
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s	15,000	105
Chic, Bur & Quincy, Nebraska Ext 4s	12,000	96
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s	1,000	104
Chicago & Erie 1st	5,000	110½
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s	32,000	106
	10,000	106⅛
Registered	5,000	106
Chic, R I & Pac 6s	1,000	
	1,000	130½
Chic Term Trans 4s		130
	1,000	81
Clev C, Chic & St L, St Louis Div 4s, Registered	1,000	90
Colorado Midland 4s, Trust Co Certfs, All Instlmts Paid	2,000	17½
Colorado Midland 1st, Trust Co Certfs	1,000	59
Eliz, L & B Sandy 5s	3,000	99
Ft Wth & D C 1st	4,000	66½
Erie 4s, Prior Bds	10,000	86
	10,000	86½
Gal, Harg & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s	10,000	95½
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s	1,000	
	1,000	100¼
	2,000	101
		100¼
Kansas Pacific 6s, Denver Division, Assented, Trust Co Certfs, Ex Matured Coupons	1,000	120
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s	21,000	101
Lehigh Val of N Y 1st	1,000	102
Louisville & Nashville, N O & Mob 1st	1,000	121½
Louisville & Nashville, Pens & Atl 1st	1,000	100
Metropolitan Elev 2d	1,000	108¼
Met St Ry Gen 5s	5,000	109
Mex Inter 1st 4s	9,000	
	5,000	72
	8,000	72¼
		72
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	2,000	85½
	12,000	85
	1,000	85⅛
	1,000	85
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d	1,000	58½
	7,000	58
		57⅞
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s	4,000	62
Mo Pac 1st Con	1,000	95
N Y Cent 1st Coup	2,000	115½
N Y, Chic & St L 4s	7,000	103
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s	1,000	108
N Y, Ontario & Wn Refunding 4s	4,000	96½
	1,000	96
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s	3,000	
	2,000	93⅝
		93⅝
North Ry of Cal 5s	10,000	102
Oregon Short Line 1st Con 5s	1,000	
	2,000	99
	7,000	98⅞
	1,000	98⅞
	3,000	98⅝
		98½
Oregon Short Line Inc A 5s	3,000	60⅜
Oregon Short Line 6s	6,000	120
Reading Co Gen 4s	1,000	
	2,000	80
	20,000	80¼
	4,000	80
	16,000	80¼
		80
St L & Ir M Gen 5s	10,000	
	7,000	88
		88½
St L & S F G M 5s	8,000	102
St L & San Fran 4s	1,000	72
St Paul, Min & Man, Montana Central 5s	1,000	109½
San A & Ar Pass 4s	1,000	57½
So Pac of Ariz 1st	10,000	104
Southern Ry 1st 5s	6,000	
	3,000	88⅝
	1,000	88¼
		88
Standard R & T 6s	1,000	54
Standard R & T Inc	5,000	11
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	5,000	99
	1,000	98⅝
	1,000	98⅞
Texas & Pacific 2d Inc	10,000	30¼
	1,000	30
Union Elevated 1st 6s, Trust Co Certfs	6,000	81
Union Pacific 4s	10,000	90¼
	1,000	90⅜
	6,000	90¼
	50,000	90
	4,000	90⅛
	37,000	90
	19,000	89⅞
	9,000	90
	3,000	90⅛
	46,000	90
	15,000	89⅞
	500	90
	500	90
	10,000	89⅞
U P, Denver & Gulf 1st, Trust Co Certfs	11,000	52
Virginia Midland G M	1,000	100
Wabash 1st 5s	1,000	106¼
	1,000	105⅝
Wabash 2d 5s	11,000	
	5,000	75
	4,000	74⅞
	1,000	74½
		74¾
West Shore Gtd 4s	1,000	108
Wisconsin Central Co 1st, Trust Co Certfs	1,000	35½

Total sales $848,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98	..
4s, r., 1907	108½	109½
4s, c., 1907	111	112
4s, r., 1925	119⅝	120½
4s, c., 1925	119⅝	120½
5s, r., 1904	110⅝	111½
5s, c., 1904	110⅝	111½
Currency 6s, 1899	103	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	115	..
Albany & Sus.	180	..
American Coal	100	140
Am. Cotton Oil	15½	16⅛
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	65½	69
Am. Express	123	127
Am. T. & C.	..	89
Am. Tobacco pf.	112½	115¼
Ann Arbor	12	13
Balt. & Ohio	15⅝	16½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	6¼
Boston A. L. pf.	103	107
Brunswick Co., 3d in. paid	3½	4⅛
Buff., R. & P.	28	30½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	59	64
Bur., C. R. & N.	60	75
Chi. & Alton	152	160
Chi. & E. Ill.	52	53
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	101	105
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	25	30
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	20	24⅝
Chi., Ind. & L.	7	8
Chi. Term. & Tr.	3	8¼
Chi. T. & Tr. pf.	28	28½
Clev., L. & W. pf.	44	48
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅛	1
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	3
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	78
Col., H. V. & T.	5½	6
C., H. V. & T. pf.	16½	25
Com. Cable	160	..
Consol. Coal	41	..
Consol. Ice	27	30
Consol. Ice pf.	81	85
Del., L. & W.	145	150
Den. & R. G.	10⅝	11
D. & R. G. pf.	42½	43½
D. M. & Ft. D.	11	14
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..
Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	4
D., S. S. & A. pf.	4½	6
Erie 2d pf.	16¾	17¼
Eighth Avenue	315	325
Ev. & T. H.	19½	22
Ev. & T. H. pf.	40	42
Flint & P. M.	10	15
Ft. Wth. & R. G.	8	14
Gt. Nor. pf.	147	154
Green Bay & W.	30	40
Homestake	42	48
Ill. Cent. l. l.	90	98
Ill. Steel Co.	45¼	50
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	25
Iowa Central	7	7½
Iowa Central pf.	25	27
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kan. & Mich.	..	6¼
Keokuk & D. M.	3	4½
K. & D. M. pf.	18	15
Keokuk & West.	32	35
Kingston & Pem.	1	10
Laclede Gas pf.	80	85
L. E. & W.	12½	14
L. E. & W. pf.	66½	68
Long Island	40	50
Manhattan Beach	4	8
Md. Coal pf.	43	43
Mexican Central	5	5¼
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	46	51
Mobile & Ohio	26	28½
Nat. Lin. Oil	15	16
Nat. Starch	5⅝	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	83
Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	30
New Central C.	6¼	7½
N. Y. Air Brake	..	22
N. Y. & N. H.	183	185
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	73
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	28½	30
N. Y., Ont. & W.	14	14⅛
N. Y., S. & W.	11	12
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	28	31
Norfolk So.	62	66
Nor. & West.	11⅛	14
Ohio Southern	..	5
Ont. Mining	3	5
Ore. R. & N.	41½	48
Ore. R. & N. pf.	60	68
Oregon S. L.	27	30
Penn. Coal	325	375
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1¼
Peo. & Eastern	3	6
P., C., C. & St. L.	42⅝	46
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	56	58¾
P., Ft. W. & C.	166	..
Quicksilver	1⅛	2
Quicksilver pf.	3	7
Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	5½	6½
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	45	48
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	15	17
St. P. & Duluth	20	25
St. P. & D. pf.	..	80
St. P., M. & M.	125	133
St. P. & O. pf.	148	153
Sil. bull. certfs.	55⅝	56¼
Sixth Avenue	190	210
Tol. & O. C.	16	24
Tol. & O. C. pf.	37	42
Twin City R. T.	20	25
U. S. Express	38	43
W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. paid	9⅝	11
Wis. Cent. pf.	3	6

Hudson County Bonds Sell at 106.61.

Collector Hugh Dugan of Hudson County yesterday sold $44,153 worth of county bonds to the highest bidder. They were 30-year gold bonds at 4 per cent., and were awarded to Cornelius Zabriskie at 106.61. The proceeds are to be used in building the new [illegible] of the Hudson Boulevard.

Bankers to Meet at Denver.

The Council of the American Bankers' Association met yesterday at the Lawyers' Club and arranged to hold the next annual meeting at Denver at a date to be set.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
49,400	Am. Sug. Ref.	114¾	115⅛	112½	112⅝
130	Am. Tobacco	94⅛	94⅛	93¼	93¼
110	A., T. & S. F. pf.	24⅝	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝
740	Brooklyn R. T.	37⅛	37⅞	36⅝	36⅝
12,570	C., B. & Q.	87⅞	89	87½	87½
55,090	Chi., M. & St. P.	87⅝	88¼	86⅝	86⅝
2,030	Ch., R. I. & Pac.	81⅝	82	81¼	81¼
60	Central of N. J.	90½	90½	90	90
20	Chi. & N. W.	115	115	115	115
170	Gen. Electric	31½	31½	31½	31½
490	Louis. & Nash.	47⅛	47⅛	45⅝	45⅝
7,210	Manhattan	96⅝	97⅝	95⅝	95⅝
450	Mo. Pacific	24⅛	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
10	Met. Street	185	185	185	185
800	N. Y. Central	108¼	108¼	106⅝	106⅝
10	Nor. Pacific	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
2,030	Nor. Pacific pf.	60	60⅜	59	59⅛
1,450	People's Gas	88⅝	89½	88	88
10	Tenn. C. & I.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
30	Union Pacific	17	17	17	17
1,420	Union Pacific pf.	48⅝	49⅝	47⅝	47⅝
220	West. Union	85⅛	85⅛	83½	83½
114,600					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000	Gen. El. deb. 5s.	101	101	100⅝	100¼
20,000	Nor. Pac. 4s.	94	94	93⅝	93⅝
10,000	Reading 4s.	80½	80½	80	80
3,000	Southern 5s.	88	88	88	88
23,000	Wabash 2d.	75	75	74½	74½
$63,000					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.15	.16
Alpha Con.	.08	.07
Andes	.10	.10
Belcher	.22	.22
Best & Belcher	.30	.30
Bullion	.10	.31
Challenge Con.	.27	.28
Chollar	.47	.47
Confidence	.70	.73
Con. Cal. & Va.	.78	.79
Con. New York	.02	..
Crown Point	.28	.18
Exchequer	.04	..
Gould & Curry	.19	.18
Hale & Norcross	1.30	1.30
Julia	.01	.01
Kentuck Con.	.02	.02
Mexican	.35	.33
Occidental Con.	2.65	2.55
Ophir	.43	.44
Overman	.09	.09
Potosi	.39	.38
Savage	.24	.25
Scorpion	.05	.05
Sierra Nevada	1.60	1.40
Silver Hill	.02	.02
Standard	1.75	1.65
Union Con.	.41	.41
Utah Con.	.11	.12
Yellow Jacket	.28	.28

Silver bars, 55⅝; Mexican dollars, 45½@46; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 24.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Alamo	2	2¼	2	2¼
Anaconda	30	33	33	33
Anchoria	65	80	75	81
Argentum	19½	19⅝	19½	21
Consolidated	8⅝	9	8⅝	9
Elkton	71⅝	71⅞	72⅝	73
El Paso	6⅝	6⅞	7	7½
Gibson	20½	21	20½	21
Gold Coin	97	100	98	99½
Gold King	51	55	50	53
Golden Fleece	38	41	37	45
Grouse	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
Isabella	21½	21½	21⅝	22
Jefferson	4	6	4	5½
Lillie	79	81	79⅝	80
Matos	13½	14	13¼	14
Moon Anchor	97⅝	98	98	98¼
Pharmacist	5½	6	5⅝	6
Portland	75	75½	74⅞	75
Rawlings	17	17⅝	17	18
Rose	11½	12	11¼	12⅝
Union	9¼	9½	9⅝	10
Work	2¼	2⅝	2	2¼

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

All Importers of Dyes Interested in a Hearing on the Classification of Alizarin.

A fine distinction relating to dyes came up before the Board of Classification of the General Appraisers yesterday. The present tariff provides for the free admission of alizarin and artificial alizarin dyes, derived from an element of coal tar. The Collector of this port has refused free entry to a large quantity of powder and paste, entered as alizarin dyes, and has classified such merchandise as "coal tar colors and dyes, not specially provided for," dutiable at 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Several importers have protested, and a large amount of money is involved. The case of the Farbenfabriken Company of Elberfeldt was taken up yesterday as representative of the points at issue, and Edward N. Dickerson of this city appeared as counsel for the protestants. W. J. Gibson, as usual, looks carefully after the Government's interest, and General Appraiser George C. Tichenor, who for many years has made a special study of dyes, conducted the hearing. An interesting variety of samples of the different dyes was displayed. One of the choicest of the dyes was only two years old.

The original alizarin dye, which is a peculiar red coloring matter capable of endless combinations, was obtained by digesting madder root with alcohol and treating the result with sulphuric acid. The artificial alizarin is manufactured in Germany, and imported into this country in such large quantities that it has practically superseded the madder root article. Importers, it is alleged by customs officers, have taken advantage of the tariff exemption of artificial alizarin to enter all kinds of coal oil dyes under that name. The purpose of the present investigation is to define clearly just what kind of dyes may properly be classed as alizarin or artificial alizarin.

The important witness for the importers yesterday was Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, chemist of the Farbenfabriken Company. He described the character of the dyes and the methods of their manufacture. The hearing will be continued next week.

IN THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Appraiser Wakeman Invites Importers to Co-operate with Him—Bottled Spirits Ruling.

With a view of putting himself more in touch with the New York importers and merchants, United States Appraiser Wakeman has sent a circular letter to several hundred of them, saying that it is his desire to systematize the work of his department, so as to reduce to a minimum all vexation and delays to business men. To this end he solicits suggestions.

Appraiser Wakeman has already held several conferences with prominent importers on special matters, with good results. The honest importers have taken hold of this work in earnest, for the avowed reason that their existence as business men depends upon putting an end to fraudulent importations.

Commissioner Scott of the Internal Revenue Bureau has made a ruling that the smallest quantity of spirits which may be entered for withdrawal for export is the contents of an original package which when first entered contained not less than ten gallons. No division of one entry into two or more lots, for the purpose of taxpaying on some and the exportation of others, is allowed. Spirits withdrawn and bottled for export are not allowed to be held in the warehouse, and the order for export must be antecedent to the entry for withdrawal.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of merchandise:

17,814.—Non-en. manf. article, from Johann Faber, Nuremberg, Jan. 8, 1898, 253-5, blue colored pencils, entered at 4.60, advanced to 5.75 marks per gross; 230-1, round lead pencils, No. 2, entered at 4.70, advanced to 5.88 marks per gross; 235-6, hexagon lead pencils, No. 2 and No. 3, entered at 4.80, advanced to 6 marks per gross; 425-6, hexagon lead pencils, No. 2, entered at 4.90, advanced to 6.18 marks per gross; 406, hexagon portfolio pencils, No. 2, entered at 5.40, advanced to 6.75 marks per gross; 104, triangular lead pencils, No. 2, entered at 6.60, advanced to 8.25 marks per gross; 270, ball programme pencils, entered at 3.40, advanced to 4.25 marks per gross; 252, hexagon lead pencils, entered at 8.66, advanced to 10.83 marks per gross; 508, blue colored pencils, entered at 9.40, advanced to 11.75 marks per gross; 504, red colored pencils, entered at 11.40, advanced to 14.25 marks per gross; 517, red colored pencils, entered at 6.58, advanced to 8.23 marks per gross; 650, copying pencils, violet, entered at 4.30, advanced to 5.38 marks per gross; 663, copying pencils, thick violet, entered at 9.60, advanced to 12 marks per gross; similar goods, similar prices. Add cases, paper lining, and boxes.

17,449.—Manufactures of paper, from George Borgfeldt & Co., Berlin, Feb. 18, 1898. Slate notes, 589, entered at 10.50 marks, advanced to 10.75 marks per gross. Entered discount 20 per cent., advanced discount 17½ per cent. Add cases.

17,371.—Cotton hose, from Schiff & Bodenheimer, Chemnitz, Nov. 24, 1897. 7,670, misses' Hermsdorf black 1-ribbed cotton hose d-knee ¼b., sizes 5 to 9½, entered at 4.00 marks per dozen, average price. No advance. 6,011, misses' fast tan 1-1 hose D. K., sizes 5 to 8½, entered at 4.35 marks per dozen, average price. No advance. Discount 5 per cent. Cases, boxes, labels, &c., included.

16,806.—Embroidered articles, from Reichenbach & Co., Plauen, Aug. 21, 1897. Entered at from 60 to 75 marks per meter, plus cutting out, cutting threads, making up, sewing strips, boxes, and cases, and 5 per cent. general expenses and 8 per cent. manufacturers' profit. Advanced to from 16¾ to 37½ mark per meter, net. Add boxes and cases only.

17,400.—Wool dress goods, from Th. Michau & Co., Roubaix, Feb. 21, 1898. Colored popeline, 37 inches, N1818, entered at .87, advanced to 1.08 francs per meter. Colored popeline, 43 inches, A67, entered at 1.62, advanced to 1.80 francs per meter. Discount 5 per cent. Add cases and packing.

17,423-5.—Manufactures of flax, from John Gershill, Dundee, Jan. 25, Feb. 4, 1898. 1,416, loom linen sheeting, 53-inch, entered at 8¼d. per yard. No advance. Discount, 3½ per cent. Add cases.

17,441.—Material for buttons, from Dingelstedt & Co., St. Etienne, Feb. 2, 1898. Entered at various prices, less 15 per cent. discount and cost of legalization and packages. Advanced by addition of cost of packages.

17,418-21.—Manufactures of flax, from Brookfield Linen Company, Limited, Belfast, Dec. 22 to Jan. 22, 1898. 24-inch black canvas, 220, entered at 2 5-16, advanced to 2 9-16d. per yard. 24-inch black canvas, 200, entered at 2¼, advanced to 2¾d. per yard. 32-inch wash roughs, 33, entered at 2⅜, advanced to 2¾d. per yard. 32-inch washed roughs, 355, entered at 2 7-16, advanced to 2¾d. per yard. 66-inch bleached damask, 75, entered at 12⅞, advanced to 13¾d. per yard. 70-inch bleached damask, 85, entered at 13⅞, advanced to 14¼d. per yard. 44-inch washed roughs, 356, entered at 3 13-16, advanced to 4 1-16d. per yard. 36-inch Ballymena, 45W, entered at 10⅞, advanced to 10¾d. per yard. 36-inch white linen, 614H, entered at 13, advanced to 13¾d. per yard. 36-inch white linen, 114, entered at 12⅞, advanced to 13d. per yard. 36-inch family linen, 214, entered at 12⅞, advanced to 13¼d. per yard. 36-inch family linen, 215, entered at 14½, advanced to 14¾d. per yard. 36-inch white linen, 299, entered at 18⅞, advanced to 22d. per yard. 36-inch bleached butcher linen, 69, entered at 4½d. per yard. No advance. 36-inch By. P. loom linen, 350, entered at 9¾, advanced to 10d. per yard. 68x70 bleached damask cloths, 170, entered at 3s. 1d., advanced to 3s. 2d. each. 68x108 damask cloths, 178, entered at 4s. 7d., advanced to 4s. 8d. each. Similar goods, similar prices. Discount, 2½ per cent. Add cases.

4,441 O. P., Chicago.—Art. of linen lace from Jacob A. Seligmann & Co., Berlin, Jan. 18, 1898. Linen renaissance, 9,888-89-6 inches, entered at 6, advanced to 9 marks per dozen. Linen renaissance, 9,828-8-12 inches, entered at 14.25, advanced to 21.25 marks per dozen. Linen renaissance, 9,828-8-20 inches, entered at 48, advanced to 72 marks per dozen. Linen renaissance, 9,828-18-45 inches, entered at 60, advanced to 90 marks per dozen. Discount, 10 per cent. Add cases.

4,420 O. P., Chicago.—Sponges from Silveira & Co., Havana, Jan. 14, 1898. S. W. medium large forms, entered at $1.20 per pound. No advance. Tare, 5 per cent. Add freight from Batabano.

4,337 O. P., St. Louis.—Cotton hose, from Alfred Colditz, Chemnitz, Jan. 14, 1897. 2,677 men's fancy cotton half hose, 9-11, entered at 6.35, advanced to 7 marks per dozen. 2,685 men's fancy lisle half hose, 9-11, entered at 6.60, advanced to 7.25 marks per dozen. Discount, 5 per cent. Cotton hose from Sturm & Dietrich, Chemnitz, Nov. 11, 1897. 4,602 men's fancy ribbed 6-8—1-2, each 10 dozen, entered at 4.40, advanced to 5 marks per dozen. Discount, 5 per cent.

CORRECTION.

17,317, under date of March 9, 1898.—The sizes of the vases are in inches, not feet, as erroneously reported.

STOCK BROKERS INDICTED.

Members of the Old Firm of Macy & Pendleton Accused by Miss Lotta Crabtree.

The Grand Jury yesterday indicted for grand larceny Charles C. Macy and William F. Pendleton, former members of the old firm of Macy & Pendleton, stock brokers at 45 Broadway. Bench warrants for the arrest of the men were issued.

The complainant in the case is Miss Lotta Crabtree, the actress. She was before the Grand Jury as a witness yesterday with her attorney, W. W. Gooch. Another witness was H. G. Cortis, assignee of the firm of Macy & Pendleton, who testified that the assets of the firm were nominally $41,582, but that the actual assets were only $8,944, including $2,000 worth of office furniture.

Macy & Pendleton had several branch offices in this city, and for a time did a large business. When they failed their liabilities were $142,938. Previous to the failure Miss Crabtree, according to her complaint, had $100,000 on deposit with the firm and made a demand upon them for the money. After considerable delay she finally received from them $70,000. With the remaining $30,000 she instructed them to buy for her 200 shares of Manhattan and 100 shares of St. Paul. She made several demands for the stocks, which the firm claimed they had bought in accordance with her instructions, but never received them.

After the failure Pendleton went abroad with a prominent female singer. Macy went to Massachusetts, but has been seen in this city recently.

According to Mr. Cortis, the firm's books do not show that they ever bought stock for Miss Crabtree.

WILL OF NINETY-FIVE WORDS.

Miss Clawson Wrote It in a Book and Provided a Bed for Teachers in Flower Hospital.

A very curious will was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday afternoon. The will, composed of exactly ninety-five words, endows a bed for public school teachers in the Flower Hospital. The bed is placed under control of the Trustees and Directors of the Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association, and is to be known as the Mary Louise Clawson Bed. The will is written in a cheap, brown-covered memorandum book, which probably cost not more than a cent. The will is as follows:

> This is to certify that I, Mary Louise Clawson, being of sound mind and in full possession of all my faculties, desire to have carried out my long entertained determination or resolution to found a bed in the Flower Hospital in New York City, to be placed at the disposal of the Trustees and Directors of the Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association of the City of New York and the State of New York, for the benefit of members of the said association. I desire this bed to be known as the Mary Louise Clawson Bed.
>
> Dec. 29, 1897. M. LOUISE CLAWSON.
>
> I declare this to be my last will and testament.

The verification of the will is as odd as the will itself. The witnesses are Joanna Hartshorn and Samuel Ayers of 55 East Eleventh Street. On the page following the will Samuel Ayers appends this statement:

> I hereby certify that on Dec. 29, 1897, I, Samuel Ayres, of the City, County, and State of New York, did write down as dictated what the said Mary Louise Clark has decided to be her last will and testament. Said writing was made at the house of Stewart Hartshorn, in the town of Short Hills, in the State of New Jersey.
>
> Dec. 29, 1897. SAMUEL AYERS.

Miss Clawson died in Short Hills on Dec. 31, two days after making the will. She has no heirs or next of kin living, except one sister, Jennie G. Martin, who resides in Detroit, Mich.

The petition for probate is offered by Rufus S. Cowing, President of the hospital. The value of the estate, which consists entirely of personal property, is not given.

THE MENOCAL TRIAL POSTPONED

Delay to Give the Defense Time to Get Witnesses.

The members of the board of officers appointed to try Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks at the navy yard here, met in Building No. 7 at the yard yesterday. The court was convened in the court-martial room. Commodore Henry L. Harrison, commandant of the Boston Navy Yard, presided, while First Lieut. Charles H. Lauchheimer, United States Marine Corps, was Judge Advocate. Mr. Menocal was represented by William H. Rand, Jr., with W. F. McAdoo and Lieut. C. L. A. Ingate, United States Marine Corps, as associate counsel. The accused engineer was present.

Mr. Rand stated that the defense had not had time to prepare for the trial, and had been unable to see many of the witnesses who would be called for the defense. The charges were many and of a technical nature that would take time to consider. The most important witness, Augustin Walsh, of the contracting firm of T. & A. Walsh, who finished the work on the dock involved, had been confined to his home suffering with pneumonia, and counsel had been unable to see him. Mr. Rand asked the court to grant six weeks' time to get witnesses together and allow Mr. Menocal time to regain his health. The request was granted, and Secretary Long approved it.

LIEUT. COMMANDER KENT'S CASE

Naval Militia Officer Surprised at Mr. Roosevelt's Reported Action.

Lieut. Commander Kent of the First Battalion of the New York Naval Militia was much surprised yesterday at the report from Washington to the effect that Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt had written to Gov. Black asking him not to accept Kent's resignation until his conduct in connection with the recent court-martial of a seaman of the regular navy had been investigated. Last Summer while executive officer of the United States steamer New Hampshire, which is stationed at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, for the use of the naval militia, Kent reported to Rear Admiral Bunce that one of the caretakers, a man named Sweeney, was absent without leave. When Sweeney was court-martialed Kent was requested to appear before the board of officers appointed to try him and give testimony. This Kent did not do. He afterward sent in his resignation to Gov. Black. When Mr. Kent was seen at his office, 52 William Street, he said:

"I sent in my resignation early in February because I felt I could not spare the time my position required from my business. A few days later, when the accident happened to the Maine, I immediately wrote another letter asking that my resignation be withheld as long as there might be a possible need of my services, and asking for leave of absence. The leave of absence was granted, and so far as I know I am on leave of absence still. On the 15th of this month I was asked by an Ensign of the navy, who was to assist in defending Sweeney, to go over to the court-martial, which I then heard of for the first time, and give my help. I told him that it would be better for Sweeney if I staid away. The next day I received a request from the court-martial to appear before it, but thinking that I could not be of any use I did not go.

"I was at perfect liberty either to go or not, as I pleased, for a summons from a naval court-martial is not binding except on officers and sailors of the regular navy. The reported action of Assistant Secretary Roosevelt is all news to me, and I cannot understand any reason for it."

BIG REDUCTION OF STOCK.

Directors of the Guarantors' Finance Company Vote to Reduce Its Capital by $225,000.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Guarantors' Finance Company of Philadelphia, held at the residence of General Manager Richard F. Loper last evening, it was voted to reduce the capital stock of the company from $725,000 to $500,000 by the surrender of $225,000 of the stock by the stockholders. Over 90 per cent. of the stockholders gave the necessary assent to-day, and the reduction will be made immediately.

The reduction was ordered because of the application made yesterday by Deputy Attorney General Reeder, at the instance of Insurance Commissioner Lambert, in the Dauphin County Court, at Harrisburg, for a receiver, on the ground that the capital stock of the company is impaired to the extent of $464,532.97.

The examination of the company by the Insurance Department, under date of March 1, shows the following assets, which the Commissioner refused to admit as such: Mortgages, $102,138.02; stocks and bonds, $463,500; Kittanning contract, $40,000; Record Publishing Company, $15,000; furniture, $29,759.31; Chestnut Street National Bank, $77,610. These non-admitted assets amount to $768,407.21, so that with them excluded the affairs of the company show a deficit of $464,532.97, instead of a surplus of $303,874.24.

General Manager Loper has issued the following statement to the public:

> The assets, which are considered by the Insurance Department as not available, and which create an impairment in the company's surplus, are of such a character that we can settle with them liabilities to an amount which, with the amount of stock that can be surrendered by the stockholders of the company for the purpose of reducing its capital to $500,000, will place the company in an absolutely solvent condition. No creditor need expect to receive less than 100 per cent. for any claim which he has against the company, and the amount of securities which the company has upon deposit with the various insurance departments are, in themselves, sufficient to return to every policy holder the proportion of his premium, as well as settle all claims under existing policies.

The Guarantors' Finance Company is the successor of the Guarantors' Liability Indemnity Company, which was organized by Richard F. Loper in March, 1892, to transact a general liability insurance business. In April, 1894, it was incorporated with $250,000 capital, which was increased to $500,000 in July, 1895. Since that time the capital has been increased to $1,000,000, with $725,000 paid up. In the Summer of 1897 the company was reorganized, and on the 24th of last November the Guarantors' Finance Company began underwriting. The financial statement issued on that date showed assets of $1,823,007.40, liabilities of $1,468,873.58, inclusive of $725,000 capital stock, and a net surplus of $354,133.82.

The officers of the company are: President—Thomas V. Cooper; Vice President—Richard F. Loper; Second Vice President—John L. Wilson; Treasurer—R. C. Ellis; Secretary—William H. Knorr; Assistant Secretary—Reginald Redford; Actuary—R. S. Keeler; Trust Officer—John C. Grady. United States Senator Boies Penrose is one of the Directors and a member of the Advisory Board.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Arkansas Board of Fire Underwriters is developing friction over the Continental's multiple agencies.

The Indiana Trust Company of Indianapolis has secured the sole agency of the Pennsylvania and the Insurance Company of North America.

S. T. Miller, the North Carolina general agent of the Mutual Life, has been appointed South Carolina manager for the American Union Life.

Insurance Commissioner Campbell of Michigan has notified the companies interested that they must discontinue the issuance of "underwriters' policies" under penalty of the revocation of their respective licenses.

Clinton E. Olmstead of Minneapolis, who recently resigned the agency of the Manchester and the Merchants' of New Jersey to assume the agency of the Northwestern National of Milwaukee, has decided to give up the latter as the result of conferences with Western Union officials.

The case of the Bank of Toronto, the assignee of the John Eaton Company, Limited, against the Keystone Insurance Company, which was set down for the 21st inst. at Toronto before Chief Justice Meredith, has been postponed by him for three weeks, on the ground that the point at issue had already consumed so much of the court's time that he did not think it fair to other litigants. On motion of the plaintiffs, the jury notice was stricken out and the case transferred to the non-jury list. From this motion the Keystone may appeal. Another thing which may have tended to secure this postponement is the fact that in the parallel case of the Bank of Toronto against the Quebec Fire Insurance Company, Justice Ferguson has recently rendered a decision favorable to the bank.

An important conference of marine insurance men was held yesterday in the Directors' Room of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company. President Charles Platt of the Insurance Company of North America presided, and the general situation received thorough discussion. The leading speeches were made by President Platt of the North American, President Anton A. Raven of the Atlantic Mutual, L. Allyn Wight, underwriter of the British and Foreign, and Robert A. Ogilvie, deputy underwriter of the Alliance Marine of England, who is temporarily in the United States. Two committees were appointed, one to propose a basis for permanent organization and the other to consider premium rates and the general conditions of insurance. After a session of two hours the meeting was adjourned to meet on Thursday, the 31st inst., to hear the reports of the two committees. After the conference the underwriters had an informal luncheon at the Downtown Club. There were present at the meeting thirty-five delegates, including the representatives of thirty-one companies, writing insurance on deep-sea marine risks.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Model Land Company of Buffalo; capital, $30,000. Directors—Thomas K. Napus, Arthur N. Benton, and Daniel Vaughan, Buffalo.

Parisian Comb Company of Manhattan; capital, $100,000. Directors—Robert F. Tochtermann, Barbara Tochtermann, and Robert Tochtermann, New York City.

Candee & Krekeler Company of Brooklyn, to deal in builders' supplies; capital, $100,000. Directors—F. C. Candee, Jr., Thomas Krekeler, and William Gates, Brooklyn.

Victoria Hotel Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—William H. Ferguson, Brooklyn; John J. McBride, Manhattan; William H. Wilson, Irvington, N. J.

Brockway Brothers of Fishkill, Dutchess County, to manufacture brick; capital, $20,000. Directors—E. Joseph Brockway, F. A. Brockway, and C. Larue Brockway, Fishkill.

Jefferson Board Mills Company of Wilna, Jefferson County; capital, $20,000. Directors—James H. Hiland, Chicago; John B. Coburn, Carthage; F. W. Herring and William P. Herring, Watertown.

Schmitt Brothers of New York City, to manufacture furniture; capital, $110,000. Directors—Louis Schmitt, Pringle Mitchell, George Schmitt, Von Beck Canfield, Philip Schmitt, and John C. Platt, New York City.

Tupper Lake Telephone Company, to operate in Franklin and St. Lawrence Counties; capital, $1,000. Directors—Nina L. Johnson, E. H. Johnson, Lillian M. Johnson, W. E. La Fountain, Rebecca H. La Fountain, William McLaughlin, and Sarah McLaughlin, Altamont.

Buskirk Elgin Butter and Cheese Association of Buskirk Bridge, Rensselaer County; capital, $4,000. Directors—S. A. Thompson, E. B. Chase, William Hagerty, Benjamin Lockrow, De Morris Pratt, G. Webster Pratt, and Charles Armstrong, Buskirk Bridge.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WORRELL & BEST.—Schedules of Worrell & Best, dealers in furniture at 2,037 Third Avenue, show liabilities, $3,727; nominal assets, $6,968; actual assets, $3,295.

HOWARD MERCANTILE AGENCY.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts yesterday sold out the office furniture of the Howard Mercantile Agency at 346 Broadway for about $360.

JENNIE C. B. REYNOLDS.—Judgment for $5,238 was entered yesterday against Jennie C. B. Reynolds in favor of John H. Graham for the amount now due, with interest on a note which she made on July 2 last for $5,000, payable four months from date to the order of Francis C. Grable at the Franklin Trust Company in Brooklyn. Mr. Grable indorsed the note, and it passed into the hands of Mr. Graham.

PARIS FASHION COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Carraher has received an attachment against the Paris Fashion Company, publisher of fashion journals, of 6 West Fourteenth Street, for $2,106 in favor of Albert McDowell on three demand notes of the company, and put a keeper in charge of the office. The company is a West Virginia corporation organized in July last with a capital stock of $50,000, and succeeded to a portion of the business of Mr. McDowell, who became Vice President of the company.

DAVID BETTMAN.—Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court has appointed William H. Reed receiver of rents of the property 131 and 133 East Fifty-ninth Street and 744 Lexington Avenue, in a suit brought against David Bettman, banker and oil producer of 18 Broadway, who made an assignment on March 5 to Emanuel W. Bloomingdale, by Francis C. Reed, to foreclose a mortgage of $35,000 given by Mr. Bettman on Sept. 21 last. There are prior liens amounting to $49,000, and the total encumbrances on the property are $86,200. The assignee, it was stated, does not want the property as there is no equity on the property for him, and therefore a receiver was deemed necessary.

Out of Town.

DURKEE COAL COMPANY.—James Ball of Fort Scott, Kan., the Bank of Fort Scott, and Mrs. Heath of Pontiac, Mich., preferred creditors of the Durkee Coal Company, have filed suit for the foreclosure of the mortgages, aggregating $35,000, on the company's property in Kansas City and in Cherokee and Crawford Counties, Kansas. A petition for the appointment of a receiver will be presented to the Federal Court of Appeals at St. Louis.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

ALESSI, Alessandro, and E. L. Goodsell Company—New York National Exchange Bank	$2,087
AARONSON, Abraham S.—A. Salwen	38
AKINS, Lloyd, and Walter C. Carlton—J. J. Lyons	82
BLEECKER, James and William—B. Rhodes	118
BEARD, Ira P.—J. Frederick Ackerman	177
BACHMAN, Absolom P.—E. L. Sheldon	95
BOURQUIN, Henry—E. Hartman and another	75
BLADWORTH, George H.—Press Publishing Company	1,796
CONNELLAN, Martin J.—J. McCann	93
CONNELLAN, Mary A.—J. A. Datz	120
CHESHIRE LIME COMPANY—Alfred S. Farnam and another	440
CASPER, Charles—Mechanics' National Bank of New Britain, Conn.	5,962
CATLABERRY, Catharine J.—J. H. Troll	307
DALE, Annie T.—H. M. Bell	298
E. DE BRAEKELEER & CO., LIMITED—M. A. Duret and others	719
EMMERICH, Elizabeth—J. E. Thorley and another, costs	146
FINE, Harris, and David Kidansky—P. Kaskel	23
FINE, Lena—W. Cohn	120
GOLLEVYNE, Iwan—William E. Scholz	204
HALPERIN, Susie—A. Russell	102
HALL, William J.—Hanover National Bank	5,743
HAND, George B.—S. Kiaber and others, costs	122
IBA, Caspar—W. Kiener	372
KASSELL, Solomon—J. Huggins and another	1,191
KELLOGG, David—C. Olcott	160
KOPPLE, David—L. Hartwig and another	113
KEANE, James J.—American Craftsman Publishing Company	29
LEAHY, Margaret, administratrix—W. H. Woolverton, as President, costs	27
LOWENSTEIN, Frank M.—L. Siff and another	425
LINZER, David—R. S. Williamson and another	38
LAMBERT, David—L. M. Sachs	20
LIPIANSKY, Barnett—C. Bishop	79
LAW, Alexander, and Benjamin Phillips—T. L. Townsend	67
MINKE, Elise—D. M. Koehler & Son Company	93
MILLER, Albert—New York Distilling Company	231
MEYER, John—J. B. Ahrens	506
MARKOWITZ, Jacob—A. Berrent and another	56
MOTT, Hopper S.—Chatham National Bank	3,159
MESSNER, William F.—Robert A. Greacen	228
McKEON, Michael—J. Stahl and others	112
McKEON, Michael—William Endemann and others	299
NAILON, John—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	108
NEROZZI, Enrico, and Eliseo Orsi—The German-American Provision Company	41
NICHOLS, Walter W., and Joseph Miller—New York Distilling Company	329
O'DONNELL, John J.—The Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs	119
O'GRADY, James, and Emily I. Kearr—O. A. Farley	287
PLEASANTS, Charles H.—W. Post, executor, &c.	580
PETRY, Henry—A. F. Hunt	339
PEREZ, Manuel—A. Altman	76
ROBINSON, David C.—J. Denenhauer	460
RIGGS, Leon—George Harjes and another	479
ROOS, Louis—B. M. Ewing and others	197
REYNOLDS, Jennie C. B.—John H. Graham	5,238
ROSENBLUM, Louis—Francis R. Masters, assignee	776
SCANNELL, Daniel E.—G. M. Wright	62
STRUVER, Louis—W. Clausen	29
SIMERMEYER, John—H. Weiller	90
STOUT, Francis A.—The Incorporated New London Wash Silk Company	1,163
SAKARIASEN, Bertine—L. F. Coon and another	98
SCHEEL, Herman—J. Corrigan	1,308
SEIDENBERG, Charles, Joseph Feinberg, and Solomon Gluck—Louis Ullmann and another	555
SMITH, Jeremiah T.—F. O. Norton Cement Company	328
SUGENHEIMER, Jacob—George C. Mecke Company	6,014
SMITH, John, Emilio Vigna, Jacques and Maurice Pollatschek, and William Dempsey—The Twelfth Ward Bank	585
THE MORNING JOURNAL ASSOCIATION—Tullia C. Alcorn	3,545
THE CITY TRUST SAFE DEPOSIT AND Surety Company of Philadelphia and Patrick Costello—New York Roofing Company	712
THE CITY TRUST SAFE DEPOSIT AND Surety Company of Philadelphia and Patrick Costello—A. Pollock	150
THE ARTHUR KENNY SHOE COMPANY—Berthold Kahn	1,138
THE MAYOR, &c.—D. Burns	125
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—James Campbell	
TREVETT, Fiske W.—G. M. Wright, assignee	11,644
THE MAGEE CARPET WORKS and James Magee, 2nd—J. H. Lane and others	1,954
VAN SICLEN, Ida B.—Overman Wheel Company	34
VAN CLIEF, Jacob—Artificial Ice Company	100
VIGNA, Emilio—C. S. Hirsch and another	624
VORHAUS, Louis J., as assignee—S. Rouse, costs	157
WEINTRAUB, Jacob—F. Ryall	189
WINTER, John E.—H. Weiller	150
WEISS, Patrick J., and Patrick J. Murray—D. J. Morrissey	123
ZIMMERMAN, Anna—E. M. Gilliat	105

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.03⅛
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.35⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.31
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.30
Iron, Northern No. 1 Foundry	11.75
Cotton, middling	6 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅝
Sugar, granulated	.05½
Molasses, O. K., prime	[illegible]
Beef, family	11.50
Beef, hams	23.00
Tallow, prime	3 11-16
Pork, mess	9.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.30
Butter, creamery, Western	.19

CHICAGO, March 24.—Flour dull, steady. No. 2 Spring wheat, free on board, 90@94c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 88@91c; No. 2 red, $1.01½@1.02; No. 2 corn, 28⅝c; No. 2 yellow, 29@29½c; No. 2 oats, 25⅞@26c; No. 2 white, 48½c; No. 3 white, 27⅞@29c; No. 2 rye, 48½c; No. 2 barley, 34@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.20@1.21; prime timothy seed, $2.85@2.90; mess pork, per bbl., $9.62½@9.67½; lard, per 100 lb., $4.95@4.97½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.82½@5.10; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅞@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.20@5.40c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.19½.

COTTON.

The market for cotton futures lacked important new features. News of all kinds relating to the Cuban situation was eagerly received. At the start prices moved up 1@2 points, on light covering and some foreign buying, but by midday the advance had been supplanted by a loss of 1@2 points, under liquidation of Wall Street and weak long accounts, brought out by sensational war rumors, reported to have originated in Washington. Business was conducted on narrow lines in the afternoon, with the market finally steady at a net gain of 1@2 points. Total sales were 100,900 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	[illegible]
March	5.83	5.83	5.81	[illegible]
April	5.83	5.83	5.80	[illegible]
May	5.86	5.88	5.84	[illegible]
June	5.88	5.89	5.86	[illegible]
July	5.91	5.92	5.88	[illegible]
August	5.94	5.94	5.90	[illegible]
September	5.91	5.92	5.90	[illegible]
October	5.90	5.92	5.90	[illegible]
November	5.92	5.92	5.90	[illegible]
December	5.93	5.94	5.91	[illegible]
January	5.96	5.96	5.96	[illegible]

Southern spot markets, middling: New Orleans, 5½c; Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, [illegible]; Charleston, 5⅝c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 5⅝c; Baltimore, 6⅛c; Augusta, 5⅝c; St. Louis, 5⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, March 24.—Middling uplands, 3 5-16d. December-January, 3 17b; January-February, 3 17b; March, [illegible]; March-April, 3 16½s; April-May, [illegible]; May-June, 3 17s; June-July, 3 17b; July-August, 3 17½s; August-September, 3 17½s; September-October, 3 17½s; October-November, 3 17½s; November-December, 3 17b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	102⅝	102⅝	102	[illegible]
May	99⅝	100⅝	99⅝	[illegible]
July	87	87	85 7-16	[illegible]
Corn—				
May	33⅝	33⅝	33⅛	[illegible]
July	34⅝	34 13-16	34⅝	[illegible]
Oats—				
May	29½	29½	29⅛	[illegible]

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	..	..	..	102⅝
May	105	105⅝	104	104
July	84⅝	84½	82⅝	82⅝
Corn—				
March	..	..	..	27⅝
May	29	29	28⅝	28⅝
July	30⅛	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞
Oats—				
March	..	..	..	24⅝
May	25½	25½	25⅛	25⅛
July	23 5-16	23 5-16	22⅞	22⅞

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

While news of the day was not overwhelmingly bearish, this element in the trade seemed to retain its grip on the markets of the country, and prices, after some early irregularity, showed a severe loss for the day, notably in late positions. Final prices were ½@1⅝c lower. Naturally considerable liquidation attended the decline, but it was assumed by conservative traders that much of the selling here and in the West was for short account. Trades of this sort were based principally on the warmer conditions over the wheat belt and absence of crop damage reports.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 24.—March, 95⅝c; May, 94⅝c; July, 91⅝c; No. 1 hard, 98⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 95⅞c.

MILWAUKEE, March 24.—No. 1 Northern, $1; No. 2 Northern, 97½c; May, 99⅝c; July, 94½c.

DULUTH, March 24.—No. 1 Northern, 97⅝c; May, 97½c; July, 92½c.

Corn.

No. 2, 35⅝@35⅞c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 31c; No. 3, 30¼c; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 white, 32¼c; track, mixed, 31@32½c; track, white, 32⅛@36c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western quoted 58⅝c, naked, free on board, afloat, near by; State rye, 55c, cost, insurance, and freight, track, and 58½@58⅝c, free on board, afloat. BARLEY—Feeding, 42c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; 32½@33c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening navigation. SEEDS—Clover, fair, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.50@$6; timothy, $3@$3.50.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.15@$5.45; Winter straights, $4.50@$4.60; Winter patents, $4.90@$5.35; Spring clears, $4.30@$4.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.90@$4.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.70@$3.80; no grade, $1.50@$1.55. Rye flour, $2.85@$3.25. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.05@$2.15, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 69@70c. Feed—40, 60, and 80 lb. Winter, in bulk, 80@85c; Spring, bulk, 70@75c; middling, bulk, 80@85c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 80@85c; hominy chop, 70c; buckwheat grain, 45c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

PROVISIONS.

Pork—Mess, $9.50@$9.75; family, $11@$11.50; short clear, $10.50@$12.50. Beef—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $11.25@$11.75; packet, $10.25@$11; extra India mess, $15.50@$17. Beef hams, $23. Dressed Hogs—Bacons, 5⅝c; 180-lb., 5⅝c; 160-lb., 5⅝c; 140-lb., 5⅝c; 120-lb., 5¾c; pigs, 5¾c. Cutmeats—Smoking bellies, 6¼c; 10-lb., 6c; 12-lb., 5⅞c; 14-lb., 5⅝@5¾c; pickled shoulders, 4⅞@4½c; pickled hams, 7¼@7¾c; Western green, 16-3 11-16c; country, 3⅝@4¼c. Lard, 5.30@5.35c; city lard, 5.15@5.20c; refined, South America, 5.90c; Continent, 5.55c; Brazil, kegs, 7c; compound, city, 4¼@4½c; Western, 4¼@4⅝c. Stearine—Oleo, 4⅝c; city lard stearine, 6⅝c, nominal.

LIVERPOOL, March 24.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb., 32s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb., 30s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb., 30s 6d; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb., 29s; 40 to 45 lb., 28s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb., 28s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb., 32s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb., 24s. Lard—Prime Western, 26s 9d. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, 38s. Tallow—Prime city, 20s 6d.

COFFEE.

The coffee market showed a disposition to do better, prices improving on covering by local shorts and fair investment buying. On the first call a steady feeling was developed, with August 5 points lower and other months unchanged. This was followed by an advance of 5 points, with trading active as compared with the average day's business of the past few weeks. A feature of the forenoon and early afternoon business was the switching of the Summer positions to the Winter deliveries. Foreign advices, while not particularly bullish, were better than looked for. In the afternoon prices sagged off under lack of support, with the market finally steady at net unchanged prices to 5 points advance. Total sales of futures, 23,000 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85@4.90
April	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90@4.95
May	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.95@5.00
June	..	..	..	5.00@5.05
July	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.05@5.10
August	5.20	5.20	5.15	5.15@5.20
September	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25@5.30
October	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.30@5.35
November	..	..	..	5.35@5.40
December	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.40@5.45
January	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.45@5.50
February	..	..	..	5.50@5.55
March, 1899	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos, good average, 3$050. Hamburg—Unchanged; sales, 15,000 bags. Havre—Unchanged; total sales, 17,000 bags; January, 35.25; February, 35.50; March, 33.50; April, 33.75; May, 33.75; June, 33.75; July, 34; August, 34.25; September, 34.50; October, 34.50; November, 34.75; December, 35; Rio, No. 7, 7$625.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4c; muscovado, 3½c; molasses sugar, 3¼c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19½@20c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 15@16c; prime Summer yellow, 22½c asked; off Summer yellow, 22c nominal; butter grades, 25@27c; prime white, 25@28c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American raw, 41@42c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, boiled, 43@45c; American choice, 43@45c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of pulled wools (scoured) based on Wool Exchange official classification are as follows: Fine, 49@52c; A supers, 46@47c; B supers, 40@42c; C supers, 32@35c; fine combing, 45@48c; combing, 40@41c; California finest, 52@53c; California second, 51c. Western extra, 46@47c; Western super, 40@44c; Western low, 32@35c.

METALS.

IRON—$6.75@$6.90. COPPER—$11.87½@$12. SPELTER—$4.25@$4.35. TIN—$14.30@$14.40. LEAD—$3.75@$3.80.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.65; oil, barrels, $3; pitch, $1.35; spirits turpentine, regulars and machines, 32½@33c; resin, common to good strained, $1.40@1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.55; G, $1.57½; H, $1.77½; I, $1.85; K, $1.90; M, $1.95; N, $2.05; W G, $2.15; W W, $2.35.

SAVANNAH, March 24.—Turpentine, 29c; resin, A, B, C, D, $1.20@$1.25; E, $1.30; F, $1.35; G, $1.40; H, $1.50; I, $1.60; K, $1.65; M, $1.70@$1.80; N, $1.85; W G, $1.95; W W, $2@$2.10.

CHARLESTON, March 24.—Turpentine, nothing doing; resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, March 24.—Turpentine, 28½@29c. Resin, $1.25@$1.30.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steady. CALVES—Veals, $5@$7.50; city dressed, 8@11c. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$4.75; lambs, $5@$6.40; clipped, $5@$5.50. HOGS—[illegible]

[illegible] REAL ESTATE FIELD

[illegible] of Yesterday's Dealings Among the Brokers—Transactions at Auction.

[illegible]-Brothers have sold for Charles [illegible], to William Shoemaker, the five-story brick flat, with stores, 691 Eighth Av[illegible] by 100.

[illegible] & Gildersleeve have purchased, through Benjamin F. Hillery, the residence of the late Mayor Havemeyer, occupying a plot 37.5 by 125, at 335 and 337 West Fourteenth Street. The buyers, it is said, will improve the site by the erection of a seven-story warehouse.

George W. Ruddell has sold the residence [illegible] West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, leaving three unsold of a row of five recently completed.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to a Mr. [illegible]lander the lot, Ninetieth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Fifth Avenue, and, to Feinberg & Freedman the two four-story brick dwellings, 186 and 188 Henry Street, 51 by 100.

It is reported that the same firm of operators has resold to Fay & Stacom the factory property at Monroe and Jefferson Streets, the purchase of which from E. H. Crompton was reported yesterday.

Details will probably be given out to-day by a down-town broker concerning a deal involving about $750,000.

Brooke & Georger have sold for Peres M. Stewart, to Dr. David Randell, the three-story brownstone front dwelling, 141 East Fifty-sixth Street, 19 by 100.5.

Barnett & Co. have sold for Henry and Hartman Schmidt, to Miss Minnie Powers, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 29 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 18 by 60 by 100.

John B. Keller has sold to the New York Central Building Association the five-story brick building, 210 East Fifty-seventh Street, 18.7 by 100.4.

Plans are in preparation for a magnificent residence to be erected by Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark on the plot at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and Eighty-ninth Street, purchased by her from Cyrus Clark last September. The sale of the property under foreclosure to one of the defendants in the action on Wednesday was, it is understood, only a formal proceeding to remove certain restrictions which will enable the owner to go ahead with the plans for its improvement.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Domenico Garofalo, for $9,500, the four-story brick tenement 515 Washington Street, 21.3 by 56.5 by 21.2 by 56.3.

William Kennelly sold in foreclosure to Julius Katzenberg for $7,300 the lot 223 Lewis Street, 24.6 by 89.9 by 25 by 90.11.

Thompson & Pryor sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Eloise M. Breese, for $31,000, the five-story brick tenement, with store, 580 Third Avenue, 27.11 by 95 by 13.11 by 96; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, James L. Breese and Henry V. Higgins, Trustees, for $40,000, the five-story brick tenement, with store, 582 Third Avenue, 29 by 95.

John T. Boyd sold at public auction to M. Joseph Naughton for $2,500 the plot southeast corner of Kelly and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Streets, 45.3 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, William R. Rose and Gibson Putzel, for $7,800, the three two-story frame dwellings, Jennings Street, south side, 126 feet west of the Southern Boulevard, 52 by 128.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Thomas C. Kinney, referee, 643 East Thirteenth Street, north side, 142.6 feet west of Avenue C, 27 by 103.3, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $21,429.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 139 West Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 500 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 29.6 by 98.9 by 31 by 98.9, with stores and three-story brick tenement at rear.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 420 Lenox Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 17 by 85, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $20,137.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 100.8 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25.5 by 103, John Welcker of 385 St. Nicholas Avenue, owner; M. V. B. Ferdon, architect; cost, $22,000.

No. 242 to 246 Madison Street, for two six-story and basement brick flats, with stores, 32 by 80, Polstein & Feinberg of 200 Henry Street, owners; M. Bernstein of 145 Centre Street, architect; cost, $60,000.

No. 91 Henry Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25.6 by 88.2, Polstein & Feinberg, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $25,000.

Ninety-first Street, north side, 100 feet west of Central Park West, for two six-story brick and stone flats, 45 by 88.8, M. A. Brown of 128 West Ninety-third Street, owner; Henry Andersen of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $140,000.

Harlem River, east side, Mott Haven Canal, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Railroad Avenue, for a one-story steel freight shed, 168 by 35, Harlem Transfer Company of 47 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, owner; W. G. Berg of 261 West Fifty-second Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 50 by 82.10, Joseph W. Campbell of 247 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $25,000.

West End Avenue, east side, 50.11 feet south of One Hundred and Second Street, for a six-story brick flat, 59 by 86.6; Mary E. Dempsey, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $50,000.

First Avenue, east side 76.9 feet north of Seventy-second Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 88; Emil Green of 182 East Seventy-second Street, owner; A. Balschun, Jr., architect; cost, $23,000.

No. 369 Grand Street, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 86.9; Woodbury G. Langdon of 719 Fifth Avenue, owner; A. O. Hoddick, architect; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, south side, 50 feet east of Convent Avenue, for four three-story-and-basement brick dwellings, 17 by 54.4 and 16.6 by 50.4; Moore & Ashley of 433 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, owners; F. W. Moore, architect; cost, $28,000.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, northeast corner of Morningside Avenue, for two six-story brick flats, 40 by 85.7 and 60.10 by 95; Elizabeth Moore of 81 Morningside Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $150,000.

Main Street, southwest corner of Bay Avenue, City Island, for two two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 54; K. Boeger, owner; Kerby & Co., architects; cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 300 feet east of Southern Boulevard, for a two-story frame stable, 30 by 50; Charles Stearns, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $1,800.

Alterations.

No. 914 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; Michael Bergmann, owner; P. F. Brogan, architect; cost, $600.

Nos. 103 and 105 Lewis Street, to two five-story brick tenements; William O'Brien of 50 Liberty Street, owner; Max Muller of 21 Centre Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 14 West Twenty-second Street, to a four-story and basement brick store; S. Blackwell, owner; Jardine, Kent & Jardine of 1,262 Broadway, architects; cost, $8,000.

No. 37 East Sixty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Gertrude R. Hoyt, owner; Lienan & Nash, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 308 East Twentieth Street, to a four-story brick flat; J. H. Henshaw, owner; J. J. Gavigan, architect; cost, $2,750.

Willis Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, to a five-story brick tenement; W. C. Delger of 108 East Fifty-eighth Street, owner; Frank Wolfgang, architect; cost, $600.

[illegible]en Avenue, northeast corner of Union Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Thomas F. Kennedy, premises, owner; William A. O'Hea, architect; cost, $1,750.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, March 24.

AUDUBON AV, w s, 49.11 ft s of 189th St, 50x100; Max Marx to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company ... $1
AVENUE A, w s, 100 ft n of 8th St, 30x75; Henry Osterweis, executor, &c., to David Osterweis and another ... 10,000
AVENUE C, w s, 100 ft n of 8th St, 20x[illegible]; 17th St, n s, 150 ft w of 6th Av, [illegible] block; Henry Osterweis and others to David Osterweis ... 1
CALDWELL AV, e s, 360 ft n of 161st St, 20x125; Kate B. Decker to Clara Decker ... 1
COLUMBUS AV, w s, 75.9 ft n of 97th St, 25x100; John Rollmann and wife to Mary M. Mills ... 1
COURTLANDT AV, s e corner of 152d St, 50.6x100; Thomas Lenane and wife to Herman Schmuck and another ... 1
[illegible] AV, e s, [illegible] ft n of Oakland Place, [illegible] Company to Julia [illegible] ... 1
LAIGHT ST, [illegible] of St. John's Lane, [illegible]; Clara J. Brown to Theresa D. Browning ... 1
LOT 7, map of portion of Hunt estate; E. B. Levy to Patrick Oxley ... 1
LOT 47, map of Lott G. Hunt estate, near Van Nest Station, 25x100; Edward Sherman and wife to Frank Fasulo ... 260
LOTS 110, 111, and 112, map of Van Nest Park; [illegible] Levy to Angelo Rezzano ... 1,350
MARKET ST, 48, 25x87.7; Jacob Korn to Abraham Siegel and another ... 100
NAEGLE AV, n e corner of Academy St, 100x160; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Simon Sichel ... 100
NAEGLE AV, n e corner of Academy St, 100x160; Post Av, s s, 100 ft e of Academy St, 150x150; Sherman Av, s e corner of Hawthorne St, runs s e 300x s [illegible] x 300 x n 50x w 100 to street x n [illegible]; Post Av, s w corner of Emerson St, 100x[illegible]; Charlton W. Crane to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company ... 1
ST. NICHOLAS AV, 771, 20x109.10x20x105.6; Amanda M. De Graaf and another, executors, &c., to Emil S. Levi ... 1
TERRACE VIEW AV, s e s, 175.10 ft n w from corner of Terrace View Av and Jacobus Place, runs s e 65.1x n e 30x n w 88.9, to avenue, and s w 30; Jules E. Schneider to Margaret T. Van Nest ... Omitted
THOMPSON ST, 35 and 37, n w s, 18.5x60, to alley; Thompson St, n w s, 149 ft s of Broome St, 1x60; Kate V. Gibson to F. C. Linde Company, re-recorded ... 1
WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 173d St, 25x90; William Hugershoff to Jacob Kolbeck ... 7,000
WEST END AV, n e corner of 88th St, 20.8x100; Walter E. Ward to Robert A. Evans ... 1
WEST END AV, n e corner of 88th St, 20.8x100; Robert A. Evans to Walter E. Ward ... 1
WEST END AV, s w corner of 68th St, 100.5x100; Henry M. Denton to Gottfried Johnson ... 100
1ST AV, e s, 18.11 ft s of 118th St, 75x—; Henriette Wissler to Katchen Elm ... 1
3D AV, as widened, s e s, at s w boundary line of school property, 125x272.11x irregular; Max Marx and another to Ernst Marx Nathan Company ... 1
5TH AV, n s, w ½ of Lot 1,050, map of the village of Wakefield, 50x114; Arthur Stewart and wife to Charles Muir ... 1
7TH AV, n e corner of 112th St, 201.10 ft to 113th St, x 100; Simon Adler and another to Edwin B. Stanton ... 1
8TH AV, w s, 309.8 ft s of 133d St, 25.3x100; William A. Chanler to John A. Prigge ... 10
12TH AV, n w corner of 4th St, 114x105, Wakefield; Paul Schoenbein to Mary Phillips ... 5,000
17TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 6th Av, 20x½ block; Henry Osterweis, executor and trustee, to David Osterweis and another ... 15,000
22D ST, n s, 353.6 ft w of 6th Av, 21.6x98.9; United States Trust Company, executor, to Michael Rowan ... 24,000
34TH ST, 130 West, 25x98.9; Alexander V. Fraser to Samuel W. Peck ... 100
46TH ST, 108 West, 20x100.5; Edward E. McCall, referee, to James V. Falvey ... 15,200
52D ST, n s, 300 ft w of 11th Av, 26x100.5; Katchen Elm to Emil and Henriette Wissler ... 24,500
55TH ST, s s, 254.2 ft w of 9th Av, 20.10x75.11x21x78.7; Laura A. Delano and others to Margaret Devlin ... 6,000
72D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x102.2; Elizabeth S. Clark to Cyrus Clark ... 100
87TH ST, s s, 158.11 ft e of 4th Av, 18.6x100.8; Henry Steinbach to Edwin Gomez and others ... 1
88TH ST, n s, 337.9 ft e of 4th Av, —x100.8x25.6x100.8; Henry Thompson, referee, to Florence J. McCarthy ... 3,500
88TH ST, n s, 337.9 ft e of 4th Av, 25.6x100.8; Florence J. McCarthy to Joseph Stegmayer ... 100
89TH ST, n s, 412 ft w of West End Av, 174.11x161x irregular; Edward E. Black to Elizabeth S. Clark ... 1
89TH ST, n s, 393 ft w of West End Av, 19x irregular; Edward E. Black to Elizabeth S. Clark ... 100
89TH ST, n s, 393 ft w of West End Av, 19x irregular; David Rothschild to Moses K. Wallach ... 100
98TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Morris Mandelstein to Owen Costello ... 25,250
98TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company to Morris Mandelstein ... 2,000
100TH ST, 226 East, 25x100.7; Frieda Hart to Charles Naarden ... 1
100TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.9; Harriet W. Barnard, as trustee, to Max Nathan and others ... 1
100TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.9; Gertrude M. Taylor and another to Max Nathan and others ... 1
101ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Moses Cohn and wife to David Rothschild ... 100
101ST ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Moses Cohn and wife to David Rothschild ... 100
127TH ST, 118 West, 16.8x99.11; Harry Brown and wife to Philip Bohnet ... 1
130TH ST, s s, 91.10 ft w of Madison Av, 18x99.11; Henry and Hartman Schmidt to Minnie Powers ... 1,000
134TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 150x100; the City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company to Mark E. Stevens ... 1
143D ST, s s, 400 ft e of 11th Av, 25x99.11; Edward M. Bloomer to Sarah J. Bloomer ... 1
152D ST, 557 West, 15x99.11; Emma C. H. Scheuermann to Ferdinand C. Bamman ... 1
157TH ST, n w corner of Melrose Av, 49x101.8; William F. Schneider to Enoch C. Bell ... 1
167TH ST, s e s, 113.10 ft s w of Fox St, 25x85.10x26.8x95.3; David Lackenbruch and wife to Hannah Levi ... 1
169TH ST, s w corner of Prospect Av, 21.1x94.1x20x87.3; Thomas Farley to Carl Weiss ... 11,300
182D ST, n s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 25x99.11; Edward T. McCrystal, executor, &c., to Martin H. Ray ... 6,800

Recorded Leases.

APPEL, Solomon, to Max Schwartz; 255 Houston St, 5 years ... 2,100
BITTERMAN, Theodore, to Samuel Rosenblum; 57 Cannon St, 5 years ... 300
COWEN, N., to Joseph Jung; 773 Columbus Av, 3 years ... $720 to 780
EARLE, William H., and another, executors, to Robert Reid Company; Grand Circle No. 8, at 8th Av, between 58th and 59th Sts, store, 1 year ... 1,200
HASS, John D., to Henry Holter; 446 West 36th St, 5 5-12 years ... 1,140
KELLY, Thomas P., and another, executors, to Alfred Belev; 618 6th Av, 2 years ... 2,600
WHITE, Morris, to Charles Stirlz; 2,232 5th Av, 3 years ... 420

Recorded Mortgages.

BELL, Enoch C., to New York Security and Trust Company; n w corner of 157th St and Melrose Av, 1 year ... $18,000
BORGES, John C., to Josephine Hess; s e corner of 7th Av and 122d St, 2 years ... 40,000
BRUNSCH, Albert E., to Caroline Mank; n s of 13th St, 220.11 ft e of Avenue A, 5½ years ... 1,000
BUCHANAN, Michael, to New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations; 106 West 101st St, 5 years ... 12,000
BUSHMANN, Amalie, to Frederick W. Wurster; n e corner of Robbins Av and 150th St; n w corner of 162d St and Melrose Av, 3 years ... 8,000
BUSHMANN, Amalie, to Sophia Bolte; Robbins Av, n e corner of 150th St, 2 years ... 1,750
COSTELLO, Owen, to Morris Mandelstein; s s of 98th St, 100 ft e of Park Av, 3 months ... 8,000
DEVLIN, Margaret, to Sarah W. Downer; s s of 55th St, 254.2 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years ... 10,000
ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Charlton W. Crane; s s of Post Av, 100 ft e of Academy St, 2 years ... 1,000
ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Charlton W. Crane; n w corner Post Av and Emerson St, 2 years ... 1,000
ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Charlton W. Crane; n e corner of Naegele Av and Academy St, 2 years ... 1,000
ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Charlton W. Crane; s e corner of Hawthorne St and Sherman Av, 2 years ... 2,000
EVANS, Robert A., to the Baron de Hirsch Fund; n e corner of West End Av and 88th St, 5 years ... 32,500
FALVEY, James V., to William Wicke and others, executors; 108 West 46th St, 3 years ... 10,000
GERTH, Elizabeth and Ethel, to Michael T. Brophy and others, executors; 1,110 Forest Av, 1 year ... 7,000
GILBERT, Frank W., to Mary Hopkins; Madison Av, s e corner of 126th St, demand ... 2,600
HATFIELD, Fletcher W., to Oscar W. Allcot; e s of Mohegan Av, 145 ft s of Woodruff Av, or 176th St, installments ... 1,200
HEIDEL, Emma, to David Stevenson Brewing Company; n ½ of Lot 6, map of the village of Mount Hope, demand ... 1,300
JACKSON, Stephen H., to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; n w corner of Madison Av and 132d St, 5 years ... 10,000
JOHNSON, Gottfried, to Henry M. Denton; s w corner of West End Av and 68th St, 1 year ... 21,000
KERVAN, Charles, to Clarence Cary and another, trustees; s w corner of 7th Av and 144th St, 3 years ... 28,000
KERVAN, Charles, to Bradley & Currier Company; s w corner of 7th Av and 144th St, 1 year ... 3,525
LAKE, William H., to Mary A. A. Woodcock; w s of Hamilton Terrace, 100 ft s of 144th St, 3 years ... 15,000
LAKE, William H., to Harriet H. Wilcox; w s of Hamilton Terrace, 136.6 ft s of 144th St, 3 years ... 15,000
LAKE, William H., to Elbert S. Carman; w s of Hamilton Terrace, 443 ft n of 141st St, 5 years ... 15,000
LAKE, William H., to Hudson River Bank; w s of Hamilton Terrace, 154.6 ft s of 144th St, demand ... 30,000
LAKE, William H., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; w s of Hamilton Terrace, 206.6 ft s of 144th St, demand ... 20,000
LAKE, William H., to Harriet H. Wilcox; w s of Hamilton Terrace, 119.6 ft s of 144th St, 3 years ... 15,000
LAKE, William H., to Mary A. A. Woodcock; w s of Hamilton Terrace, 241.6 ft s of 144th St, 3 years ... 14,500
LAKE, William H., to Elbert S. Carman; w s of Hamilton Terrace, 425 ft n of 141st St, 5 years ... 15,000
LAMPHEAR, Ida B., to Emma B. Levin; 32 4th Av, or St, Wakefield, installments ... 3,000
LAMPHEAR, Ida B., to Emma B. Levin; 34 and 36 4th Av, or St, Wakefield, installments, (two mortgages) ... 3,000
LEVI, Hannah, to Eugene M. Chargois; s s of 167th St, 113.11 ft w of Fox St, 2 years ... 650
LEVY, Sarah, to the German Savings Bank; s s of 31st St, 250.3 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year ... [illegible]
LIBBEY, Jonas M. and Frederick A., to [illegible] ... [illegible]
MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s s of 98th St, 100 ft e of Park Av, 2 years ... 3,000
MANKO, John and Theresia, to Morris Kahn; s w corner of 4th Av and 14th St, Wakefield, 2½ years ... 1,500
MAYER, Isaac, to Frederic de P. Foster; Madison Av, s w corner of 101st St, 3 years ... 26,000
MAYER, Theobald, to Eliza Worthington; w s of Old Fordham Av, 212.9 ft n of 175th St, 1 year ... 500
MAYER, Isaac, to Cornelius F. Kingsland; w s of Madison Av, 50.11 and 75.11 ft n of 101st St, (two mortgages,) 3 years ... 36,000
MAYER, Isaac, to Frederic de P. Foster; w s of Madison Av, 25 ft s of 101st St, 3 years ... 18,000
McKEONE, Thomas, to William E. White; n s of 112th St, 160 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year ... 8,000
McKEONE, Thomas, to Anna C. Stephens, executrix, &c.; n s of 112th St, 120.8 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years ... 20,000
McKEONE, Thomas, to Anna C. Stephens, executrix, &c.; n s of 112th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years ... 20,000
MILLER, Mary M., and James, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; w s of Columbus Av, 75.9 ft n of 97th St, 5 years ... 16,000
MILLER, John L., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 77th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years ... 40,000
NAARDEN, Charles, to Anne W. Greenwood; s s of 100th St, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year ... 2,500
NATHAN, Marcus, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 133d St, 300 ft e of Cypress Av, 3 years ... 4,000
OGDEN, James W., to Henry L. Pratt; s s of 161st St, 98 ft e of Eagle Av, 5 years ... 16,000
POLSTEIN, Isaac, and Louis Cohen to Robert Carter; 159 Monroe St, 3 years ... 25,000
REZZANO, Angelo, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 110, 111, and 112, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, 1 year ... 1,200
ROTHSCHILD, David, to Karl M. Wallach; 426 East 86th St, 1 year ... 1,000
ROTHSCHILD, David, to August Horrman and another, trustees; 426 East 86th St, 5 years ... 15,000
ROWAN, Michael, to Union Trust Company, trustee; 133 West 22d St, 5 years ... 15,000
ROZELL, James, to the Greenwood Cemetery; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 29.6 ft s of 124th St, 5 years ... 30,000
SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Thomas Lenane; s e corner of Courtlandt Av and 152d St, installments, (two mortgages,) 9 months ... 62,000
SCHNEIDER, Louis A., to John W. Cornish; Jackson Av, w s, 159 ft s of 166th St; Jackson Av, e s, 159 ft s of 166th St, demand ... 18,771
SCHNEIDER, Louis A., to Florinda J. Tilford; Jackson Av, w s, 245.11 ft s of 166th St, 3 years ... 4,000
SCHNEIDER, Louis A., to Isabel Milne, as guardian; Jackson Av, w s, 228.7 ft s of 166th St, 3 years ... 4,000
SCHNEIDER, Louis A., to Agnes V. Hobart; Jackson Av, 1,049, w s, 263.3 ft s of 166th St, 3 years ... 4,000
SCHNEIDER, Louis A., to Louisa B. Van Nostrand; Jackson Av, w s, 280 ft s of 166th St, 3 years ... 4,000
SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Lena Kuntz; 101st St, 53 East, 3 years ... 4,000
SIEGEL, Abraham, and Isaac Grossman to Jacob Korn; 48 Market St, 1 year ... 7,500
SMITH, Mary A., to Henrietta Gehring; e s of Lenox Av, 66.10 ft n of 126th St, 5 years ... 9,000
SNARES, or Schnares, Mary, to Herman Mundheim; e s of Anthony Av, 26.9 ft s of 174th St, 2 years ... 100
SPRUNG, Isaac and Julia, to Louis Fischer; e s of Willett St, 100 ft n of Grand St, 1½ years ... 6,000
STANTON, Edwin B., to Simon Adler and another; 7th Av, e s, extends between 112th and 113th Sts, demand ... 26,500
STANTON, Edwin B., to German Savings Bank; n e corner of 7th Av and 112th St, 1 year ... 155,000
STANTON, Edwin B., to German Savings Bank; s e corner of 7th Av and 113th St, 1 year ... 155,000
STEGMAYER, Joseph, to Florence J. McCarthy; n s of 88th St, 337.9 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year ... 9,000
TANENBAUM, Emanuel, to Samuel L. Bear; 52 Washington St and 29 West St, 1 year ... 6,000
TOERNER, August H., to Michael Devlin; s s of New St, 494 ft w of Union Av, 5 years ... 3,250
WISSLER, Emil and Henriette, to Katchen Elm; n s of 52d St, 300 ft e of 11th Av, installments ... 6,000
WOOLLEY, James V. S., to Joseph F. Stier; e s of 5th Av, 49.11 ft s of 128th St, 1 year ... 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALTMAN, Henry, to Samuel H. Myers ... Nom.
BARNARD, Henry H., to John De Hart ... $500
BERRIAN, Samuel L., to Maximilian Polsinski ... 1,250
BILGER, James, to Hannah Sheehy ... Nom.
BOGERT, Harriet L., to Mary L. Higgins, guardian ... 1,512
BREESE, James L., and another, executors, to Eloise L. Breese ... 20,345
BREESE, James L., and another, executors, to James L. Breese and another, executors, (2 assignments) ... 16,077
COLLIER, Katherine D., to Warren Delano, Jr., guardian, &c. ... 4,000
ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Charlton W. Crane ... 7,000
HOPKINS, Mary, to Henry H. Jackson ... 2,500
LESE, Louis, to Joseph and John Ruff ... 2,800
LESLIE, Warren, to Charles Cahn ... 600
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to New York Security and Trust Company, (3 assignments) ... 44,100
RICKERSON, Martin L., to Emmeline C. Rickerson, trustee ... 2,500
SMITH, Percival C., to R. W. Underhill, guardian, &c. ... 16,000
SMITH, Percival C., to Hannah U. Hicks ... 4,018
SNOW, Frederick A., to Continental Trust Company of New York ... Nom.
STERN, Caroline, to Julius Robertson ... 950
STERN, Jacob, to Isaac and Louis Stern, executors ... 30,500
STERN, Jacob, to Isaac Stern ... 2,000
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to the American Geographical Society of New York ... 16,000
THE NORTHERN IMPROVEMENT Company to Noah C. Rogers ... 1,500
THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK to William F. Newkirk ... Nom.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Josephine T. Colt ... 18,000
VAN WAGENEN, Cornelia, to S. R. E. Gentles ... 1,000
WARREN, Joseph, to Bell Brothers ... Nom.
WHARTON, Edith M., to St. John the Baptist Foundation ... 6,000
WINSLOW, Edward, to Frederick A. Snow ... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOME ST, 508 and 510; William Schindele against Mutual Building Company, owner; John Wyman, contractor ... $315
WEBSTER AV, n e corner of Alden Place, 4 lots, —x—; William C. Upton against Samuel H. Vanderbeek, owner and contractor ... 172
3D ST, 54 and 56 West; Hopkins & Co. against Maurice Deshong, owner; Alden Realty Company and Franklin A. Thurston, owners and contractors ... 299
14TH ST, 20 East; the Herm Hafers Iron Works against Fredinand M. Thieriot, owner; Morris Young, owner and contractor ... 200
136TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; R. McLaughlin's Sons against Herman Engelhardt, owner; Giacomo Vicrotto, contractor ... 584
142D ST, 501, n s, extends from Amsterdam Av to Hamilton Place; John Fehn against Henry D. Bayne, owner and contractor ... 24

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

MARKET ST, 48; Jacob Korn, with Abraham Siegel and Isaac Grossman, 9 payments ... 11,000
WEST END AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 102d St, 50x100; David E. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hamershlag, with Mary E. Dempsey, 12 payments ... 38,000

Lis Pendens.

BROOME ST, 303; George Millett against Timothy D. Sullivan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. T. Magee.
FOREST AV, e s, 175 ft n of Elm St, 25x100; Frank Weber and another against Lawrence and Fannie Weber, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, J. A. Lynch.
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 176.8 ft s of 187th St, proposed, 25.3x187x25x190.5; King's Bridge Road, e s, 75.8 ft s of 187th St, proposed, 50.6x97.3x50x104.2; Welcome S. Jarvis, trustee, against Joseph H. Cain and others, (two actions of foreclosure of mortgages;) attorney, H. P. Whitehead.
WEST BROADWAY, w s, adjoining Lot E, map of property of Francis Cooper, runs w 90x s 38x e 90x n 43 to beginning; Daniel Lord and another against Charles H. Taylor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. H. Beers.
15TH ST, 132 West; Herman Wronkow against Jennie Kaiser, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. S. Ritterband.
63D ST, n s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 16.9x100.5; Henry B. Auchincloss, executor, &c., against Bessie Coady and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Varnum & Harison.
124TH ST, 344 East; Meyer A. Bernheimer against Joseph Stern and others, executors, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Platzek, Stroock & Herzog.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 481—North American Commercial Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Reassigned for argument on April 11 at the head of the call for that day.

No. 86—George Schallenberger, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

No. 87—George E. Paul, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

No. 88—J. Otis Paul, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and

No. 17—Clarence E. Collins, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of New Hampshire.—Argument continued by William D. Guthrie, for the plaintiffs in error, by John G. Johnson for the defendant in error, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and concluded by William D. Guthrie for the plaintiffs in error.

No. 141—Pullman's Palace Car Company, appellant, vs. Central Transportation Company, and

No. 496—Pullman's Palace Car Company, petitioners, vs. Central Transportation Company.—Argument commenced by Edward S. Isham for appellant and petitioner and continued by F. P. Prichard for appellee and respondent.

Call for to-day: Nos. 141, (and 496.)

Calendar for Friday, March 25.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. Motion Calendar. Adjourned Cases.
1—Fuller vs. Under[illegible].
2—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Am. Gas Control Co.
3—Pepper vs. Gramm[illegible].
4—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
5—Am. Graphophone Co. vs. Walcott.
6—Dooley vs. Tamsen.
7—Fletcher vs. May.
8—Terry vs. American Museum of Nat. History.
9—Hahn vs. Goodman.
10—Sun Printing and Publishing Co. vs. Associated Press.
Cases Noticed.
11—Howard Mfg. Co. vs. Erisston.
12—Cary Mfg. Co. vs. De Haven.
13—Maloy vs. Duden.
14—Dooley vs. Tamsen.
15—Venner vs. Fitzgerald.
16—Wirt vs. Farrelly.
17—Liebig's Extract of Meat Co. vs. Walker.
18—J. C. Ayer & Co. vs. Ayres.
19—Monarch Cycle Mfg. Co. vs. Ludwig.
20—Fisher vs. McNaught.
21—Liebig's Extract of Meat Co. vs. Walker.
22—Am. Graphophone Co. vs. Walcott & Leeds.
23—Whelen vs. Man. Ry. Co.
24—McNamara vs. New England R. R. Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 408, 441, 450, 1202, 434, and 382.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.
1—Isaacs vs. Calder.
2—In re Int. Soc'y of Hotel Employes.
3—Brennan vs. Gale.
4—Blanc vs. Blanc.
5—Same vs. same.
6—In re Smith.
7—Kelly vs. Earnest.
8—Elias vs. Schweyer.
9—Paget vs. Melcher. (2 cases.)
10—Feldstein vs. Richardson. (4 cases.)
11—State Trust Co. vs. Casino Co.
Non-enumerated motions.
28—Predigested Food Co. vs. Scott.
29—In re Steinway.
30—In re Griscom.
31—Wertheimer vs. Independent Order T. S. of I.
33—In re Lyman.
34—Lindenheim vs. Man. Ry. Co.
36—In re Lyman.
39—In re Lyman.
40—Raphael vs. Mencke.
41—Lynch vs. Carter.
42—People ex rel. Belden Club vs. Hilliard.
44—In re Archer & Pancoast Co.
45—People ex rel. Throckmorten vs. McCartney.
46—Crawford vs. Canary.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Robinson.
2—In re Voght.
3—W. A. Gaines Co. vs. Mets.
4—In re Clark.
5—Auerbach vs. Windsor.
6—Mahler vs. Klemme.
7—Auger vs. Herter.
8—Layman vs. John Anderson & Co.
9—Chapins vs. Frances.
10—Montgomery vs. Knickerbocker.
11—Hall vs. Black.
12—G. W. Lederer Co. vs. Jordan.
13—Sawyer vs. White.
14—Browning vs. Roberts.
15—Merriam vs. Wood & Parker Co.
16—Manning vs. Scherrer.
17—Regan vs. Regan.
18—Brennan vs. Lawlor.
19—Welch vs. Welch.
20—Hickok vs. Bailey.
21—Allner vs. Hunha.
22—Nally vs. Brady.
23—Washington Life Insurance Co. vs. Beckel.
24—Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank vs. Regan.
25—Cooper vs. Hills Bros. Co.
26—Cochrane vs. Buchanan.
27—Met. Trust Co. vs. Broadbelt.
28—Michelbacker vs. McNiece.
24—Siegel vs. Lichtenstein.
30—Kirkpatrick vs. Steinhardt.
31—Voorhees vs. Bell & Bogart Soap Co.
32—Sumner vs. Clark.
33—Faccini vs. Tamsen.
34—Hamersley vs. Forgotson.
35—Bent vs. Bent.
36—Zarin vs. Zarin.
37—McGinty vs. Throp.
38—Bean vs. Morrill.
39—In re J. T. Camp Co.
40—Benecke vs. Haebler.
41—Lippmann vs. Levison.
42—In re Palen.
43—Rosenfeld vs. Rosenfeld.
44—Sneckner vs. Sneckner.
45—Reed vs. Poucher.
46—Waldron vs. Van Ness.
47—Mets vs. Singer.
48—Durgeldein vs. Johnson.
49—In re 169th St.
50—In re Hepe.
51—Sternbach vs. Friedman.
52—Scriven vs. Clark.
53—In re Nelson Av.
54—Allen vs. Thuren.
55—In re Clinton Av.
56—New Brunswick Rubber Co. vs. Weaver Cycle Mfg. Co.
57—In re Scy Angie Cigar and Cheroot Co.
58—Kauffeld vs. Lyman.
59—In re Bostwick.
60—Walton vs. McMorrow.
61—People, &c., vs. Morrissey.
62—Lange vs. Hirsch.
63—Pape vs. Delahunty.
64—Wortman vs. Behrens.
65—Macdonald vs. Howard.
66—Jones vs. Howard.
67—Hatch vs. O'Connor.
68—Winkelmann vs. Nafew.
69—Blackledge vs. Lynch.
70—Harby vs. Rogers.
71—Gearon vs. Schaeffel.
72—People, &c., vs. Ebert.
73—Same vs. Sartori.
74—Murphy vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
75—Daly vs. Williams.
76—Block vs. Mathews.
77—Alling vs. Niagara Paper Mills.
78—Garber vs. Gottesfeld.
79—Alderman vs. Harriott.
80—Blair vs. Newton.
81—Cooper vs. Cooper.
82—In re Keegan.
83—In re Maxwell & Dempsey.
84—Haynes vs. Eq. Life Assurance Society.
85—McLoughlin vs. Singer.
86—Sternbach vs. Friedman.
87—U. S. Stock and Grain Co. vs. Poddock.
88—Donnie vs. Donnie.
89—Kyle vs. Kyle.
90—Bickerton vs. Bickerton.
91—People, &c., vs. Rogers.
92—Rabinovits vs. Rabinovitz.
93—Hall vs. Cordler.
94—Rau vs. Royal Ins. Co.
95—Hampe vs. Callahan.
96—Spritzer vs. Spritzer.
97—Gates vs. Bricks.
98—Boyd vs. Boyd.
99—Weidecke vs. Weidele.
100—People ex rel. Neville vs. Roosevelt.
101—Alexander vs. Quigley.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
Motions.
1—Conaty vs. Conaty.
2—Partridge vs. Tilden.
3—O'Bryan vs. O'Bryan.
4—In re School Site, 65th St.
5—Goodwin vs. Coddington.
6—Popper vs. McNiece.
Demurrer.
668—Empire Dairy Feed Co. vs. Chatham National Bank.
Preferred Causes.
6407—Goodwin vs. Coddington.
4874—Potnam vs. Frazier.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.
6113—Grams vs. Weddenen.
6057—Levy vs. Passavant.
6345—Kline vs. Bank of State of New York.
6376—Stelzer vs. Stelzer.
6309—H. Huber Co. vs. Muller.
6340—Manuel vs. Muller.
6343—Koppel vs. Hohn.
6074—Panzelle vs. Panzelle.
6254—Zither Club vs. Klein.
6259—Smith vs. Smith.
6261—Tolk vs. Welg.
6264—Feigel vs. Feigel.
6267—Brodie vs. Falvey.
6284—Schmeizel vs. Ridabock.
6322—Cannon vs. Bell.
5886—Hecla Iron Works vs. Milliken.
5887—Same vs. same.
5903—Kinkele vs. Krone.
5558—Wright vs. Russell.
1262—Lemien vs. Lemien.
6027—Spieler vs. Spieler.
5851—Dunker vs. Cabot.
5864—Gabriel vs. Sicilian Asphalt Co.
2740—Ross vs. Schade.
Highest number reached in regular call, 6410.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Hiscock, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
Preferred Causes.
15269—Walsh vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
13189—Horn vs. Dry D'k, &c., R. R. Co.
14921—Hyam vs. City of New York.
15300—Rosenzweig vs. N. Y. Veal & Mutton Co.
15351—Buderus vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
14698—Moses vs. Hatch.
14454—Ferris vs. Baird.
15175—Israel vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
15350—Kleiner vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
15231—Masters vs. Rosenblum.
15068—Klein vs. German Odd Fellows' Home.
15234—Read Fertilizer Co. vs. Wells.
9987—Wannemaker vs. Nalle.
13626—Heffernan vs. A. Barber's Sons.
14589—Maxwell vs. Schmidt.
15060—Calahan vs. The Mayor, &c.
9045—MacKnight Flintic Stone Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
13964—Wagner vs. Grunhut.
7001—Kovacs vs. Blumenfeld.
10798—Herzfeld vs. Strauss.
15126—McKean vs. Tradesmen's National Bank.
15366—Ronalds vs. Bachman.
13182—Matthias vs. Mayer.
18565—Ravitch vs. Wegener.
15575—Levenson vs. Neilson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.
351—Spero vs. German Exchange Bank.
336—Same vs. Bowery Nat. Bank.
342—Same vs. Nassau Bank.
347—Same vs. Nat. Butchers & Drov. Bank.
8487—Cosgrove vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
7964—Fleck vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
9104—Britt vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
5582—Borella vs. Meyer.
8038—Jacobs vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
8467—Dickinson vs. N. Y. Press Co.
8468—Same vs. Morning Journal Assn.
7680—Rosenberg vs. Ash.
8536—Koch vs. Cohn.
9103—McCorley vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
7421—McDonald vs. Marri.
3288—Gunther vs. Hoyt.
4322—Woolner vs. Quinn.
4818—Owens vs. Harway.
8065—Lamson Con. Store Service Co. vs. Weil.
7564—Jones vs. Frost.
8617—Hill vs. Duffy.
8790—Lynch vs. Dreyfuss.
8326—Reynolds vs. Snaith.
8327—Same vs. same.
8045—Brown vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
Highest number reached in regular call, 10388.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., X., and XI. for trial.
8308—Dann vs. Wormser.
6940—Traynor vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8381—Steele vs. Eureka Safe & Lock Co.
9583—Haines vs. Scott.
7782—Ritchie vs. Robinson.
7155—Igoe vs. Post.
9395—Loud vs. Green.
[illegible]
9482—Wright vs. Deering.
9020—McDonald vs. Bandhsen.
8148—Markowitz vs. Blauvelt.
9033—Williams vs. Met. St. R'y Co.
9061—Luchesi vs. Fleck.
9036—Street vs. Pautasote Leather Co.
9058—Acer vs. Damen.
[illegible] vs. Met. St. R'y Co.
9063—Dempsey vs. Eastman Co.
9064—Krik vs. Horwitz.
9067—Frankel vs. Frankel.
9123—Loughlin vs. Hall Signal Co.
9125—Condon vs. Byrnes.
9157—Gibbs vs. Fehn.
8924—Dunning vs. McCahill.
8930—Moross vs. Cohen.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII., IX., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.
Contested Wills at 2:30 P. M.
1360—Margaret J. Smith.
1364—Simon D. Simon.
Motion Calendar Called at 10:30 A. M.
1—Florence E. Perry.
2—Josiah A. Hyland.
3—Francis Patterson.
4—Mary E. Dwinelle.
5—Elizabeth S. Koetter.
6—Aaron D. Farmer.
7—August L. Nosser.
8—Sarah E. Miller.
9—Edward C. Bill.
10—James Finnegan.
11—John K. Moll.
12—Joseph P. Hale.
13—Bridget Foley.
14—Emily T. Fitch.
15—John J. Irvin.
16—John J. Irvin.
17—Joseph Hubachek.
18—William Bowden.
19—Samuel W. Barnard.
20—John Healy.
21—Frank L. Fisher.
22—Grace H. Franklin, or Barcalow.
23—Nathaniel Niles.
24—William H. Martin.
25—Terence Kenny.
26—Mary A. Weishaupt.
27—John Scheuermann.
28—Abbie Matthewson.
29—Elizabeth H. Dieckman.
30—John J. Gorman.
31—Robert Greacen.
32—William H. Carlough
33—John Williams.
34—Joseph M. Price.
35—William H. Jahr.
36—Lorenzo Santer.
37—John B. Wetterau.
38—Anton Deutch.
39—Grace H. Franklin, &c.
40—Margaret Schaefer.
41—Louis Medefindt.
42—Samuel J. Bendiner.
43—Joseph Powell.
44—Rose Ferrigon.
45—Same.
46—Edward J. Mahon.
Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Elizabeth Stewart,
Samuel M. Pringle,
Augusta Palm,
Helen W. Bound,
Mary Tolem,
John D. Welch.
At 11 A. M.
Mary E. S. de Ramos.
At 2 P. M.
Mary Gravelius,
Julia A. Blacklege,
Ellen O'Reilly.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
356—Martocci vs. Fasanell.
357—Same vs. same.
4575—Inge vs. Pohle.
725—Horowits vs. Kayton.
644—Burb vs. Gererty.
928—Spillane vs. Eastmans Co.
931—Gallagher vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
984—Goodman vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
935—Clary vs. Tripler.
252—White vs. N. Y. & Texas S. S. Co.
707—Specht vs. Sessler.
720—Sheffer vs. Tamsen.
3453½—Higgins vs. John Hancock Mutual Life Ins. Co.
1077—Bowns vs. Stewart.
1078—Bonino vs. Cuorino.
1079—Angemueller vs. Campbell.
1080—Dickman vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
1081—Scully vs. Pinchbach.
1082—Hyman vs. Third Av. R. R.
1083—Kaiser vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1084—Press vs. Heumann.
1085—Feldman vs. Davis.
1086—Cohen vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
1087—Klein vs. Bauman.
1088—Fuhrman vs. Neusch.
1089—Leggett vs. Leavitt.
1090—Ledwith vs. Courtney.
1091—Carman vs. Brosnan.
1092—Garfield Nat. Bank vs. Krichway.
1093—Gretzinger vs. Tulles.
1094—Levy vs. Prohl.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Olcott J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10:00 A. M. Case on.
258—Scheuer vs. Jacob.
758—Lee vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
796—Lubliner vs. Raphael.
341—Koehler vs. Mullen.
702—Nat. Needle Co. vs. Dubro.
994—Coleman vs. Central Trust Co.
916—Schlessinger vs. Levin.
883—Hamburger vs. Freifeld.
968—Rochemowitz vs. Fischer.
395—Toher vs. Steinhard.
699—Behrman vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
4665—Matthews vs. Gottschalk.
951—Rieger vs. Lyons.
241—Meyer vs. Dahlman.
3276—Sheridan vs. Borschardt.
4626¼—McCabe vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
682—Schwab vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
703—Paulson vs. Falk.
806—Harry vs. Pullman Palace Car Co.
1095—Bassett vs. Union Ry. Co.
1096—Geary vs. Senior.
1097—Strauss vs. Isaac.
1098—Mount vs. Simpson.
1099—Same vs. same.
1100—Same vs. same.
1101—Mosley vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
1102—Savage vs. same.
1103—McGuire vs. same.
1104—State Bank vs. Jonap.
1105—Duque vs. Collins.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Calendar clear.
4593—Gruber vs. Du Mahaut.
4102—Frank vs. Fuchs.
4234—Witte vs. Nathalie Anthracite Coal Co.
4372—Dubiner vs. Washington Glass Mfg. Co.
2005—Loew vs. Gammons.
4465—H. Koehler & Co. vs. Deitch.
4464—Jordan vs. H. H. Hazen Co.
3612—Hafner vs. Kirby.
500—Sweeney vs. George W. Lederer Co.
3208—Mancebo vs. Stein.
4151—Bernstein vs. Hipolsteimer.
4591—Darling vs. Pizer.
4440—Ripley vs. Marrell.
4644—Klinke vs. Myer.
3610—Bussel vs. Sagar.
4257—H. Huber Co. vs. Uhl.
4034—Parker vs. Stiner.
4706—Lubetkin vs. Meyer.
4489—Lee vs. Sheridan & Shea Co.
Equity and non-jury cases.
262—Hoffman vs. Schott.
264—Hellemeier vs. Sentell.
265—Mackenzie vs. Wechmann.
266—Strassborg vs. Independent Order, &c.
274—Bell vs. Christ.
276—Peterson vs. Goodman.
281—Lamowitz vs. Sullivan.
Highest number reached in regular call, 1105.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Gordon, and McCann for the People.
1—Timothy J. Ormsby.
2—Thomas Fitzsimmons.
3—John Lawler, Henry Rice.
4—John Lynch, Samuel Taggart.
5—Adolph Kalina.
6—Harry Harris.
7—Andrew Leavitt.
8—Samuel Loyd.
9—Emilia Kamber.
10—Joseph Glue.
11—John Clancy, John Sullivan.
12—Maurice Cohen.
13—Michael Lamb.
14—Edward Gutfield.
15—James Haran.
16—Peter Hildebrandt.
17—Henry B. Haynes.
18—Clarence Lindo.
19—John Henry.
20—George Kitchen.
21—Robert F. Bird.
22—Isidor Straus, Nathan Straus.
23—Morris Isaacs.
24—James M. Brooks, Roswell P. Puffer.
25—Morris Levy, Jacob Levy.
Pleadings.
1—Emil Guzman.
2—John Harrigan.
3—Thomas Walsh.
4—Joseph Zaccara.
5—Bertha Schaub.
6—Thomas Scott.
7—May Adams.
8—Isaac Pereira.
9—Giovanni Baldi.
10—Edward Lawrence.
11—William Fogarty.
12—Esther Townshend.
13—John Suffield.
14—Joseph Heinovitz, Fortunato Francuilli.
15—Frederick H. Dahn.
16—William Abbott.
17—Casper Schlittler.
18—James Devine.
19—Louis Eppstein.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Hennessy for the People.
1—William Brown, Frank Carroll.
2—James Boyle.
3—Patrick Connelly.
4—John Keane.
5—Abraham Cohen.
6—Bessie Schuyler.
7—Joseph Segelman.
8—Abram Sneider.
9—Leuwei Leopardo.
10—Ignaz Newmayer.
11—John Kelly.
12—Thomas Nolan, John Mack, John Flanigan.
13—David R. Burch.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Herrman for the People.
1—John Murphy.
2—John Thompson.
3—Laura Deschler.
4—Alice Allen.
5—Henry Hechler.
6—Edward O'Connor.
7—Lena Jeffries.
8—Max Rothman.
9—Morris J. Forgotson.
10—Frederick W. Simpson.
11—Frederick Seeman.
12—Mary Grunfeld.
13—John Scuto.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborn and Byrne for the People.
1—William A. Belwood.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Richards vs. Richards—Henry B. Closson. Blood vs. Barnard—Thomas D. Husted. Matter of Mayor, &c.—John Ford. Schlossheimer vs. Fry—William C. Arnold. New York Life Insurance Company vs. Kiornan—Horace Secor, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Ward vs. Boyd—William J. A. McKim. Quackenbush vs. Cooke—Edward Browne. Suydam vs. Cooke—Samuel B. Paul. Dazian vs. White—Chauncey S. Truax.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Matter of Striker—Thomas P. Wickes.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Hahner vs. Menzenhauer—Thomas Allison.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Francis C. Reed vs. David Bettman—Francis C. Reed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Charles H. Jackson vs. William P. Loucks—Rollin Poucher.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—William W. Goodrich, P. J.; Edgar M. Cullen, Willard Bartlett, Edward W. Hatch, and John Woodward, JJ.—Day calendar.
Enumerated.
170—Brown vs. Dennison.
167—Lewis vs. Long Island R. R.
76—Porter vs. Thom.
61—Farrell vs. B. H. R. R.
162—Jenkins vs. B. H. R. R.
144—Lanzer & Stern Co. vs. Mulvihill.
150—Banks vs. B. H. R. R.
129—Clapp vs. Nichols.
171—Eldert vs. Long Is. Electric Co.
172—Met. Life Ins. Co. vs. Stimpson.
174—Bristor vs. Smith.
175—Johnson vs. City of Poughkeepsie.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar—Van Wyck, J.
310—Whalen vs. Hall.
169—Lasagna vs. Lasagna.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I—Garretson, J.; Part II—[illegible], J.; Part III—Maddox, J.; Part IV—Hirschberg, J.; Part V—Keogh, J. Short causes calendar.
[illegible]—Knowles vs. Lichtenstein.
5146—Heilberger vs. Johnson.
5140—Conover vs. Stadelman et al.
5125—Betts vs. Harris et al.
4960—Broadhead vs. Haight.
4980—Industrial Trust Co. vs. Kings County Elev. R. R.
4961—New Imperial Investment Co. vs. Kings Co. El. R. R.
4546—Groton Bridge Co. vs. City of Brooklyn.
4583—McShane Mfg. Co. vs. Sibley et al.
4777—Perhace vs. Gabriel.
5069—Buckley vs. Acker.
4190—Kettlehodt vs. Birdseye.
5045—Gehrs vs. Murray.
4402—Smith vs. Dickinson.
4864—Fallert Brewing Co. vs. Flockhardt.
5062—Steinecke vs. Hyman.
5158—Ippolito vs. Terance.
5167—James McNamee, an alleged incompetent, and Henry Hurrell, an alleged incompetent.
4040—Le Manquais vs. Carr.
2918—Armstrong vs. Gibbs.
4324—Fraser vs. Shannon.
Regular calendar:
233—Kalfner vs. B'way Ferry & Met. Av. R. R.
2205—Linehan vs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R.
2775—O'Mara vs. Colyer Brothers' Lighterage.
1832—McKnight vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2757—Smith vs. Smith et al.
4981—Lynch vs. Nassau R. R.
2615—Anderson vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2852—Leary vs. Prudential Insurance Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:
5019—Cline vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
5153—Judge vs. Nassau R. R.
4526—Egan et al. vs. Supreme Council C. B. L.
2916—Sorenson vs. Hanley.
2917—Lacs vs. Everard's Breweries.
2920—Roeder vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2921—Williams vs. Ryer.
2922—Wolfe vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2923—Baknees vs. Nassau R. R.
2924—Burns vs. City of Brooklyn.
2925—N. Y. State Banking Co. vs. Urso.
2926—Kennedy vs. Sherman.
2927—Volkommer vs. Nassau R. R.
2928—Cady vs. Brooklyn Union Pub. Co.
2929—Cady vs. Press Pub. Co.
2930—Molloy vs. Hopper.
2931—Ulmer vs. Ellis et al.
2932—Wilson vs. Bennett.
2933—Farnum vs. Brooklyn El. R. R.
2934—Loser vs. N. Y. Condensed Milk Co.
2935—Von Holt vs. B. H. R. R.
2936—Heisenberger vs. B. H. R. R.
2937—Abresch vs. State Bank et al.
2938—Johnson vs. Kinder.
2939—Zindle vs. Long Island R. R.
2940—Costello vs. Fields.
2941—Tilyou vs. Herman Mfg. Co.
2941—Rolfe vs. McKenzie.
2943—Finkelstein vs. B. H. R. R.
2944—Seitz vs. Sheridan.
2945—O'Reilly vs. B. H. R. R.
2946—Fitzgerald vs. Kyne.
2947—Barber vs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R.
2949—Fehrs vs. Brooklyn Elev. R. R.
2950—Pritchard vs. Met. Street R. R.
Highest number reached on regular call, 2950.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Hurd, J.—Room 7, County Court House.
Inquest.
921—The Citizens' Elec. Illg. Co. vs. John P. Stein.
189—Nicholas Wilkens vs. W. H. Combs.
455—Rocco Fazzolare vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
428—Nora Murphy vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
458—Charles Hagedorn vs. Max Lang.
Short Causes.
802—Aspell & Co. vs. Antonio Buchignane.
902—Wenborn, Sumner & Co. vs. Allen Burrows.
803—Buffalo Spring and Gear Co. vs. Louis Kessel.
962—Edward P. Hatch vs. William A. Fisher.
867—Sarah G. Loud vs. Charles Barker.
Calendar call at 2 P. M.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Held in Room 7, County Court House.
157—Maley vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
451—O'Deay vs. Schwencke.
61—Himmelreich vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
449—Corolioes vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
452—Prendergast vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
461—Carr vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
189—Wilkins vs. Combs.
455—Fazzolare vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
428—Murphy vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
458—Hagedorn vs. Lang.
469—Kraules vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
470—Fry and Fry vs. Cody, Cody, &c.
471—Newman vs. Special.
472—Managhan vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
127—Johnson vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
261—Hawkins vs. Branagan.
177—Palmer vs. Kurtz.
367—Marcurio vs. De Gismaro.
247—Watten vs. Nesbet.
15—Phillips vs. Seitz.
946—Power vs. Creem.
947—Huber vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
948—Same vs. same.
416—Wassberg vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
417—Walker vs. Emlden.
397—Warth vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
180—Rolof vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
257—Olsen vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
49—Brooks vs. O'Grady.
456—Delong vs. Flannery.
457—Gaffney vs. Deery.
462—Cleary vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
464—Monstaki vs. Bruner.
465—Donigan vs. Krantz.
466—Eirick vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
193—Ryan vs. Taylor and another.
938—Casey vs. Davenport.
473—Edward Worsdale vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
474—Charles E. Schrader vs. Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. R. R. Co.
475—Howard J. M. Cardoza vs. Robert Smith.
476—Jane Washburn vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
477—Elizabeth V. Eagan vs. Mary Allgier.
478—Carl F. Anderson vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
479—Frank L. Scheipp vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
521—James Ritt vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
522—Edward Ritt vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
523—Frederick Kaiser vs. Wilhelmine Cowen.
524—George Christan vs. B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. R. R.
526—B'klyn Carriage & Harness Co. vs. John G. Buchler and another.
527—John Buckley vs. Fulmoth Donovan.
528—Jens Jensen vs. Einar Myrrold.
529—Carlos Sanchez vs. Thomas M. Fleming.
530—Richards Viamontez vs. Thomas Fleming.
531—Francesco Sarno vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
533—Marie Sanjono vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
534—Nathaniel Lott vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
535—Michael Pietroconi vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
536—Robert A. Simpson vs. John A. Cook and another.
537—Mary Ray vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
480—Thomas Green vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
481—Julius Minck and others vs. Electric R. R. Co.
482—Aaron E. Peck vs. Benjamin T. Lynch.
483—Anthony Thompson vs. Ernest Ochs.
484—Annie Tomlinson vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
487—William H. Nafis vs. Peter Vanderveer.
488—August Butekorn vs. Adolph Bluemel.
490—Charles S. Grant vs. George E. Lovett.
491—Eugene M. Southwick vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
493—Nathan Mandel vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
494—Andrew J. Valentine vs. David H. Valentine.
495—Margaret Hogan vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
496—John Place vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
497—Pasquale Macariello vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
498—Michael Tobin vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
499—Nicholas Hovendon vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
500—Francis Meyer vs. George Meyer.
501—Joseph Schoenfeld vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
503—Henry A. Claassen vs. Peter T. Eisemann.
504—John Colvin vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
505—Amelia Hambrecht vs. Nina Kearn.
506—Terrence F. Carey vs. Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Co.
507—Nathaniel Lott vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
508—Lillie Schlover vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
509—John Hogan vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
513—James Goodman vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
514—Mary Zimbon vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
515—John Rhyne vs. Daniel S. Leonard.
517—Lavinia Sands vs. William Hawkins.
518—Anna Rohl vs. Louis Goetting.
519—James A. Gardiner vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
520—Roslie Schmitt vs. Edmund Reek.
539—John Rhyne vs. John J. Leonard.
540—Bertha Lent vs. Citizens' Elec. Illg. Co.
541—Paul C. Fuhrman vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
542—Albert Berry vs. Jacob H. Roberts, Austin, and another.
544—Victor Clera vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
545—Christopher J. Buckley vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
546—William Dowling vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
547—William Struhs vs. Henry Kaempffer.
548—Peter Neuner vs. Solomon Wolff.
549—Sarah Rhyne vs. John J. Leonard.
550—Edward J. Shea vs. Nicolaus Will.
551—Catherine King vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
552—James J. King vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
553—Hugh O'Brien vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
554—Alfred Lakeland vs. John White.
556—William Kelly vs. James Campbell.

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BROKER. APPRAISER.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—For Sale or to Rent, No. 92 Riverside Drive, near 81st Street. For particulars apply on premises, or address Owner, Room 212, No. 11 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A home on the Hudson at Rhinebeck, N. Y. A beautiful river and mountain view. Ten minutes' walk from railroad depots and steamboat landing. House, stables, and tenant house on lot of about one and a half acres. Price to an immediate purchaser, $6,500. Same property cost between $9,000 and $10,000 a few years ago. Address MARTIN HEERMANCE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY.

NUTLEY, N. J.
40 minutes via Erie Railroad; several very attractive, modern Houses; well-shaded lawns; stables; rent, $350 to $650; golf, tennis; good wheeling. JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GRUNER, SIEGFRIED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIEGFRIED GRUNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of December, 1897. HENRY SCHAEFER and CARL MEISSNER, Executors; ANNIE J. GRUNER, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. d31-1aw6mF

HALLGARTEN, JULIUS.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Central Trust Company of New York and Charles Wehrhane, as trustees of the trusts created by the fourth clause of the will of JULIUS HALLGARTEN, deceased, for the benefit of Albert Hallgarten and remaindermen, Albert Hallgarten, the President and Fellows of Yale College, the President and Fellows of Harvard College, the Trustees of Columbia College, the New York Free Circulating Library, the American Museum of Natural History, the Nursery and Child's Hospital, the Mount Sinai Hospital, the German Hospital, the New York Infant Asylum, the President and Trustees of Williams College, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Cornell University, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of the Central Trust Company of New York and Charles Wehrhane, as trustees of the trusts created by the Fourth Clause of the will of Julius Hallgarten, deceased, for the benefit of Albert Hallgarten and remaindermen, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Central Trust Company of New York should not be discharged from all liability, responsibility, and accountability, as such trustee as aforesaid; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 4th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 50 Wall St., New York City. mh11-1aw6wF

JUDSON, SOPHRONIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHRONIA JUDSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 743 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of November, 1897. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Executor. n5-1aw6mF

MILLER, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN MILLER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of De Groot, Rawson & Stafford, No. 53 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the third day of March, 1898. JENNIE B. DEPEW, Administratrix. DE GROOT, RAWSON & STAFFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 53 Broadway, N. Y. City. m4-1aw6mF

MYERS, ALICE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE E. MYERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 30th day of August, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1898. JANE A. McKENNA, Temporary Administratrix. TOWNSEND, DYETT & LEVY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 247 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City. f11-1aw6mF

OWENS, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. OWENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. WILLIAM W. OWENS, Jr., Administrator. JOHN T. SHERMAN, 56 Wall St. mh11-1aw6mF

RENAULT, CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE RENAULT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hotchkiss & Maddox, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1898. HENRIETTE RENAULT PICABIA, GEORGES RENAULT, Executors. HOTCHKISS & MADDOX, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. ja14-1aw6mF

[illegible] PROVIDENT FUND.

After three years, without increase in deposits, the Penny Provident Fund, according to its annual report just issued for the year ended Jan. 31, shows a gain of nearly $5,000, the net deposits being $36,285.48, as against $31,305.44 for the previous year. It shows the same number of stations as for the preceding year, 321, and the number of depositors as 57,189, an increase of 3,740. The entire amount deposited during the year was $74,258.98, and the amount withdrawn $69,323.94.

While the report shows the fund to be in a prosperous state, it complains of a lack of stations in the tenement house districts, particularly on the lower east side, where as many as fifty would-be depositors are turned away nightly from one station, owing to lack of accommodation to receive them. The officers ask that some generous men and women assist them in making provident and self-respecting men and women by opening stations where they are so badly needed, or paying a treasurer to collect deposits. The expenses of the fund were slightly less than for the previous year, but the interest on deposits falls short of necessary expenses by about $1,000 each year. Otto T. Bannard is Chairman and Treasurer of the fund, and Miss Marian Messmer Secretary and Cashier.

Simon Buttner Acquitted.

Simon Buttner, a hotel keeper at 37 West Twenty-eighth Street, was put on trial before Recorder Goff, in General Sessions, yesterday on a charge of receiving stolen goods. The principal witness in the case was Asa O. Beville, who was a clerk in John Wanamaker's store in this city, and who testified that he himself had stolen goods from the store and had sold them to Buttner. Beville is under indictment for robbing the store. Testimony given by George S. Oestricher was of such a character that Recorder Goff directed the jury to acquit, which they did.

Morning Glory on Sweet Potato Vine.

BERKELEY, Cal., March 24.—Supt. J. W. Mills of the Pomona Agricultural Experiment Station has succeeded in a most unique and interesting experiment—the grafting of a morning glory on a sweet potato vine. As a result, both plants attained an unusually large growth. The sweet potato vine produced twenty-one pounds of potatoes, the average being from ten to twelve pounds.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of survey, to consist of Lieut. Col. Gilbert C. Smith, Deputy Quartermaster General; Capt. Owen J. Sweet, Twenty-fifth Infantry, and Capt. John H. Duval, Commissary of Subsistence, will assemble at the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department, St. Louis, from time to time, at the call of the senior member thereof, for the purpose of ascertaining and fixing the responsibility for any loss or damage existing or arising in articles of Quartermaster's supplies at that depot.

Leave of absence for one month and fifteen days, to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Capt. Loyd S. McCormick, Seventh Cavalry.

Changes in the duties of officers in the Subsistence Department are ordered as follows: Major Oskaloosa M. Smith, Commissary of Subsistence, will temporarily perform the duties of Chief Commissary Department of the Lakes in addition to his duties as Purchasing Commissary at Chicago.

Major Edward E. Dravo, Commissary of Subsistence, is relieved from duty as Purchasing Commissary at San Antonio, Texas, and assigned to duty as Purchasing Commissary at Atlanta, Ga., in addition to his duties as Chief Commissary Department of the Gulf.

The retirement from active service of Capt. John S. Bishop, Thirteenth Infantry, is announced.

Transfers in the Fourth Artillery: Second Lieut. Henry H. Whitney from Battery I to Battery H; Second Lieut. Adrian S. Fleming from Battery H to Battery I.

Navy.

Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee is detached from the Maine and ordered home to await orders, March 23.

Chief Engineer C. P. Howell is detached from the Maine and ordered home to await orders, March 23.

Surgeon L. G. Henneberger is detached from the Maine and ordered home to await orders, March 23.

Paymaster Charles M. Ray is detached from the Maine and ordered home to await orders, March 23.

Naval Cadet T. H. Holden is detached from the Maine and ordered home to await orders, March 23.

Naval Cadet W. T. Cluverius is detached from the Maine and ordered home to await orders, March 23.

Chaplain T. P. Chidwick is detached from the Maine and ordered home to await orders, March 23.

Lieut. Commander C. A. Adams is detached from the Montgomery on her arrival at League Island, and ordered to the Minneapolis as executive officer, March 23.

Lieut. Commander James W. Carlin, on the arrival of the Montgomery at League Island, is detached from the Minneapolis and ordered to the Montgomery as executive officer, March 23.

Lieut. Jesse M. Roper is detached as Assistant Inspector in charge of the Third Lighthouse District, and ordered to the Mayflower as executive officer, March 23.

Commander Morris R. S. Mackenzie is ordered to command the Mayflower at once, March 23.

Cadet appointments of past week: James L. Kite, Graves Mill, Va.; Edmund Thomas, Littleborough, N. C.; Charles A. Cook, Jr., (alternate,) Warrenton, N. C.; Richard B. Orndorff, Tucson, Arizona; Richard P. Williams, (alternate,) Prescott, Arizona.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Puritan arrived at Newport News March 23.

Texas arrived at Hampton Roads March 24.

Monadnock arrived at San Francisco March 24.

Monterey arrived at San Francisco March 24.

Terror sailed from New York for Key West March 24.

WINTER RESORTS.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.

PALMER HOUSE, NOW OPEN.

The only first-class hotel in Lakewood charging moderate prices. Send for rates, circulars, &c.
J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

Atlantic City, N. J.

THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J.
Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; café grotto with orchestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet.
CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner and Proprietor.

THE ISLESWORTH,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL CHAMBERLAINE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Kentucky Av., near beach; capacity 300; steam heat, sun parlor; elevator from street level; cuisine and service unsurpassed. Special Spring Rates, $8.00 from Saturday P. M. to Monday A. M. Tel. 376. C. SKILTON.

HOTEL TRAYMORE.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

LINDEN HALL,
Atlantic City, N. J., Virginia Av. and beach; opens April 2d; capacity, 350; steam heat, elevator; special Spring rates. M. C. ADAMS.

THE RICHMOND, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.—80 yards from the beach; steam heat, elevator, sun parlors; write for items and booklet. J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

SUMMER RESORTS.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL,
GARDEN CITY, L. I.
WILL OPEN APRIL 1ST.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

41ST ST.—Parlor floor in woman's clubhouse; attractively furnished. Apply PRESIDENT, 15 West 42d St., second floor.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A BACK parlor and extension, with use of front parlor for physician or dentist, or furnished saloon floor, with private bath, at exceptionally reasonable price. House on West 92d Street, near Central Park. Address S. B., Box 198, Times Office.

[illegible]

A Former Government Official desires a few men to coach for coming examination for position: United States Customs Inspector; success guaranteed. Address "Inspector," 236 Union St., Jersey City.

The New York School of Oratory and for the cure of STAMMERING.
1244 BROADWAY. GEO. R. PHILLIPS, Prin.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S

Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'Way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 59TH St. and 8th Av.—Private and class lessons; afternoon and evenings; waltz guaranteed in private lessons and with music, $5.00; circulars.

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW YORK PRIMARY UNION WILL HOLD its Sixteenth Annual Institute at the Broadway Tabernacle on Saturday, March 26th. Sessions at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. All Teachers of Primary and Intermediate Classes cordially invited.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; excellent reference. 404 West 55th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands best American cooking; city or country; city reference. M. M., Box 346, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook; where there is a kitchenmaid; best city references. A. W., 554 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best reference; for the country for the Summer, with kitchen girl. 243 East 59th St.

COOK.—By a French cook; wages, $40; or to go by day; best city reference. 127 West 33d St.

COOK.—By respectable woman; first-class cook; reference. 230 East 75th St., top floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—French; $4 to $6; cutting, basting, 50c. Glove fitting. Mme. Roome, 133 West 16th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; experienced in shirts, collars, cuffs, and flannels; city reference. 322 East 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. 485 West 30th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does finishing on dresses, repairing, alterations, and also all kinds of family sewing. Hood, 257 West 42d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going South desires to secure position for a competent waitress and chambermaid. Call, at present employer's, 141 East 36th St., Friday, 10 to 3.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Eight years' experience in mercantile house; educated, refined young woman; thoroughly competent; best references. Remington Machine, Box 199 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—Lady wishes to recommend honest, reliable, and competent Frenchman as butler and valet. M. D., 162 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced every respect; willing, obliging; excellent references; last employer seen. Butler, 372 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—English; three years' personal character; single; age, 30. T., Box 316, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; Protestant; careful driver; willing to be generally useful; care furnace, mow lawn; can milk; wages moderate. S. L. B., 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; temperate; country preferred; references. Coachman, 428 3d Av., care Mrs. Fitzpatrick.

COACHMAN.—First-class; disengaged on account of death; reference from three of the best families in New York. Hay, 43 East 50th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Single; (32;) understands his business thoroughly; life experience; 13 years first-class references. Gardener, Box 198, Times Office.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Single; best reference; to take charge of gentleman's place. B. F., care of Schnackenberg, Albany Av., Flatbush, L. I.

Miscellaneous.

MASSEUR.—By a graduate from Royal Medical Institute for massage and gymnastics at Stockholm; highest city references. R. von Kock, 68 Lexington Av.

YOUNG MAN OF 24; five years with present employer; desires situation with chance of advancement. Advancement, Box 197 Times Office.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paper hanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av.; telephone 393-79th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

WANTED—Physician wanted on salary at 62 West 22d St. Call at 3.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARKER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard H. Mitchell, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of February, 1898. TARRANT PUTNAM, GEORGE A. BARKER, Executors. RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. f11-1aw6mF

BLACK, GEORGE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE A. BLACK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1897. LOUISA A. BLACK, Executrix. BLACK & KNEELAND, Attorneys for Executrix, 44 Pine Street. d10-1aw6mF

COUDERT, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES COUDERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1898. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Executor. ja21-1aw6mF.

DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 220 Broadway, being the office of John A. & A. S. Mapes, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. MARY PERRY, Administratrix. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attys. for Adm'x., 220 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh18-1aw6mF

FOLSOM, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID FOLSOM, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of his attorneys, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the fourth day of November, 1897. DANIEL W. TOMLINSON, Executor. VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Attorneys for Executor, 2 Wall Street, New York City. n5-1aw6mF

LEGAL NOTICES.

SIEGEL, LOUIS C.—In pursuance to an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, on the 1st day of March, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against LOUIS C. SIEGEL, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said Louis C. Siegel, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, March 2d, 1898. LOUIS P. MAHLER, Assignee. WILLIAM S. KEILEY, Attorney for Assignee, No. 220 Broadway, N. Y. mh4-1aw6wF&ap15

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, SUPREME COURT, County of New York.—CHARLES H. IVISON against EDWARD IVISON, David B. Ivison, Jane I. Hoadley, Henry I. Parsons, James G. Parsons, Betsy Ann Ivison, Sarah Ivison, John C. Ivison, Mary Ivison, Helen Ivison, Emma Ivison, J. Henry Ivison, Martha Bigelow, Jane I. Williams, Augusta B. Dixon, Mary L. Hammer, Ivy Rhea Scott, Ruth Scott, Mary Ann [illegible], Eliza Jane Seelye, and David B. Ivison, as sole executor of the last will and testament of William Ivison, deceased.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Trial to be held in the County of New York.—Dated this seventh day of December, 1897.
GOODRICH, WHITNEY & HAGEN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and P. O. Address 59 & 61 Wall Street, New York City.

To the defendants David B. Ivison, Edward Ivison, Martha Bigelow, Jane I. Hoadley, Henry I. Parsons, and James G. Parsons:

The foregoing summons is served on you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of February, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the same date, with the complaint herein.—Dated New York, February 28, 1898. Yours, &c.
GOODRICH, WHITNEY & HAGEN,
Attorneys, &c.
m4-1aw6wF&ap15

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—JOSEPHINE M. GOULD, plaintiff, against PETER F. REIN and BRIDGET REIN, his wife, defendants.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 2nd, 1898. G. TARLETON GOLDTHWAITE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, New York.

To Peter F. Rein and Bridget Rein, his wife, defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the sixteenth day of February, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the seventeenth day of February, 1898. G. TARLETON GOLDTHWAITE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, New York City. f25-1aw6wF

ROBERTS, DAVID H.—The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of DAVID H. ROBERTS, an adjudged incompetent person, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at Special Term, Part 1, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Annie A. Roberts, as committee of the person and property of said David H. Roberts, an adjudged incompetent person, above named, should not be had.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the Supreme Court of the State
[L. S.] of New York, in and for the County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of said court, this 9th day of February, 1898.
W. SOHMER, Clerk.
HORWITZ & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Committee, 346 Broadway, New York City.
f11-1aw6wF&mar25

Notice to Creditors.

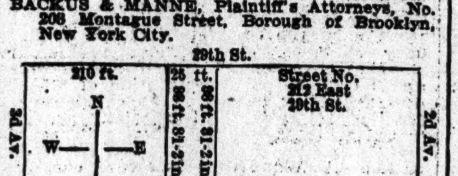
I, Henry G. Parker, Receiver of The National Water Tube Boiler Company, do, by direction of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made in a cause wherein Matthew Suydam and others are complainants, and The National Water Tube Boiler Company is defendant, bearing date the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, hereby gives notice to the creditors of the said The National Water Tube Boiler Company to present to and prove before me by oath or affirmation their respective claims and demands against the said company within two months from the date hereof, or they will be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may hereafter be made and declared by the said Court upon the proceeds of the effects of said corporation.—Dated March 4, 1898.
HENRY G. PARKER,
Receiver of The National Water Tube Boiler Co.
New Brunswick, N. J.

BERDELL, THEODORE.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor on the 18th day of December, 1897, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against THEODORE BERDELL, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Theodore Berdell, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, the office of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 18th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, December 13, 1897. THOMAS PERKINS, Assignee. DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Assignee, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. mh4-1aw6wF&ap15

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ELIAS KEMPNER, plaintiff, vs. WALTER B. ATTERBURY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 1st day of March, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 2nd day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, on the 30th day of March, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, by Strong & Ireland, auctioneers, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New York, on the southerly side of Twenty-ninth Street, between the Second and Third Avenues, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Twenty-ninth Street, distant eastwardly from the easterly line of the Third Avenue two hundred and ten feet, and running thence southerly parallel to the said easterly line of the Third Avenue, ninety-eight feet eight and one-half inches to the centre of the block; thence easterly parallel to the said southerly line of Twenty-ninth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly parallel to the said easterly line of the Third Avenue ninety-eight feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly line of Twenty-ninth Street; thence westerly along the last mentioned line twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated March 4th, 1898. CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE,
Referee.
BACKUS & MANNE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 208 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.

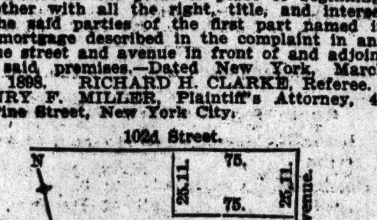


Centre of block.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is Three thousand six hundred and seventy-seven and 12-100 dollars, with interest from the 18th day of February, 1898, and the costs of this action, amounting to $370.70, with interest thereon. Also unpaid taxes and assessments, and water rates, amounting approximately to Four hundred and fifty-seven and 80-100 ($457.80) dollars. The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage to secure the sum of Twenty-four Thousand Dollars, with interest thereon.
CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE,
m8-2aw3wTu&F&m29 Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—WALTER F. KINGSLAND, plaintiff, against KARL M. WALLACH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the first day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the thirteenth day of April, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point where the southerly line of One Hundred and Second Street intersects the westerly line of Second Avenue, thence running westerly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Second Street seventy-five (75) feet, thence running southerly on a line parallel with Second Avenue twenty-five (25) feet eleven (11) inches, thence running easterly on a line parallel with One Hundred and Second Street and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall seventy-five (75) feet to the westerly side of Second Avenue; thence northerly along the westerly side of Second Avenue twenty-five (25) feet eleven (11) inches to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right, title, and interest of the said parties of the first part named in the mortgage described in the complaint in and to the street and avenue in front of and adjoining said premises.—Dated New York, March 17th, 1898. RICHARD H. CLARKE, Referee.
HENRY F. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 44 Pine Street, New York City.



No. 1983 Second Ave.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is $18,087.15, (exclusive of costs,) with interest from February 18th, 1898, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, water rates, &c., is $1,072.65, with interest to be added.
RICHARD H. CLARKE, Referee.
mh22-2aw3wT&F&ap13

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, HAMILTON COUNTY.—Union Trust Company of New York against Hamilton Park Company et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made on the 27th day of December, 1897, entered in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County, on the 20th day of January, 1898, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at Morley's Lake Pleasant Inn, in the Village of Lake Pleasant, County of Hamilton, State of New York, on the 5th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title, and interest of the Defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, at the date of the mortgage foreclosed, May 1st, 1889, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to each several parcel of the mortgaged premises described in the complaint in this action, and in said decree hereinbefore referred to, and as hereinafter set forth, upon the following terms and conditions:

TERMS OF SALE.

The sale will include simply the right, title, and interest of the Defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, at the date of the mortgage foreclosed, May 1st, 1889, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to each several parcel of the mortgaged premises hereinafter described.

The sale of the said property shall be subject to all liens prior to the lien of said mortgage, and the undersigned, the Referee, will not pay out of the proceeds of sale any taxes, assessments, water-rates, or other liens upon the property sold, nor redeem the property sold from any sales for unpaid taxes, assessments, water-rates, or other liens.

The undersigned, the Referee, will first, in the order as hereinafter described, offer for sale the property in separate lots. The bids received for the property so offered for sale in separate lots shall be received on condition that all the property so offered for sale in separate lots shall subsequently be offered together as a single lot or parcel. The highest bids received for the separate lots so offered for sale will be noted by said Referee.

Whenever the highest bids received and noted for the separate lots so offered for sale shall amount in the aggregate to a sum which shall be sufficient to pay the whole amount then due for principal and interest on all the then outstanding and unpaid bonds secured by said mortgage, together with all proper expenses of making and completing such sale, and all costs of this cause, and all proper allowances, compensation, and disbursements which may be allowed by the court to any parties or their counsel, or to the undersigned, said Referee, and all expenses and charges which may be incurred or created by the trustee in the administration of the trust, then the undersigned, said Referee, will offer no more of such parcels for sale in separate lots as aforesaid.

After noting the highest bids received for the property offered for sale in separate lots the undersigned, said Referee, shall offer the same for sale together as a single lot or parcel.

If the highest bid for all such property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall exceed the aggregate of the said highest bids received and noted for said property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then all such property shall be struck off and sold together as a single lot or parcel to the person making the highest bid therefor; but if the highest bid received for such property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall not exceed the aggregate sum of the several highest bids received and noted for such property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then the several separate lots offered for sale shall be struck off and sold to the bidders who made the highest bids therefor.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for parcels of land herein described as Tracts I., II., III., IV., and V., who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $500 in money, or in certified check upon any national bank.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid on parcel hereinafter described and known as Tract VI., who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $1,000 in money or in certified check upon any national bank.

The undersigned, said Referee, will receive no bid from any one offering to bid for the parcels offered as a whole, whichever parcels they may be, who shall not first deposit with him the sum of $2,000, in money or in certified check upon any national bank.

The above deposits are required as a pledge that the respective bidders will make good his or their bids in case of acceptance.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for any parcels, respectively known as Tracts Nos. I., II., III., IV., and V., the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter, deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said referee, the sum of $1,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for parcel known as Tract No. VI., the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said Referee, the sum of $5,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Upon the acceptance of any bid for the parcels offered as a whole the purchaser shall forthwith and within one week thereafter deposit with the Union Trust Company of New York, subject to the order of said Referee, the sum of $7,000, in cash or by certified check upon any national bank.

Any cash which may have previously been deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he will make good his bid shall be received on account of the amount so required of him on the acceptance of his bid.

In case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the undersigned, said Referee, or shall fail after such acceptance to comply with the terms of sale as to the passing of title, the payment of the purchase price, or otherwise, or shall fail to comply with the terms of the said decree hereinbefore referred to, or with any order of the court relating to the consummation of the purchase, then the sums in cash deposited by such purchaser or purchasers, as hereinbefore provided, shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied toward the expenses of a resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price upon resale.

The purchaser shall pay to the undersigned, the said Referee, at the office of Miller, Peckham & Dixon, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, within fifteen days after said sale, when the said Referee's deed will be ready for delivery, such other payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price bid as the court may direct; the balance of the purchase price, not required to be paid in cash, may either be paid in cash, or the purchaser may satisfy and make good the balance of his bid, in whole or in part, by turning in at the same time and place, to be cancelled or credited as hereinafter provided, bonds and coupons, to be paid out of the proceeds of sale upon distribution thereof, and such purchaser shall be credited therefor on account of the purchase price all such sums as would be payable on such bonds and coupons out of the proceeds of sale if the whole amount of the purchase price were paid in cash.

The court reserves the right to resell the property, upon such notice as the court shall direct, in case the purchaser shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of any unpaid balance of the purchase price within thirty days after proper demand made upon said purchaser therefor, or within thirty days after the entry of an order requiring such payment.

The biddings will be kept open after the property is struck down, and in case any purchaser shall fail to comply with any of the above conditions of sale, the premises so struck down to him will be again put up for sale under the direction of the undersigned, said Referee, under the same terms of sale, without application to the court, unless the plaintiff's attorneys so elect to make such application; and such purchaser will be held liable for any deficiency there may be between the sums for which said premises shall be struck down upon the sale and that for which they may be purchased on the resale, and also for any costs or expenses accruing on such resale.

Where reference is made herein to the sale of "tracts or parcels of land," it is understood that such term refers simply to the right, title, and interest of the defendant, the Hamilton Park Company, on the 1st day of May, 1889, the date of said mortgage foreclosed, and any right, title, and interest which it may thereafter have acquired, in and to such parcel or parcels of land.

The following is a description of said mortgaged premises hereinbefore mentioned:

All those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land and territory situated in the County of Hamilton, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

TRACT I.

All that certain tract or parcel of land and territory described as being four thousand nine hundred (4,900) acres, or thereabout, and shown on a map made by M. R. Sutton, Surveyor, be the same several dimensions on said map set forth more or less, lying in a square (as near as may be) in the northwest corner of the northwest quarter of Township Number thirty-five (35) of Totten & Crossfield's (or Jessup's) Purchase, lying in the County of Hamilton (formerly Montgomery County) in the State of New York; being the same tract of land or premises conveyed to Margaret L. Woodruff by John D. Clute, by deed dated November 6th, 1875, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton on March 2d, 1880, in Book No. 13 of Deeds at pages 414 et seq., and being the same premises conveyed to the said Clute by James Robertson and others, Trustees of the Bank of the United States, as described and set forth in said deed of conveyance, dated November 28th, 1849, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton in Book No. 3 of Deeds at page 329.

And being the same premises conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret L. Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton November 28th, 1888, in Book No. 20 of Deeds at page 258, and thereafter conveyed by James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, by deed dated May 22d, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 267.

TRACT II.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situated in the northwest quarter of Township thirty-five (35) in Hamilton County, State of New York, and shown on a map made by M. R. Sutton, Surveyor, be the same several dimensions on said map set forth more or less, being bounded in a deed dated October 14th, 1858, made by Abner Benedict and wife to John D. Clute, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County October 20th, 1858, in Book 5 of Deeds at page 604, as follows:

"All that piece of land situated on the north shore of Racquette Lake in Township Number thirty-five (35) of Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, in Hamilton County, State of New York, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly shore of said lake distant twenty (20) chains westerly in a straight line from the northerly end of the bridge crossing the outlet of said lake, and running thence north to the southerly boundary of lands now owned by said Clute; thence southwesterly along said southerly boundary of said Clute's lands to the westerly boundary of said Township thirty-five (35); thence southeasterly along said last-named boundary to the northerly shore of said lake, and thence along the shore to the place of beginning, be the quantity more or less contained therein."

Being the same premises conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book of Deeds No. 20 at page 258, and conveyed by the said James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company by deed dated May 22d, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County, on November 28th, 1888, in Book No. 20 of Deeds at page 267.

This tract being the same tract described in and conveyed by two certain deeds of quit-claim as follows: One made by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey, dated 19th day of April, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 264; and the second made by James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, dated the 22d day of May, 1888, and recorded on the 28th day of November, 1888, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton in Book 20 of Deeds at page 273.

TRACT III.

All that certain undivided one-quarter interest of a lot of land known and described as lot No. ninety-seven (97) in Township twenty-one (21), in Hamilton County, New York State, said lot containing two hundred (200) acres or thereabout, and being a portion of the lands conveyed by Ann E. Van Benthuysen, as sole executrix, etc., to John D. Clute, by deed dated November 1, 18[illegible], and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County January 8, 18[illegible], in Book No. 6 of Deeds at page 345, with all the appurtenances thereof.

Being the same property conveyed by Elinor Woodruff and Margaret Woodruff to James I. Healey by deed dated April 30th, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Hamilton County on the 28th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 258, and conveyed by the said James I. Healey and Adela D. Healey, his wife, to the Hamilton Park Company, by deed dated 22d day of May, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton on the 29th day of November, 1888, in Book 20 of Deeds at page 267.

TRACT IV.

All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land situated in the County of Hamilton and State of New York, known and described as follows:

Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township 35.

Two thousand one hundred and thirty (2,130) acres, more or less, being all that remains of that part of the southwest one-quarter of the Township not covered by water, after excepting therefrom three hundred and twenty (320) acres Literature lands therein. Two thousand eight hundred and forty (2,840) acres, more or less, being the undivided one-half of the remainder of said southwest one-quarter, on which taxes were paid by Mrs. Sarah T. Russell; and seven hundred and ten (710) acres more or less, being the undivided one-eighth of said remainder, on which taxes were paid by the Bank of Lansingburg, New York, or Alexander Walsh, Cashier.

Being the same tract of land conveyed by Edward Wemple, Comptroller of the State of New York, to Clara E. Durant, by deed dated 20th day of March, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Hamilton, and conveyed by the said Clara E. Durant and Frederick C. Durant, her husband, to the Hamilton Park Company, by deed dated 1889.

TRACT V.

All those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land, situated in the County of Hamilton, known and described as follows, viz.:

Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township 35.

Nine hundred and six and one-half (906½) acres, being the following described parcels:

1. Five hundred and forty-one (541) acres east end of six hundred and fifty-one acres (651) south part of all that remains of the northwest one-quarter of the township after excepting therefrom the Gospel and School lands therein.

2. Three hundred and sixty-five and one-half (365½) acres undivided one-half of seven hundred and thirty-one acres east end of all that remains of said northwest quarter after excepting therefrom the Gospel and School lands therein, on which taxes were not paid by Sarah T. Russell.

TRACT VI.

All that certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the County of Hamilton and State of New York, known and described as follows:

Totten & Crossfield's Purchase, Township thirty-six (36).

Twenty thousand nine hundred and forty-five acres (20,945), more or less, being all not under water of all that remains of the Township after excepting therefrom twelve hundred and eighty (1,280) acres Gospel, School and Literature lots, and one thousand (1,000) acres in the northwest one-quarter of the Township, bounded: Beginning at the northeast corner of a one thousand (1,000) acre tract of State land, in the northwest quarter of the Township, selected and located by the Sacketts Harbor and Saratoga Railroad Company; thence south twenty-nine (29) degrees east along the east boundary of said selected one thousand (1,000) acre tract, forty-eight (48) chains fifty-five (55) links; thence north sixty-one (61) degrees east one hundred and eighty-seven (187) chains seventy (70) links (running into Lake Clute about thirteen (13) chains); thence north twenty-nine (29) degrees west fifty-eight (58) chains to the north line of the Township, and thence westerly along said Township line to the place of beginning.

And also all the franchises, privileges, rights, and liberties belonging or appertaining to the said company.

ALBERT RATHBONE, Referee.
Dated Albany, N. Y., February 1st, 1898.
Miller, Peckham & Dixon, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 80 Broadway, New York City.
f11-1aw8wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

TRACEY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE TRACEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Rider & Smith, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. JOHN J. KEAN, Executor. RIDER & SMITH, Attorneys for Executor, 27 and 29 Pine Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

WARNER, ARLON M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARLON M. WARNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Wall St., in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. WILLIAM P. CLARK, JOSEPH CONNER, Executors; ELIZABETH WARNER, Executrix. FORSTER & SPEIR, Attorneys for Executors, 52 Wall Street. s24-1aw6mF

WOLFENSTEIN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WOLFENSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hays & Greenbaum, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of March, 1898. SAMUEL C. WOLFENSTEIN, SAMUEL BROOM, Executors. HAYS & GREENBAUM, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Germanic, Mar. 30, Noon | Germanic, Apr. 27, Noon
Teutonic, April 6, Noon | Teutonic, May 4, Noon
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Lucania, April 9, 8 AM | Aurania, Apr. 26, 10 AM
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CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu..... April 30
GAELIC, via Honolulu......... May 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.. May 19, 1 P. M.
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EMPRESS OF INDIA... May 30, Aug. 1, Oct. 10
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Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 9 AM | Havel, Tu., May 3, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Apl. 19, 9 AM | Kai.W.d.G. May 10, 9 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Apr. 12, 9 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Bremen.................. Thurs., March 31, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse..... Thurs., Apr. 7, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Fulda.. March 26, 10 AM | Werra.. Apl. 23, 10 AM
Ems.... Apl. 2, 10 AM | Kai. W. II. Apr.30, 10 AM
Aller.... Apl. 16, 10 AM | Fulda........ May 7, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

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F.Bismarck, Apr.28, 9 AM | A.Victoria, May 26, 9 AM
Columbia, May 12, 9 AM | F.Bismarck, June 9, 9 AM
First Cabin, $100 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30.
Twin Screw Pass'r Service, N.Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Pennsylv'a, Mch.26, 8 AM | Patria.... Apr. 23, 7 AM
Palatia .... Apr. 9, 7 AM | Phoenicia, May 7, 3 PM
Pretoria... Apr. 16, 2 PM | Pennsylv'a, May 14, Noon
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NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. PAUL..... March 30 | ST. PAUL...... April 20
ST. LOUIS—..... April 6 | ST. LOUIS...... April 27
PARIS.......... April 13 | PARIS.......... May 4

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.
SOUTHWARK.. Mar. 30 | FRIESLAND... April 13
NOORDLAND... April 6 | KENSINGTON.. April 20
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 11:50 A. M. week days; Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night, daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 12:20 P. M. week days; Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after Feb. 20, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Easton) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (3:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Read Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:33, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:33 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach and Seabright, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00 (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:25, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 158 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leaves New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily, †Except Sunday, ‡Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., ‡2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night.
NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.
NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, ‡2:00 P. M., (through sleeper.)
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo [illegible], Niagara Falls 5:32 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:[illegible] A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily. For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday.—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:[illegible] A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:56 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Montreal, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford, 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

RAPID TRANSIT PROBLEMS

Controller Coler Fails to Attend the Meeting of the Commissioners.

WAITING FOR HIS ENGINEER

No Report from That Person on Proposed Manhattan Franchises—Bronx Taxpayers Heard—President Orr Denies an Insinuation by Mr. Creamer.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners before going into executive session at its meeting yesterday afternoon gave a public hearing to a delegation of north side property holders. In this delegation were James L. Wells, President of the North Side Board of Trade; Col. Joseph A. Goulden, George J. Grossman, President of the Taxpayers' Alliance; the Rev. Dr. Dennis J. McMahon of St. Thomas's Roman Catholic Church, West Farms; William Gill, West Farms, and W. H. Keating, William's Bridge.

President Orr spoke a few words of welcome to these gentlemen and invited them to make their views known. Father McMahon said that in the plans of extensions of the Manhattan Railway suggested in the proposed franchises all the eastern portion of the Borough of the Bronx is left out in the cold. He asked the board, before granting the Manhattan Company any concessions below the Harlem, to require it to agree to build an extension to Westchester Avenue, to Intervale Avenue, to Boston Road, to William's Bridge and Westchester.

President Orr said that the board could not suggest to the Manhattan Company what it should ask for; it could grant or refuse concessions after application had been made for them.

Father McMahon said he had been mistaken as to the power of the board, but he and those he represented were opposed to any concessions whatever to the Manhattan Company below the Harlem unless it agreed to furnish such facilities as he had suggested.

James L. Wells's Views.

James L. Wells gave a brief history of previous attempts of the residents of the present Borough of the Bronx to secure rapid transit, and said he too thought that the Manhattan Company should build to the northern limits. He believed there should be a rapid transit road to West Farms, but thought that road ought to be the one planned by the commission. If it were possible for the board to deny concessions to the Manhattan below the Harlem unless the company granted proper facilities to the district above it, he would ask it to do so. But the board is in no such position. He was, besides, unwilling to stand in the way of better facilities for Fordham, Bedford Park, and Woodlawn by demanding that the Manhattan Company agree to build to the northern limits before receiving the right to the Bedford Park extension. Mr. Wells said he thought it was folly for the elevated road managers to hesitate to build extensions in the Bronx in view of the constant and rapid growth of that borough.

Mr. Keating said that his request for the people east of the Bronx was for the board to withhold its consent to the Bedford Park extension unless the Manhattan Company agrees to go to Mount Vernon or rather to the northern limits.

Mr. Goulden said: "I wish to tell you, gentlemen, that we of the Bronx are with you, one and all. We believe nine-tenths of the people of the city are with you. We congratulate you on your victory at Albany to-day; we hope it is a victory. I believe you are doing all you can with these Manhattan people. Mr. Wells and I have had more than twenty interviews with Mr. Gould and Mr. Sage, and are as far away from obtaining any definite result as when we began. I congratulate you on your having limited them in point of time; stick to that or nothing will be done. The talk of paying damages above the Harlem is idle; the Manhattan Company never has paid any damages there and never will be required to pay any. The people are back of you. If possible, gentlemen, rush this matter of rapid transit. Put on more steam and see if you cannot accomplish something."

Wish to Treat All Fairly.

President Orr said: "We are trying to do everything possible to accomplish all the purposes for which we were appointed. We wish to treat all roads fairly and to extend to the Manhattan Company every consideration."

Mr. Goulden closed by asking the board if the way should not be clear to carry out all its plans for an underground road to build such a road from the Battery to Forty-second Street and arrange for connections with the steam railroads entering at the Grand Central Station.

Col. McNaught, counsel for the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company, stated to the board that there would be no serious conflict of interests in West Street between his client and the Manhattan Company.

The board here went into executive session with the expectation that Controller Coler would be present and that action could be taken on one at least of the proposed franchises to the Manhattan Company. A message was finally received from the Controller stating that the engineer of his department had not yet reported to him upon the proposed grants of franchises, and he would, therefore, be unable to vote upon them at this meeting.

The board authorized the President and Secretary to execute the stipulation required by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court with regard to the bonds to be required of the contractor for the underground road.

James M. Mitchell, who was engaged by President Orr after the recent report of the Commissioners of Accounts as to the financial management of the commission had been made public to examine the board's accounts, presented a report which shows that the total sum spent by the present Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners up to Jan. 1, 1898, was $211,656.39.

Mr. Orr's Manhattan Stock.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners declined yesterday to make any reply to Richard Croker's utterances of the previous day. Mr. Orr, however, departed from his usual habit of silence under criticism and took notice of Assistant Corporation Counsel Creamer's remarks at Albany by writing the following letter:

March 24, 1898.

Hon. N. N. Stranahan, Chairman Senate Committee on Cities:

Dear Sir: It is reported in this morning's papers that, in advocating the bill now pending before your committee to legislate the present Rapid Transit Board out of office, Mr. Creamer, who is, I am told, one of the assistants to the Corporation Counsel of this city, asserted that "the President of the Chamber of Commerce (Alexander E. Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission) is known to be one of the heaviest stockholders in the Manhattan Company."

As this assertion, if it was actually made, must have been advanced with the intention of creating the impression that my personal interests might in some manner influence my official action touching the application of the Manhattan Railway Company which is now pending before the Rapid Transit Board, I feel constrained, although with the utmost reluctance, to deny it.

When I first learned that the Manhattan Railway Company intended to make an application to our board for additional franchises I at once sold all of my securities in that company, (which amounted only to 118 shares of its stock,) and I have not since then held, and do not now own, any of the securities of that corporation except a $1,000 4 per cent. bond.

Although I am thus reluctantly constrained from a sense of official duty to reply to this reported insinuation, you will pardon me, I am sure, for adding that, from a purely personal standpoint, the obligation to make this denial is the most disagreeable one that has been forced upon me for a long period. I am, Sir, yours very truly,

A. E. ORR.

A petition against the passage of the Ellsworth bill, which was circulated among the leading business houses of the city yesterday and was numerously signed, reads as follows:

> The commission as it now exists has not betrayed its trust, is not governed in any sense by partisanship, and, as far as practicable, has faithfully fulfilled the duties intrusted to it. The labor performed and the experience acquired will, in the event of its abolition, have gone for naught, and the important work, for which there is so universal a demand, be greatly retarded. No substantial reason has been assigned for this proposed change, and your petitioners pray for the retention of the present Commissioners.

Some attention was attracted by an entry in the list of recorded real estate transfers published yesterday morning. This was of the transfer to George J. Gould by Mary R. Wright and others, executors, of a number of lots in the Borough of the Bronx. The situation of these lots relative to a proposed extension of the Manhattan Railway's lines was regarded as of significance.

SENATE WITH THE GOVERNOR.

The Cities Committee, by a Tie Vote, Refuses to Report the Rapid Transit Bill.

ALBANY, March 24.—The Senate Cities Committee rallied to Gov. Black's support in his fight against the rapid-transit "deal" this morning, and, by a tie vote, locked up the Ellsworth bill for a new Platt-Croker Commission.

The committee met at 9:30 and remained in executive session for an hour. After the meeting it was learned that Senator Nussbaum, who had asked to be excused from voting at the meeting yesterday afternoon, had cast his ballot against reporting the bill. This made the vote stand six to six, and, as a majority is required to report a bill, it meant that the bill would not come out of the committee.

The final vote in committee was: For reporting, Senators Ellsworth, Page, Seibert, Grady, Ahearn, and McCarren—three Republicans and three Democrats; against reporting, Senators Stranahan, Lexow, Nussbaum, White, Brush, and Tibbits—all Republicans.

The result is regarded as a measure of the relative potency of Gov. Black and Senator Platt, when it comes to a direct trial of strength with the Legislature. The Governor's friends point to the fact that Mr. Platt was able to command the support of only three out of nine Republicans on the committee, while six Republican Senators stood with the Governor against the "deal," as indicating the percentage of power possessed by the two leaders in legislative matters. Never before this session has such a test been made, and the result is expected still further to strain the relations between the Governor and the Senator, which, as pointed out in terse dispatches heretofore, have been at an unpleasant tension for several weeks.

The only method left to Senator Ellsworth for getting his bill before the Senate is to move to discharge the committee from its further consideration. Should he do so, no doubt is felt by the opponents of the bill that the motion would meet overwhelming defeat. Even if the bill should get on the calendar, it could only be passed now, it is pointed out, by being advanced to third reading by unanimous consent, which would never be given, and by an urgency message from the Governor relieving it from the necessity of lying on the desks of members three days in its final form, which admittedly would not be forthcoming. That the bill would receive little aid from the Assembly Rules Committee should it reach it is shown by the fact that that committee has had the same bill, introduced by Mr. Eldridge, in its possession all this week without reporting it.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE LIQUOR TAX LAW.—The Second Appellate Division has affirmed the order of the Special Term of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, discharging Frank Stock, on writ of habeas corpus, from imprisonment under sentence for selling liquors without having a certificate. Stock was convicted about three months ago under Section 34 of the liquor tax law and sentenced to pay $300 fine, and on default to stand committed to the county jail for one day for each dollar of the fine. The provisions of the liquor law under which the sentence was imposed declare that the fine must be docketed as a judgment against the person convicted, in favor of the Commissioner, and that execution shall issue against the property of the judgment debtor, which shall take precedence of all liens, mortgages, conveyances, or incumbrances subsequent to the docketing, and where there is a bond under the statute the judgment may be collected on it. Presiding Justice Goodrich, who gives the opinion of the court, holds that the Judge at Special Term was right in deciding that imposition of a fine merely was in no sense a criminal punishment, as the statute provided that the debtor might be punished by imprisonment in addition to the fine, and that he could not be imprisoned simply for non-payment of the fine. "The statute in these sections," the Presiding Justice said, "contains specific directions for sentence for the offense, and must, being in derogation of personal liberty, be strictly construed. No specific authority can be found in its provisions for imprisoning the defendant for the non-payment of the fine."

⁂

ATTACHMENT AND REPLEVIN.—On Dec. 14, 1895, Porter Brothers & Co., a San Francisco firm, shipped 329 sacks of almonds by the Sunset Route from California to New York, at the same time drawing their draft on Thomas Roberts & Co. of Philadelphia, Penn., the consignees, for $1,458.33, payable to the order of the Sather Banking Company, a California banking institution, which discounted it, taking as collateral security the bill of lading for the almonds. The draft was neither accepted nor paid, whereupon the banking company made claim for the goods, but failed to obtain them because Louis Hartwig and Roberts had intercepted them on their arrival at New York and caused them to be seized by the Sheriff on attachments which they procured against Porter Brothers & Co., the consignors. The goods were sold as perishable property. In a replevin suit by the Sather Banking Company against Hartwig and others, Justice McAdam, before whom the case was tried at Trial Term, held that the delivery of the bill of lading to the plaintiff for the purpose of securing the payment of the draft drawn by the consignor upon the consignee, and which the plaintiffs discounted, was sufficient to pass the title to the almonds to the plaintiff, subject to be divested only by the payment of the draft, and that the contention of the defendants that they were not liable without proof of a personal direction to levy and sell was untenable. The property brought $1,560.48 at the Sheriff's sale, and Justice McAdam gave judgment for the plaintiff for the possession of the property, assessing its value at the amount of the draft, with interest. A like judgment was given in another replevin action between the same parties for the possession of dried fruit and raisins, which were also shipped from California to New York, and were seized and sold, under attachment, in a similar manner.

⁂

THE DAMAGES AWARDED WERE NOT EXCESSIVE.—Robert H. Furman secured a verdict for $9,000 in his action against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for damages for personal injuries which he received by the collision of two of the company's cars, on one of which he was employed as conductor. The company, on appeal, claimed a reversal because the amount of the verdict was excessive. The Second Appellate Division, in unanimously affirming the judgment, held, by Justice Willard Bartlett, that the judgment in view of the fact that plaintiff was so injured in the right leg that he was thereafter unable to support his weight upon it, suffered constant pain, and was practically deprived of the power to earn a living, which disability was likely to be permanent, was not excessive, when it appeared that, although in the capacity of conductor, he only earned $2 a day, he had accepted such employment only for the Winter months, and that he had earned in each of the two years prior to the accident at least $1,200 as a dealer in vegetables.

⁂

RESTRAINING THE USE OF A MILL POND.—The Dosoris Pond Company recovered judgment in the Queens County Supreme Court, restraining the defendants, Edward J. Campbell and others from taking any fish or shell from the East Dosoris Mill Pond and from interfering with the company's rights there. The company claimed the exclusive right of fisheries in the pond, under a lease from Leonard Jacob, who claimed to be the owner. The Second Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment of the Special Term, upon the opinion of Justice Smith below, who held that the evidence sustained the claim of plaintiff that the grant from the crown to Robert Williams, contained in the Nicoll Patent of Aug. 1, 1688, embraced these premises, and that a substantial chain of title had been proved from the original grantee. The court held that the claim of defendants of title in the town of Oyster Bay, derived from the Andros Patent, was not tenable, because that patent was antedated by the Nicoll Patent to Williams, and it excepted from its operation all prior grants.

Adjt. Clark Now Chief of Staff.

Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, commanding the First Brigade, has appointed a chief of staff in the person of Battalion Adjutant Henry S. Clark of the Twelfth Regiment. He will serve as Assistant Adjutant General, and will have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

DR. BEAN ASKED TO RESIGN

The Request Made to the Superintendent of the Aquarium Without Charges or Explanation.

MAY BE SAFE AS A VETERAN

President Clausen Says the Demand Is in Pursuance of a Plan of Reorganization on Which He Has Determined.

Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, Superintendent of the aquarium, yesterday said the report in THE NEW YORK TIMES that his resignation had been asked for was true. He received yesterday morning from George C. Clausen, President of the Park Board, a letter telling him that his resignation was wanted. It contained no charges, and no explanation of the reasons for the action. Dr. Bean declined to express an opinion, or to say what he intends to do. He said he would be in position to talk more freely in a few days.

From another source it was learned that some of Dr. Bean's friends are urging him to make a fight for what they regard as his rights. He is a veteran of the civil war, and therefore comes under the protection of special provisions of law.

He was appointed Superintendent of the aquarium in 1895, after undergoing a competitive examination which was almost entirely technical and in which his rating was 99½. He is one of the world's leading authorities on fish having been twenty-one years Chief of the Bureau of Fish Culture. Just before he came here he was very strongly indorsed for Fish Commissioner of the United States, but he is a Republican, and President Cleveland gave the place to a Democrat. Dr. Bean edited the publications of the United States National Museum for years, and represented the Fish Commission at the Atlanta Exposition. He has written a number of scientific and practical works on fish and fish culture, has been in the field for the Government as a representative of the fisheries industries and researches, and has traveled through Europe, receiving honors from museums and associations there, and has explored many of the waters of Alaska.

The salary of the place he holds is $4,000 a year, and Dr. Bean said yesterday that he came here chiefly because he believed the position here would be permanent and removed from the changes of politics and would give him the opportunity of pursuing his favorite study and doing work which will endure.

Under the present city administration his place was changed from the competitive to the non-competitive class, but he had no idea that he would be disturbed.

Under his management the aquarium was practically rebuilt and remodeled from the first designs. It is recognized as in many respects the greatest institution of its kind in the world, and a centre of scientific knowledge and practical investigation. It has facilities which are possessed by no other aquarium.

President Clausen said, when asked about the demand for Dr. Bean's resignation, that he had sent it.

"Are there any charges against Dr. Bean?" he was asked.

"No charges," he answered.

"Any complaints about his management or administration?"

"None that I know of."

"Is his resignation asked as a political move, in the interests of the Tammany organization?"

"His resignation is asked as a step in a general plan of reorganization I have for the Aquarium. It is asked from my own motives; not for anything else."

"Have you a successor for him in view?"

"No. That is a matter that is pending. There are several applicants."

"Did you consider the possibility that he may be protected by the fact that he is a veteran of the war?"

"No. I did not know he was a veteran. We have no records showing that."

"Do you propose to make other removals at the Aquarium?"

"Well, I have changes in view. I am going to reorganize the force there as I did the park force when I separated the artistic and mechanical departments of park work and put a landscape gardener at the head of one and a practical foreman in charge of the other."

Mr. Clausen declined to say who the applicants for Dr. Bean's place are or to define the further changes he expects to make at the Aquarium. About twenty-five men are employed there, all of them having obtained their appointments under the civil service rules.

Dr. Bean was asked if he had undertaken to influence the political action of any of the men there. He laughed and said he did not believe he knew the politics of a single man in the place.

THE BEACH-ROGERS CASE.

A Grandson Tells of What He Heard at a Seance.

At the session of the commission to inquire into the sanity of Mrs. Beach-Rogers, the spiritualist, yesterday Stanley Beach, a grandson, testified that when he visited Europe with her he first saw Rogers in Geneva, where a séance was held in her room. He looked through a crack in the door, and heard Rogers tell his grandmother that her letters were being tampered with, and spoke of money that was to be paid him.

The spirit, through Medium Rogers, told Mrs. Beach to keep the séances quiet, not to return to the United States, that the culminating work of her life was at hand, and that she would soon meet her second fate and be happy. The spirit also said he would bring her to one who would make her heart happy.

FOUND DEAD UNDER A TRESTLE.

Joseph McFarland Broke the Telephone Wires in Falling.

The body of Joseph McFarland of Garretsons, Richmond, was found lying under the trestle approach to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge over Staten Island Sound yesterday morning. There is considerable mystery over his death, although it is not thought he was murdered.

McFarland was the proprietor of Miller's Hotel at South Beach. Three years ago Mrs. McFarland obtained a divorce from her husband. She has since married Otto Crero, another South Beach hotel keeper. After the divorce McFarland became morose and despondent. He had boarded for some time at the house of Mrs. Krause, on Old Town Road, Garretsons. He left there Wednesday morning. Nothing more can be accounted for until his body was found.

The telegraphic operator at St. George about midnight on Wednesday found he could not get a response from the operator on the tower on the bridge across the Sound. He then attempted to communicate with the tower by telephone, but the telephone also failed to work. A couple of linemen were sent out at once to seek the trouble. They found broken wires at a point 500 feet east of the draw in the bridge. They looked over and found that a man's body falling from the trestle had broken the wires.

There was no money in the clothing, but McFarland's gold watch was in his pocket. It was broken by the fall and had stopped at 10:08. McFarland's father is said to be wealthy and to live in Manhattan. It seems evident that McFarland fell from the trestle, but how he got there no one seems to know.

Jersey Artist Died by Gas.

Paul Meisner, an artist, who lived at 129 Irving Street, Jersey City, committed suicide yesterday by means of illuminating gas. He told his wife that he was going to lie down as he did not feel well. That was at 1 o'clock. About 4 o'clock she went up stairs to call him and noticed an odor of gas. The door of her husband's room was locked. She called several neighbors and the door was forced. Meisner was found dead. Mrs. Meisner says she knows of no reason why her husband should have killed himself.

Review of Squadron A.

The members of Squadron A were reviewed at the armory, Madison Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, last night by Major A. D. Andrews, the new commander. The squadron was [illegible] mounted, and after the review there was a presentation of marksmen's badges. There were few absentees and the members made a fine appearance.

NEW AND OLD WOMAN WAR

Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Daughter Complain to the Board of Health of Crying Children.

THE BABIES' MOTHER IN REPLY

Artist Keller's Small Wife Expresses Her Scorn of Advanced Ideas Concerning the Hopes and Happiness of Her Sex.

It is likely that every woman and many men in the civilized world will be interested in the battle now pending between Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and her daughter, Margaret Stanton Lawrence, representing the elderly woman with new ideas, on one side and Mrs. A. I. Keller and her three babies on the other, representing the young woman with old ideas. The two parties are arrayed against each other in fourth-floor flats at 26 and 24 West Sixty-first Street, and are divided only by a seven-foot alleyway. Both have auxiliaries and reserves, and both have waged war through the Board of Health.

Sanitary Superintendent Charles F. Roberts handed in to the Board of Health yesterday a communication from Elizabeth Cady Stanton and others, living at 26 West Sixty-first Street. The gist of it is that Mrs. Keller, who lives on the fourth floor of No. 24, next door east, has children who, like the cherubim and seraphim in the Te Deum, continually do cry. Caroline A. Cabot, M. D., furnishes a certificate that Mrs. Margaret Stanton Lawrence, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and sharing her apartments, has for three years "suffered from steadily increasing insomnia and neurasthenia, largely due to the noise of crying children." Dr. Cabot adds the opinion that it is a willful annoyance, as "the said children could during the night easily be kept in the front room of said apartments."

Induced and Abetted by the Babies.

Dr. Clarence C. Howard testifies that Mrs. Lawrence's nerasthenia and insomnia are "induced and abetted" by "the constant and willful annoyance" of the Kellers, who have refused to close a window on the west side of their apartments. Mrs. Stanton sends an appeal to the board signed by herself, Mrs. Lawrence, Elizabeth Merle Carhart, Anna Georgine Carhart, Kate Savin, and several other women physicians. This appeal summarizes the increasing wrongs done by the Kellers in these gloomy words: "We have suffered from this nuisance for the past three years. At first there was one child. Next year two, and now, within the past two months, a third child has been added to the number, and each and every one is a persistent crier and screamer."

It adds that when the Kellers first moved into 24, three years ago, Mrs. Stanton, who is described as being eighty years old, the mother of seven children and an authority on children, "wrote a very sweet, motherly letter to young Mrs. Keller and asked her to bring her baby in to see her. Mrs. Stanton told Mrs. Keller that it was not natural for children to cry continually; that it always showed that there was something the matter, and that if she (Mrs. Keller) would kindly call she would give her the benefit of her years of study and experience."

The Kellers, the appeal continues, gave this note no attention, but continued to have children and to leave the windows of their nursery open. The result was that Mrs. Lawrence, who is a teacher of physical culture, was compelled to leave home to go to sleep, and to employ a substitute to do her work. Another woman who lived on the third floor of 26 is alleged to have suffered from nervous prostration because of the Keller children. The Board of Health is asked to compel the Kellers to close their doors and windows.

The Board Only Laughs.

Sanitary Inspector Roberts, who investigated the case, indorsed on the appeal an official recommendation that the board do nothing, and the board unanimously laughed for fifteen straight minutes and did as the Inspector suggested.

A reporter who called at 26 West Sixty-first Street yesterday afternoon and sent up a message to Mrs. Lawrence telling her that he wished to ask about the complaint, received the reply that Mrs. Lawrence had nothing to say on the subject. At 24 he saw Mr. and Mrs. Keller and the three little Kellers.

Mr. Keller is a newspaper and magazine artist, who is known throughout the country, and whose work has won for him many prizes in Munich and here. He is a big, young man and a brunette, apparently in perpetual good humor. Mrs. Keller is a very little and pretty woman, and a blonde, and she expressed her sentiments and opinions freely.

"Yes," she said, briskly, "I've had three children in three years and a half, and I'm glad of it, and I hope to have a dozen. That's one thing I married for—to have a big family of children and make good American men and women of them. That's what I think is a woman's business."

Then she added, with a little energetic dash of vindictiveness, "And I'd like to have the whole dozen right in this flat."

She laughed gleefully over the thought of the consternation of her complaining neighbors at the fulfillment of this ambition.

"Did Mrs. Stanton write you a note?" she was asked.

Plenty of Good Advice at Home.

Mrs. Keller made a brief little grimace and laughed again. "Yes, she did," she said. "The idea! It was my first baby, but one of the baby's grandmothers had had seven children and the other nine, and if I wanted advice do you think I would go to Mrs. Stanton for it? Besides"—here Mrs. Keller sat very straight in her chair and looked dignified—"I'm told that Mrs. Stanton is very—well—'liberal' in her ideas, and I'm not at all 'liberal.' I'm not at all sure I would care for the honor of meeting her. The note seemed to me impertinent, and I took no notice of it. I've received several from those people since, all abusive, and I've taken no notice of them either."

"Then we thought it possible the old lady had some kind of soothing syrup or patent medicine she was booming and wanted to sell us," interposed Mr. Keller.

It further appeared from the statements of the Kellers that there is a man, or a person with a man's voice, connected with the complaining family in 26 who has for a long time made a habit of coming to the window opposite the Keller nursery and bellowing through a funnel or megaphone, or some such device. The Kellers keep two servants, and one of these, a certain Annie O'Reilly, being the nurse to the children, became so zealous and active in contriving ways for dropping things from the roof or heaving missiles at this offender that a good part of Mrs. Keller's time was occupied in interposing between the invention and execution of these operations of war. It was partly on this account that Miss O'Reilly's services were at last dispensed with, a German woman equally faithful, but less fertile of combative schemes, replacing her.

"Many a time I've saved him from a broken head," Mrs. Keller said; "and we've never retaliated in any way."

"Except by adding to the crying force?" was suggested.

"Oh, yes," she answered, "I've done that, but it wasn't for that reason." Here she laughed heartily again. "I love children and want to have them, and my husband is man enough to take care of all I can have, and of me, too."

A Bugaboo with a Megaphone.

"I could reach that fellow across the alley with a good, long club," Mr. Keller remarked regretfully, "but I can never catch him. He always keeps out of my way. I complained to the Board of Health about him some time ago, because he frightened my little girl. He's the bugaboo man of the two oldest children, and makes them nervous at night. The Sanitary Inspector said he could do nothing. He threatened those people with getting their names in the papers, and they said that was just what they wanted, and I believe it, too."

"But do your children cry much?" was asked.

"Of course they cry," said Mrs. Keller. "All children cry. Did you ever know any who didn't? Mine don't cry any more than others. They've come pretty fast, and are all young—the oldest three and a half. We gave them our dining room for a nursery, because the best we have isn't too good for them. Think I'll cut off fresh air from them to please Mrs. Lawrence? No, I won't, (very emphatic here.) Mr. Keller needs the front room for his studio because of the light. That's what we moved here for. Talk about physical culture! (Scornfully.) What kind of physical culture is that for a woman when she can't stand a baby crying? I don't know much about physical culture, but I've had three children and taken good care of them and put up with their crying, and expect to have many more. Isn't that what a woman's for? Maybe these new women don't think so, but I do."

The Innocent Causes of the War.

The three children were shown—the oldest a girl, the others boys. They had just been put to bed and were not crying. The small girl was playing peacefully in her crib, the older boy was "snuggling" under his draperies, and the baby was staring with profound eyes at the gasjet, his countenance indicative of deep but not acrimonious thought. There was a pervading flavor of orris root about, and the face of each of the three was the shape and about the color of a ripe peach.

"There!" said Mrs. Keller, with a triumphant little comprehensive wave of her hand. "Do you think they look like crying children? Do you think a woman with three babies like that and a husband like mine has any reason to worry herself about any new women or Boards of Health?"

Registered Trade Mark.

Linen Poplins.

To keep pace with the revival in Poplins we have a new material called Linen Poplin, and the name is suggestive of the weave. It is firmly woven and very strong, and has the wiriness so characteristic of linen fabrics, making it particularly appropriate for Coats and Skirts.

There are navy and cadet blues, reds, blacks and browns in these, striped and plaided in white or tan, 55 cents per yard.

"The Linen Store."

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 West 23d Street, N. Y.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY PROJECT.

Mayor Van Wyck's Antagonistic Attitude Does Not Disturb the Trustees—The Architects' Contract.

Trustees of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations, were disposed yesterday to take a philosophic view of Mayor Van Wyck's antagonistic attitude toward their request for a preliminary appropriation of $150,000 for preparing the Bryant Park site for the proposed Public Library Building. George L. Rives, the Secretary of the board, said that in all probability the matter would not be discussed officially by the Trustees until their next regular meeting, which will be held about the middle of April. Mr. Rives was not disturbed in mind regarding the future of the great library project, and his equanimity in that respect was shared by the other Trustees.

If any of the Trustees of the New York Public Library feel affronted at the Mayor's action in refusing to sanction the desired appropriation they refrained from showing such feeling yesterday. Beyond an expression of regret that there should be any likelihood of serious delay in the progres of the work, the Trustees declined to comment on the situation. A feeling of confidence in the strength of public sentiment and in the ultimate triumph of that sentiment animates the members of the board. As public-spirited citizens they desire that the great library shall be erected and maintained as a public institution for the edification of all the people, and they have faith that such will be the outcome. As the custodians of a great trust, however, they know that they have ample means to fulfill that trust on other lines should the public support, already legally pledged, be for any reason withdrawn.

The question of the legal rights of the Library Trustees in the matter of enforcing the terms of its contract with the city has been considered in certain quarters. Lawyers have informally advised some of the Trustees that the agreements already executed by the city's representatives afford ample ground for mandamus proceedings, should any officer of the city refuse to perform acts necessary to carry out those agreements.

The architects of the proposed library building, Carrere & Hastings, have been formally engaged by the Park Board to proceed with the work of removing the old reservoir, now on the Bryant Park site. The specifications prepared by these architects for the work were approved by the newly appointed Park Commissioners only a few weeks ago. One clause in the contract between the city and the architects is as follows:

"The city further undertakes and agrees to pay the said architects for their services at the rate above specified, (5 per cent. on the total cost of the building,) as follows: One per cent. on the proposed cost of the work upon the completion of the preliminary sketches, &c." These preliminary sketches have been completed and accepted and a part of the appropriation of $150,000 now asked for is desired as compensation for the architects. It is specially provided in the contract that the city shall pay the architects' fees, even "if the city should fail or neglect in due time to award contracts or to provide for the construction and completion of said building."

APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.

Health Department Changes the Head of the Contagious Diseases Bureau.

The Health Board yesterday removed from office Dr. Charles S. Benedict, Chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, and Chief Inspector Alfred Lucas of the Sanitary Division. Both men had been asked to resign, and had refused to do so. Dr. Alonzo Blauvelt replaces Dr. Benedict temporarily, and Dr. M. B. Feeney takes Mr. Lucas's place. Dr. Benedict had been connected with the department nearly eleven years. His salary was $2,500 a year. The board announced a long list of minor appointments in the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens.

Richard V. Croker, a nephew of Richard Croker, resigned the office of milk inspector to take the place of assistant foreman of steam engineers in the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies.

A complete reorganization has been made in the working force of the office of the Commissioners of Accounts. The position of assistant examiner has been abolished, and the ten men holding that rank have been removed. Examiners J. L. Randle, C. A. Utland, and W. E. Spencer have also been removed. The commissioners abolished the office of "stenographer to the board" and removed F. E. Hartley, the incumbent. Then they created the office of "stenographer to the commissioners" and appointed A. E. Walker to the place.

City Clerk Scully has appointed Matthew M. Sheridan Journal Clerk to the Board of Aldermen, and Daniel F. Scarry Ordinance Clerk to the Council. Maurice Ahearn has been appointed confidential stenographer to President Guggenheimer, and B. J. Reilly has been appointed a page to the Council.

Room for the Hall of Records.

Peter F. Meyer yesterday sold at auction all the buildings on the site at Chambers, Reade, and Centre Streets bought by the city for the new Hall of Records. The amount realized was $1,205. The conditions of sale provided that the buildings must be torn down and the débris removed by April 25. Each purchaser paid a ten-dollar fee and deposited $250 as security that he would fulfill the conditions. The houses sold are 35 Chambers Street, for $5; 33, for $105; 31, for $330; 27, for $330; 25, for $145; 23, $160; 15, 17, and 19, sold together for $80. Six feet of 11 Reade Street attracted no bidders. Aaron Burr lived in the house for several years.

[illegible]

Our Spring book, just issued, is a book of 148 pages.

It treats of the subject of dress from the bath-tub to the drawing-room; then it gives prices of every article worn by man or boy; then it pictures them.

At a book store it would probably cost 50 cents; here you get it for the asking.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

REMEMBER

The Review of Books and Art

Published Every Saturday by THE NEW YORK TIMES

Appears To-morrow.

I see nearly all the publications intended specially to interest book buyers and art lovers, but find THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW far and away the biggest dollar's worth procurable—both as to quality and quantity.—Framingham, Mass., Dec. 16, 1897. F. A. Whiting.

Some of the Features Will Be These:

Yellow Journalism in Literature
"Quo Vadis" and Its Horrors. Shocking Details Given in Greater Fullness than by Tacitus. A Protest from a Valued Contributor to THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW.

London Literary Letter
Written by William L. Alden.

Coming Sale of a Fine Library
All the Shakespeare Folios, the First Five Walton's "Angler," and the First "Paradise Lost" to be Sold Next Month.

Authors at Home. XXII.
Thomas Dunn English in Newark.

Easter in Rome
Mrs. Sherwood's Reminiscences of Street Scenes and Church Ceremonials.

Frederick Tennyson
His Great Age and His Verse. Other Tennysons Still Alive.

Books Worth Reading Again. IX.
Letters from America Written by Achille Murat, Son of Caroline Bonaparte.

Books at Auction
Piranesi's Works Bring Over $500. Further Deane Sale Prices. London Sales.

Omar Khayyam
The Many Versions That Have Been Made of His Quatrains.

Popular Fiction
Incredible Incidents Put Into Books. Cooper, Scott, and Sienkiewicz.

Other Features
Reviews of Several Recent Books, News of Authors and Publishers, a Sketch of "The Prophet of the Kailyard School," Letters from Readers on Many Timely Literary Topics, and a Variety of Miscellaneous Matter, including the regular feature, "THE WEEK IN THE ART WORLD."

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

MILLER'S MARRIAGE VALID.

He Tells Justice Hiscock He Does Not Remember the Wedding.

The suit of Samuel Miller to annul his marriage with Ida Miller was continued yesterday before Justice Hiscock in the Supreme Court. Miller claims that he was only seventeen years old when he was married by an Alderman in the City Hall last April, and also that he was so drunk at the time that he did not remember what the Alderman said. He also testified that he did not go home with Ida after the wedding because he did not know that he was married.

Miller's appearance seemed to belie his statement as to his youth, as he looks near thirty. Fanny Gordon and Philip Lieberman testified that at the time of his marriage Miller said he was twenty-two, and wore a beard and mustache. He had repeatedly urged Ida to marry him, and was sober at the wedding ceremony. Justice Hiscock decided that the marriage was valid.

THE MARBLE CHURCH CHOIR.

Three Members Resign and Two New Singers Already Selected.

Owing to the fact that three members of the choir in the Marble Collegiate Church, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, are to leave on May 1, the rumor has become current in certain quarters that everything was not as harmonious in the choir as it should be. This was strongly denied yesterday by officers of the church and by the Rev. Dr. Burrell's lay assistant, H. A. Kinports.

Among those who are about to leave is H. Evan Williams, the well-known tenor, who has appeared frequently in concerts and some of the oratorios this season. The other two are Mrs. Anna Mooney Burch, the soprano, who will go to Orange, and Miss Marguerite Hall, contralto, who will be heard next season in the choir of the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry's South Reformed Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. The new soprano for the Marble Church will be Mrs. Orchard, and the new contralto Miss Mae Sherwood. The selection of the new tenor is still unsettled. Flattering inducements to try for the place have been extended to A. P. Quesnal of St. Paul, Newell Vinson of St. Louis, and George J. Hamlin and F. W. Carberry, two of the leading church choir tenors in Chicago.

Mr. Williams, it is stated, intends to devote his entire attention hereafter to concert work. He refused for the coming year what is regarded in musical circles as a princely offer, the highest price ever offered to a church tenor in this city. It was a salary of $2,400, three months' vacation, and one Sunday off during each of the other nine months.

Jersey City Charter Election.

The Jersey City charter election will take place on April 12. There is but one important city candidate to be chosen—a Street and Water Commissioner to succeed Richard Brown, now the only Republican member of the board. These nominations were filed yesterday: Democratic—Col. Robert G. Smith, commander of the Fourth Regiment; Republican—John H. Weastell. Each party will also elect one Alderman in each of the twelve wards.

Bondsman His Accuser.

John S. Cornwell, who said that he lived at 52 West Twelfth Street, was yesterday arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court on a charge of having passed a worthless check for $25 on Martin Mahon, proprietor of the Hotel New Amsterdam. Magistrate Mott held him in $300 bail for examination to-day, and Mahon himself went his bond.

AMUSEMENTS.

Madison Square Garden.
This Afternoon and Evening.
Greatest Carnival of Sport Ever Witnessed.
Hear John L. Sullivan talk three minutes on Spain; see Bob Fitzsimmons punch the bag; see the cycling kings—Jimmy Michael and Tom Linton; see the great Australian pursuit race between Kaser, Kiser, Gougoltz, and Goodman; see the exciting broadsword contest between Orlofsky and Turner; see Yousouf, the "Terrible Turk," and Roeber; see Buffalo Bill and all the Indians, Arabs, cowboys, and troops from the Wild West Show; see the lacrosse game, football game, and fancy horsemanship; hear the concert by Fanciulli's band, Torsiello's band, and the Cowboy band.
POPULAR PRICES AFTERNOON.
All the Garden for 50 cents, except boxes and first four rows of seats in arena.
Evening seats $1, $1.50, $2, according to location. Single box seats $5. Seats and boxes may be secured at Madison Square Garden box office. In aid of the Maine Monument Fund.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. 100th Performance March 30. Souvenirs. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. | The Conquerors

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 O'Clock.
At 2 P. M. | BENEFIT in aid of the NORMAL COLLEGE ALUMNAE SETTLEMENT. LEADING STARS and LEADING ACTORS from the PRINCIPAL THEATRES, in A SPLENDID BILL. GOOD SEATS AT ONE DOLLAR. All prices.

Daly's | Broadway & 30th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50, and $2. Every Evening This Week, THE GEISHA. Virginia Earl, James Powers, Joseph Herbert, Frank Rushworth, Cyril Scott, and Marguerite Lemon. MATINEE TO-MORROW.

DALY'S | PASSION PLAY. LAST TIMES TO-DAY AT 3 O'CLOCK. TO-MORROW MORNING AT 11. POSITIVELY LAST TIMES. Moving Pictures—Passion Play.

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. High-Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c.
Eben Plympton & Agnes Proctor. The Eminent American Actor in Bronson Howard's little comedy "Old Love Letters." Gus Williams, Hilda Thomas and Frank Barry, Florence Bindley, Letta and Minni, Josephine Gassman, the Blondells, Solaret; many other stars.

LYCEUM. 4th Av. & 23d St. Begins, 8:15. Daniel Frohman, Manager. Matinées Thursday and Saturday.
3D MONTH. LAST 2 WEEKS
THE TREE of KNOWLEDGE.
LENTEN LECTURES.... ILLUSTRATED
Will be repeated Holy Week, Evenings.

AMERICAN. 42d St. and 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38. Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 4TH MONTH MARITANA
"A Capital Performance."—Herald.
ENTIRE HOUSE 25c., 50c., 75c. WED. MAT. 25c. SAT. MAT. 25-50.
Next w'k, Castle Sq. Op. Co.—By request, Mikado.

Special Passion Play Lenten Matinée To-day at 3.
EDEN Musee | THE WORLD IN WAX. Hungarian Band Concerts. PASSION PLAY. Afternoon at 3; Evening at 9. New list of Cinematograph Views.
Saturday next, 100th performance of Passion Play.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
TO-NIGHT, at 8:15. | Last Recital. SILOTI and Franz Kneisel, Alwin Schroeder.
Res. seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's and hall.

CASINO! | Last Wk! | Last 3 Times! | Last Mat. To-morrow!
Louis Mann & Clara Lipman! Telephone Girl!
Nxt. Mon. Ngt! The Casino's "Crimson Night!"
Superb Revival! | With WALTER JONES & Tremendous Cast!
IN GAY N. Y.
Adieu to "Belle of N.Y." prior sailing for London!

KEITH'S Continuous Performance 25c, 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
John C. Rice and Sally Cohen, Julius P. Witmark, Dean Edsall and Frank Keenan, Edwin Latell, Jones, Grant, Jones, Adelphi Trio, Conway & Leland, The Kins Ners, Riley & Hughes, and others.

PLEASURE PALACE | Continuous Performances, 1:30 to 11 P. M. | 58th & 3d Av.
J. K. Emmet, Clifford & Huth, Saville-Sloane Players, Biograph.
Afts., 15 and 25c. Evegs., 25 and 50c.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Last 2 weeks. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
JOHN DREW, ONE SUMMER'S DAY.
APRIL 11TH—THE BOSTONIANS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
SOUSA AND HIS BAND
SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 27.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. | AGNES SORMA. To-night and Sat., "The Sunken Bell." To-morrow, last Sorma Mat., "A Maiden's Dream."

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
HENRY MILLER | 50th Perf. April 4. Souvenirs. THE MASTER. Evgs., 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

MANHATTAN BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
WAY DOWN EAST.
Matinée To-morrow—Sunday, Innes and his Band.

BIJOU. Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. TO-NIGHT
WILLIE COLLIER IN
—THE MAN FROM MEXICO.—

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE,
BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
2 BIG SHOWS DAILY, 2 AND 8.
Only Parisian Theatre in N. Y.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
18th Week—Over 200 People.
"THE WHITE HEATHER."
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

5th Av. THEATRE, Broadway and 28th St. F'well Mat. Sat.—Measure for Measure.
MODJESKA and JOSEPH HAWORTH } Every Night Macbeth.
Next w'k—Mrs. Fiske in Tess of the D'Urbervilles.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near Broadway.
Evenings, 8:30. Mat. Sat. OH! SUSANNAH.
Preceded Nightly, 8:30, Matinées, 2:15,
ANNIE RUSSELL, IN DANGERFIELD '95.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way.
MAUDE ADAMS | Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. THE LITTLE MINISTER.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St.
50TH NIGHT, SOUVENIRS, NEXT MONDAY.
WM. H. CRANE—A Virginia Courtship
EVGS. AT 8:30. MATINEE SAT. AT 2:15.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, 119 West 40th St.
Tuesday Evening, March 29, at 8:30,
JOSEPHINE HARTMAN'S Concert.
Reserved seats Schuberth & Co., 23 Union Square.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Admission, 50c.
CHARMION, ROGERS BROS., RITCHIE, Matinée Sat. AND OTHERS.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Eves., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. Whitney Opera Co.
A NORMANDY WEDDING.
Next Week—Rice's Ballet Girl.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. | Broadway Theatre OPERA COMPANY. The Highwayman.

14TH STREET THEATRE. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
GOOD RESERVED SEATS, 50c. | THE ELECTRICIAN.

COLUMBUS. CUMBERLAND '61.
Next Week—Flo Irwin in The Widow Jones.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
RICE'S NEW PRODUCTION. MONTE CARLO.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. | 23rd St. & 8th Ave. Matinée Saturday. May Irwin "Swell Miss Fitzwell." Next Week—"East Lynne."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."